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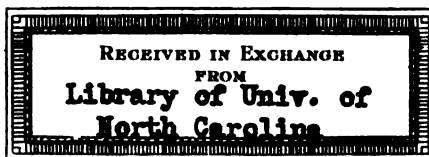
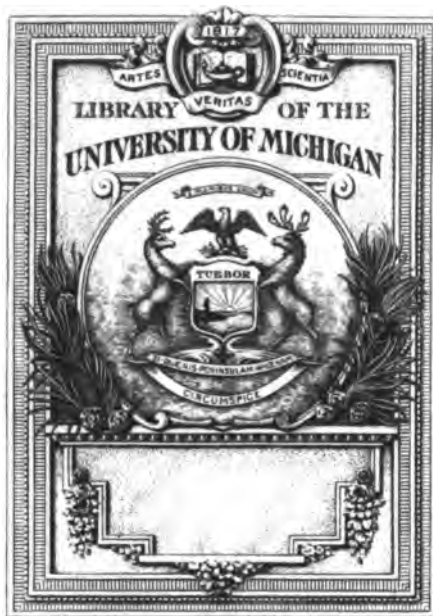
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WEST VIRGINIA

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MESSAGES

—OF—

GOVERNOR GLASSCOCK

—TO—

LEGISLATURE OF 1913

—AND—

GOVERNOR HATFIELD

—TO—

LEGISLATURE OF 1915

—AND—

REPORTS AND DOCUMENTS

COVERING FISCAL YEARS ENDING

SEPTEMBER 30, 1913, AND JUNE 30, 1914

—

IN FIVE VOLUMES

—

VOLUME THREE



CHARLESTON, W. VA
TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY
1919

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HENRY D. HAFTFIELD,
Governor of West Virginia.



THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL

OF

West Virginia

FOR THE

PERIOD OCTOBER 1, 1912, TO

JUNE 30, 1914





TRIBUNE PRINTING CO., CHARLESTON, W. VA.

THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
STATE BOARD OF CONTROL

IN TWO PARTS

PART I

THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

408 Capitol Street, Charleston.

JAMES S. LAKIN, PRESIDENT.....Charleston, W. Va.
W. M. O. DAWSON, TREASURER.....Charleston, W. Va.
J. M. WILLIAMSON, AUDITOR.....Charleston, W. Va.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

Charleston, West Virginia,
October 1, 1914.

SIR:

In conformity with the law creating the State Board of Control, we have the honor to submit herewith our third biennial report, covering the period from October 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914. This "biennial" period is twenty-one months only, and not two years, as formerly, owing to the fact that the Legislature of 1913 (Chap. 1, Acts 1913) changed the law so as to make the fiscal year begin July 1st, instead of October 1st. (See also sec. 83, chap. 3, page 32, Acts 1913.)

The volume of our work is so large that we are compelled to issue this report in two parts, as was also our last report, namely:

Part One, covering the charitable, reformatory, and penal institutions; and,

Part Two, covering the educational institutions and other subjects.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES S. LAKIN,
WM. M. O. DAWSON,
J. M. WILLIAMSON,
State Board of Control.

The Honorable

HENRY D. HATFIELD,
Governor of West Virginia.

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THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL

PART I.

INTRODUCTORY.

The State Board of Control was created by Chapter 58 of the Acts of 1909. The act was passed February 2, 1909, and took effect ninety days from the date of its passage. The Board is a public corporation, and consists of three members, to be chosen from the two largest political parties, but not more than two of them shall belong to the dominant political party of the State. The members are appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the State Senate. The term of office is six years. The Governor has the power to remove any member of the Board and to fill all vacancies in the membership, occurring for any reason or cause. The Board is required to choose one of its members to be the President thereof, and to choose its Secretary. The salary of each member is \$5,000 a year, paid monthly, and each member is repaid his actual traveling and other necessary expenses when away from the Capitol on official business or duties; but the total traveling expenses of the members of the Board shall not exceed \$3,000 in any one year, except upon the written order of the Governor.

The office of the Board is required to be at the State Capitol, and each member is required to give his entire time to the duties of his office, and is not eligible to any other lucrative office in the State during the term of his service or for one year thereafter, or to any position in any state institution during the term for which he was appointed, nor within one year after his term shall have expired. Before entering upon the duties of his office each member is required to take the usual oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of West Virginia, and to give a bond in the penalty of not less than \$25,000, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties, which bond is to be approved by the Board of Public Works, and filed with the Board and recorded in its records.

The first appointments made of members of the Board, by Governor William E. Glasscock, were as follows:

James S. Lakin, of Preston county, for the term of six years;

Thomas E. Hodges, of Monongalia county, for the term of four years;
and

John A. Sheppard, of Mingo county, for the term of two years.

The Board organized on July 1, 1909, which was the date named in the creating act when it should come into legal existence, by electing Mr. Lakin President and Mr. Hodges Treasurer. Mr. Hodges resigned on October 1, 1910, and was succeeded by Dr. E. B. Stephenson, of Kanawha county, for the unexpired term. Dr. Stephenson was chosen treasurer of the Board. He resigned on February 1, 1914, and was succeeded by Dr. J. M. Williamson, of Marshall county. At the end of his term of two years Mr. Sheppard was reappointed by Governor Glasscock. He resigned on May 22, 1913, and was succeeded on June 1, 1913, by Mr. William M. O. Dawson, of Kanawha County. Mr. Dawson was chosen treasurer of the Board on the resignation of Dr. Stephenson.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE BOARD.

Sections three and four of said chapter 58, Acts of 1909, read as follows:

"Sec. 3. The Board of Control shall have full power and authority to manage, direct, control and govern the West Virginia asylum, the second hospital for the insane, the West Virginia hospital for the insane, the West Virginia penitentiary, the West Virginia reform school, the West Virginia industrial home for girls, miners' hospital No. 1, miners' hospital No. 2, miners' hospital No. 3, and the schools for the deaf and the blind and such other institutions except educational, as may hereafter be created by law."

"Sec. 4. The Board of Control shall have charge and control of the financial and business affairs of the West Virginia University, of the preparatory branches of the university at Montgomery and at Keyser, of the state normal school and its branches, of the West Virginia colored institute and of the Bluefield colored institute and have such other control and management of said institutions as are in this act provided."

Previous to the passage of this act each of the three institutions for the insane, the Penitentiary, the reform school for boys (now called the West Virginia Industrial School for Boys), the Industrial Home for Girls, and each of the three Miners' hospitals, and the Schools for the Deaf and the Blind, were under the management and control of a separate board of directors. The West Virginia University and the Experiment Station connected with it, and its preparatory branches at Montgomery and at Keyser were under the control and management of a board of regents; the six state normal schools were directed by another board of regents; the West Virginia Colored Institute and the Bluefield Colored Institute were each under the control and management of a separate board of regents. All these boards of directors and of regents were abolished by the act creating the State Board of Control, and went out of existence on June 30, 1909, and their powers and duties and liabilities were cast upon the State Board of Control, except as to the institutions named in section four, of which the State Board of Control has charge as to the financial and business affairs and the State Board of Regents has charge as to the educational side.

The title of all the property of the institutions named in said sections three and four was vested in the State Board of Control on and after July 1, 1909.

The State Board of Control is the custodian of all funds and moneys

belonging to any of said institutions, and is required to pay all such moneys into the State treasury monthly, which it does through its treasurer depositing such moneys in some bank of the State which has been qualified as a State depository. These payments into the State treasury, however, are under the control of the State Board of Control, and subject to payment upon their order. The State Board of Control is empowered to accept any gift or devise of property which may be given for the benefit of any of said institutions.

The Board is empowered and required to fix the compensation of its own employees, within the limit, however, of the appropriation made therefor; and cause to be kept at its office proper books and accounts for each institution, named in sections three and four, showing every expenditure authorized, all appropriations made therefor, and of all other funds for any of such institutions; to prescribe, in conjunction with and subject to the approval of the chief inspector of public accounting, the forms of vouchers, records and methods of keeping accounts at and by each of said institutions. The Board, and any member of it, has power to investigate the conditions of, and to examine and check the records of such institutions at any time; and to authorize any of the Board's members or officers or employees to examine and check the records, take inventory of the property thereof, or of any of the departments of any of said institutions. The Board also has power to investigate the condition of any such institutions, to order the production of any books, papers, etc.; to swear and examine witnesses, and to transcribe their testimony; to make rules to govern its own proceedings, and also for the government of the institutions, and the duties of the persons connected with the management thereof, and is required to purchase all supplies for said institution, under contract as far as possible and practicable, after notice, awarding each contract to the lowest responsible bidder, if the price be fair and reasonable, preference to be given to citizens of this State, other things being equal. The Board is required to prescribe the records to be kept for statistical and other purposes in said institutions, and to require a copy of such record to be transmitted to it each month. The Board has authority to assemble the chief officers of said institutions or any of them at its office, for the purpose of discussing any question pertaining to the welfare of the institutions.

The Board of Control has control of the insurance of all buildings and property of the State, except the property at the Capital, which property is under the control of the Board of Public Works. The Board of Control is required to keep a record of all such insurance, showing the name of each company and the date and amount of insurance written by it, the rate of premium, amount on each building and other property, the period for which written, and the date of its expiration.

The members of the Board of Control are required to visit each of the institutions named in section three at least once each six months, and to visit each institution named in section four as often as may be necessary. It has power to investigate any complaint made against the chief executive officer or other officer or employee of any institution, and to recommend to the Governor the removal of any such officer. It is its duty to fix

the salary or compensation of the officers and employees of the institutions named in section three.

The Board is invested with the power to employ competent architects to prepare plans and specifications for all new buildings or for the remodeling or construction of additions to old buildings, and to employ competent persons to superintend the construction of new buildings or additions or repairs to old ones, and to ask for bids and to award contracts in the erection of new buildings; except that no plans and specifications shall be accepted and no contracts shall be awarded for the erection of a new building, or material addition to old ones, until the same have been approved by the Board of Public Works. The Board of Control has the right to employ the labor of the inmates of institutions on any new building or repairs to old buildings.

The Board is required to make a report to the Governor every two years, on the first day of October, or as soon thereafter as practicable, of the year preceding the regular meeting of the biennial session of the Legislature. The report shall show the condition of all the institutions under its control; the cost of conducting the same during the period covered by the report; the names of the buildings under construction or under contract to be erected, their locations, purposes, the contract price, and condition of construction; statement of the work and expenses of the Board; make suggestions respecting legislation for the benefit of the institutions under its care; and make estimates of the appropriations necessary for the maintenance and other expenses of said institutions, and for buildings, betterments and other improvements. Its report shall contain such portions of the biennial reports of the chief officers of the institutions to the Board as it may deem proper; a statement showing the dates of visitation made by members of the Board to the institutions; full and complete lists of officers and employees of the Board and of the institutions named in sections three and four, showing the annual salary paid and perquisites allowed each officer and employee. The Governor is empowered to call upon the Board for any special report or information relative to any matter coming within its authority. He also may direct the Board to make any special investigation of any matter connected with any State institution, and make a report thereof.

STATE BOARD OF REGENTS.

By the same act that created the State Board of Control there was created the State Board of Regents, which is a public corporation also. It consists of five members, including the State Superintendent of Free Schools *ex officio*. The other four members are appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the State Senate, from the two largest political parties, and not more than three members shall belong to the dominant political party. The term of office is four years. The Board chooses one of its own members for president thereof. The salary of each member, except the State Superintendent of Free Schools, is \$1,000 a year, and he is paid his actual expenses while so employed. The State Superintendent of Free Schools is allowed no salary but he is paid his actual expenses while serving as regent. The State Board of Regents has control of the educational department of the state institutions named in

section four. They have authority to employ the head teacher and other teachers and employees of such institutions and to fix their compensation, subject to the confirmation of the State Board of Control. The State Board of Regents has the authority, in consultation with the head teacher of each educational institution, to prescribe the course of study and the text-books to be used; to make rules and regulations for all of said institutions, or separate rules and regulations for any one of them; to fix the tuition, fees and charges for attending and receiving instruction at any of the departments of said institutions; and it is made its duty to meet with the State Board of Control whenever the latter shall notify them of such meeting. They are required to make an annual report to the Governor, a copy of which shall be filed with the State Board of Control, showing in detail their acts for the period covered thereby, including the date, place and duration of each of their meetings, the amounts paid to each member of the Board for compensation and expenses separately, the number of persons employed in each of their said institutions, with their official designation and compensation; also an official statement showing their disbursements out of every fund under their control, for what purposes and the amount for each purpose. The report shall also show the number of persons employed by each of their said institutions, including the teachers and professors, the number of students enrolled in each school or department of each of said institutions, and the total cost of each of said schools or departments. They are required to furnish the State Superintendent of Free Schools all data he may request, and to make special reports to the Governor as he may request.

The Governor has authority to require the State Board of Control or the State Board of Regents to perform any duty or work pertaining to the management and control of any of the institutions named in said sections three and four.

COMMITTED TO THE CARE OF THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL

CHARITABLE, REFORMATORY, AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

Said chapter 58, Acts of 1909, committed to the State Board of Control "full power to manage, direct, control and govern" the first ten of the following named institutions, and later by chapters 6 and 24, Acts of 1911, likewise committed to this Board the last two of the following named institutions:

- West Virginia Hospital for the Insane, at Weston.
- Second Hospital for the Insane, at Spencer.
- West Virginia Asylum, at Huntington.
- Miners' Hospital No. 1, at Welch.
- Miners' Hospital No. 2, at McKendree.
- Miners' Hospital No. 3, at Fairmont.
- West Virginia Penitentiary, at Moundsville.

West Virginia Industrial School for Boys, at Grafton.
West Virginia Industrial Home for Girls, at Industrial.
West Virginia Schools for the Deaf and the Blind, at Romney.
State Tuberculosis Sanitarium, at Terra Alta.
West Virginia Colored Orphans' Home, at Huntington.

For convenience of reference, the above named institutions are herein after called "institutions of the first class."

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

By the said Act of 1909, the control of the financial and business affairs of the following named educational institutions was committed to the State Board of Control:

West Virginia University, at Morgantown.
West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, at Morgantown.
Preparatory Branch of West Virginia University, at Montgomery.
Preparatory Branch of West Virginia University, at Keyser.
Marshall College State Normal School, at Huntington.
Fairmont State Normal School, at Fairmont.
West Liberty State Normal School, at West Liberty.
Glenville State Normal School, at Glenville.
Shepherd College State Normal School, at Shepherdstown.
Concord State Normal School, at Athens.
West Virginia Colored Institute, at Institute.
Bluefield Colored Institute, at Bluefield.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS, BOARDS, AND OBJECTS.

In addition to the foregoing named institutions committed to the State Board of Control, the Legislatures of 1911 and 1913, by their general appropriation bills, provided that appropriations thereby made for the following named institutions, boards and objects should be "expended at the discretion and upon the approval of the State Board of Control:"

West Virginia Humane Society, at Elkins.
King's Daughters' and City hospitals, at Martinsburg.
Storer College, at Harper's Ferry.
State Geological and Economic Survey, at Morgantown.
Semi-Centennial Commission, at Wheeling (Acts 1913, p. 19).
West Virginia Anti-Tuberculosis League (Acts 1913, p. 20).
Panama-Pacific Exposition (Acts 1913, p. 27).
Improving and Protecting river bank around Pt. Pleasant Monument (Acts 1913, p. 19).
Education and Maintenance of Charles W. Campbell (Acts 1913, p. 29).
Payment of certain balances due on President's house at West Virginia University (Acts 1913, p. 29).
State Road Bureau.

The State Board of Control is brought in contact with the State Road Bureau by virtue of certain powers and duties cast upon the Board by chapter 41, Acts 1913, providing for the working of prisoners in the Penitentiary on the public roads.

ORGANIZATION OF THE INSTITUTIONS.

The Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoints the chief executive officer or head of each institution named in section three of chapter 58, Acts 1909. The term of such officer is indefinite; he serves during the will and pleasure of the Governor, who may remove any such officer for good cause. Such officer's compensation and emoluments are fixed by the Board of Control. The head of each of said institutions appoints the assistants and all other employees, the number thereof and their compensation being fixed by the Board of Control.

The head of each educational institution and all other professors, teachers and employees thereof, are appointed by the State Board of Regents; but the number thereof and their respective compensation are subject to the approval of the State Board of Control. The amount of compensation, however, cannot exceed that appropriated for the purpose by the Legislature.

BONDS.

The head of each institution is required to give bond in such amount as Board of Control determines. These bonds range in amount from \$2,500 to \$10,000, and are kept on file in the office of the Board. They cover the collection of any money due this Board or the State, and the "Advance Allowances" made to the heads of institutions, concerning which allowances further explanation will be made in connection with the "Accounting Department."

OFFICES AND SESSIONS OF THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

The offices of the State Board of Control are located at 403 Capitol Street, Charleston, W. Va., in a residence property bought by the State and equipped for its use.

Instead of meeting and adjourning from time to time, as is usually the case with boards of various kinds, this Board remains in continuous session. The records of our transactions as conducted from day to day are preserved, bound and filed in the vaults of our office. The members of the Board meet in conference daily to determine matters of policy and pass upon all important transactions.

We meet in joint session with the State Board of Regents to discuss and adopt policies for the improvement of the schools. We meet with the principals of the Normal Schools and the superintendents of the other institutions, for the discussion of problems that arise in the performance of the duties of such officers, and to devise ways and means for the betterment of the institutions of which they have charge.

DIVISION OF THE BOARD'S WORK.

It is not possible for the three members of the Board to act upon each and every transaction; hence, our work has been roughly divided into departments. President Lakin has charge of the Purchasing Department; Dr. Williamson of the Accounting Department; while to Mr. Dawson, the treasurer, falls the work of collecting and looking after the funds of the Board and the institutions; legal work, answering letters of complaint

and inquiry, the efficiency of the institutions of the first class, and other matters. Ordinary repairs to the property of the institutions are usually handled by the Purchasing Department, and carried out by the Board's superintendent of repairs. In case of material improvements or additions to existing buildings, and the erection of new ones, all the members of the Board confer. While each member has charge of the routine business of his department from day to day, yet all matters of policy and transactions of larger importance are passed upon and determined by the members of the Board in conference.

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT

HOW PURCHASES ARE MADE.

On this department rests the responsibility of purchasing all supplies for all the institutions, not only of the first class, but also for the educational institutions. The volume of this business, which was large at the beginning, has greatly increased, on account of the creation of additional institutions and the increase in population of the others. The principal purchases, of course, are for the institutions of the first class, although the purchasing for the educational institutions is not by any means a small business of itself.

We have continued the policy of term contracts to a limited extent. It is applied to the heavier supplies, such as flour, meats, and the like. This method has produced a very substantial saving. All other supplies are purchased in the manner hereinafter stated. In our last report we gave a detailed statement of the manner in which purchases are made, together with the forms used. To save space the forms have been omitted. They will be found on pages 11-13 of Part 1 of our last report.

When the head of an institution desires the purchase of supplies therefor he makes up in duplicate a requisition, one copy of which he forwards to this department, and the other of which he retains. The requisition bears a number, is dated, gives a description of the articles desired, and with such other information about them, as to where they were last purchased, etc., as the head of the institution may think best; the quantity on hand of each item, and the quantity required. When such a requisition is received an inquiry for bids is mailed to manufacturers, jobbers or other wholesale dealers, a list of whom is on file in our office made up from responses to advertisements published in the leading newspapers of the state. The inquiry for bids is a printed blank, each one of which is consecutively numbered. It contains a specific description of the items desired, the quantity, for what institution, and where to be delivered. Each dealer who desires to bid for any of the items fills in his prices on the blank, with the date, etc., and returns it to the department.

When the bids are received from the various dealers the contract of purchase is awarded to the lowest bidder for *each item*, except in case the item is too small for shipment, in which event it is awarded to the lowest bidder for a sufficient quantity of items to make a shipment. If a bidder

should bid on a dozen items, he is, subject to the above exception, given the contract of purchase for the items only for which he is the lowest bidder. A notice of purchase is then made up in triplicate and mailed, one copy to the dealer, one to the head of the institution and the other is filed with the Accounting Department. This notice of purchase is also a printed form, bearing a common number, and shows from whom the items therein named were purchased, for what institution purchased, where to be delivered, and when, and the terms of the purchase as well as the price, quantity, and description of the articles. The dealer sends his bill in duplicate to the head of the institution for which the goods were purchased. The payment of bills will be treated under the head of Accounting Department.

To the foregoing method of purchase there are two exceptions, as follows:

Emergency Purchases—These are such purchases as are made necessary by some unforeseen occurrence of such character that it cannot await a purchase by the usual course. These purchases are made by the head officer, who places the article and the price thereof on a requisition for supplies, which is forwarded to the purchasing department and copy retained for his files. If the purchase is found to be a proper one it is approved by a letter setting forth the article and price, with an approval number, copy of which is filed with the accounting department.

Purchases Out of Advance Allowance—Experience has shown us that it is impossible, even with the most diligent effort on the part of the purchasing department, to cover all purchases of minor articles needed at the institutions. For this reason we early adopted the policy of placing with the superintendents and principals, after they have given bond, what we call an "advance allowance," differing in amount, according to the variation in size of the institutions. Small purchases are made out of this fund by the superintendents, and the accounting therefor is as shown under the head of the Accounting Department.

We continue the policy of purchasing from manufacturers, jobbers, merchants and other wholesale dealers in all instances where practicable, thus avoiding large retail profits. A great saving to the State has been accomplished thereby.

QUALITY OF SUPPLIES.

While it has been the policy of this Board to save the State the greatest amount of money possible, it has at no time permitted that desire to overbalance the importance of providing at all times for the inmates of the institutions of the first class an abundance of wholesome and nutritious food and suitable clothing. In this the superintendents have heartily co-operated with us, with the result that only standard qualities of food supplies and clothing suited to their needs have been purchased. Wherever possible, and we may say in the great majority of instances, purchases of supplies and clothing are made from samples which we require to be forwarded to this Board for inspection. After the purchases are made these samples are forwarded to the superintendent of the institution for which they are purchased, so that he may see to it that the goods

delivered are up to the samples. We can safely say that the food supplied to the inmates of our institutions is fully up to the standard of the quality of articles used in the average family of West Virginia.

ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT

The duties of this department are the auditing of all bills against the State Board of Control and against all of the State institutions committed to its care, as well as all charges against appropriations required to be expended at the discretion and upon the approval of the State Board of Control; the payment of all such bills and the keeping of book accounts thereof, and such other detail work as is necessary and incident to the duties above enumerated.

AUDITING BILLS.

The auditing begins with the notice of purchase mailed by the Purchasing Department to the superintendent, a copy of which is filed in the binder of the Accounting Department kept for the purpose, and is conducted in the following manner:

The dealer is required to send bills of goods sold in duplicate to the superintendent of the institution. The latter places on the face thereof the number of the purchase notice or approval letter, and on the back thereof his approval of the bill by stamp, showing the total amount of the bill, any items short, the amount of damaged goods, the amount of freight paid, if any, the discount, and any other deductions that ought to be made. He sends a copy of this bill thus approved to this Board.

When this bill is received the Accounting Department verifies the calculations and checks the bill against the purchase notice or approval letter, on file in this department, and after making the necessary corrections, if mistakes are found, O. K.'s the bill to the bookkeeper who issues a requisition on the State Auditor, in favor of the dealer for the amount due him, enters it on his book, and, after placing it in a jacket bearing its serial number, files it in the vault.

The name of the State Board of Control is signed to this requisition on the Auditor by one of the members. It is then transmitted to the Auditor, who makes draft on the State Treasurer therefor. On this draft the Treasurer writes his check. It is then forwarded to our office and the amount again checked up by our stubs, after which it is mailed to the superintendent of the institution for which the goods were purchased, and through him transmitted to the dealer. With the check is forwarded a form receipt, which is signed by the head of the institution, returned to us and filed in the jacket bearing the serial number of the bill.

Exceptions—There is one exception to the foregoing method of payment. This is where purchases have been made by the superintendents out of their "advance allowance." For all such expenditures the superintendent is required to take and forward to us receipts, showing the articles purchased and the amount paid for each. These receipts are audited, filed in jackets bearing serial numbers and paid in the manner above shown for other bills.

EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.

In order to comply fully with the requirements of section 2, chapter 58, Acts of 1909, we prepared and had printed for the use of members of the Board and its employees, as well as the heads of the institutions and their employees, an expense account blank covering the several months of the year, in which we require each person accurately to record in detail each item of expense and the purpose for which expended, to swear to the same, and forward to us in duplicate. One copy is filed in our office in jackets numbered as other bills, and the other attached to the requisition for payment by the Auditor.

PAY ROLLS.

Blank forms of pay rolls have been prepared by the Board and furnished to every institution. These pay rolls are made out monthly in duplicate by the head of each institution and forwarded to us, one copy of which is attached to a requisition of our usual form and forwarded to the Auditor. Checks are then made payable to each person named on the pay roll for the amount due him as shown thereby, and returned to the head of the institution for distribution. Each person who receives any amount named on the pay roll signs his name in the proper column as a receipt for that amount, and when the pay roll is thus receipted it is returned to us and filed in the jacket under the proper serial number. These pay rolls give the name of every person entitled to receive money, his position, the number of hours or days he was employed during the month, the compensation rate, and the amount due him.

BOOK-KEEPING.

Our system of bookkeeping consists of a journal and ledger. Each bill paid is entered upon the journal, on which is shown the date of payment, the person to whom paid, for what paid, the amount and the fund against which it is charged. These are carried in the regular way into our ledger, and all are preserved and kept on file in our vault. In addition to the above, our requisitions on the Auditor and our books show all deductions for freight, discount, shortage and damaged goods.

CLASSIFICATION BOOK.

At the close of each month's business all bills against current expense funds for the several institutions are entered upon a classification book, showing the total amount expended for each commodity and the amount per capita. A table showing such per capita cost will be found in connection with the financial statement of each institution.

FUNDS OTHER THAN APPROPRIATIONS.

Funds received other than appropriations by the Legislature consist of fees paid by students, by pay patients at hospitals, and funds received by institutions from sundry sources, a record of which we require to be kept at the institution, and forwarded to us on blanks, which we bind and file as part of our records.

DISCOUNT.

We pay all bills promptly each month, which not only enables us to secure very low prices on goods purchased, but also enables us to secure a discount of two per cent for monthly settlements, resulting in the saving to the State of thousands of dollars each year.

RESULTS OBTAINED.

It is impossible to state precisely the amount of money that has been saved to the State by the system of central control inaugurated by the creation of the State Board of Control and the methods of conducting the business adopted by the Board, but the total saving amounts to many thousands of dollars. This result has not been obtained by lessening the efficiency of the institutions, whether charitable, reformatory, penal or educational. As respects the institutions of the first class, we have kept steadily in view the fact that these institutions were created for the benefit of the inmates thereof; nor have we exercised unreasonable economy as respects the educational institutions, keeping always in view that economy must not be obtained at the expense of the efficiency and progress of the institutions. These results were to be expected, because, under the old system under which each institution was managed by a separate board, which met infrequently and the members of which had other occupations which diverted their energies into other channels, it could not be expected that the business management and the higher efficiency of the institutions could have that constant attention and care which naturally come from a central board whose members give all their time and attention to the business, and who have time to study and put into operation, whenever experience would seem to justify, new methods and details of management which would seem likely to result in further economy and efficiency.

GENERAL FINANCIAL SUMMARY

A clearer conception of the work done by this Board will be obtained by an examination of the tables given below showing the financial transactions of the Board during the twenty-one months covered by this report.

RECEIPTS.

The following table shows the total income of each institution, board and object committed to this Board, during the period extending from October 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914, (1) from legislative appropriations, (2) from all other sources:

INSTITUTIONS AND BOARDS.	Legislative Appropriations.	From Other Sources.	Totals from All Sources.
State Board of Control.....	\$ 60,450.00	\$.....	\$ 60,450.00
Insurance on Public Buildings.....	12,500.00	.....	12,500.00
West Virginia Hospital for the Insane	307,625.24	1,275.05	308,900.29

RECEIPTS—Continued.

INSTITUTIONS AND BOARDS.	Legislative Appropriations.	From Other Sources	Totals from All Sources.
Second Hospital for the Insane.....	\$ 151,375.00	\$ 1,008.73	\$ 152,383.73
West Virginia Asylum.....	156,250.00	482.80	156,732.80
Miners' Hospital No. 1.....	83,043.09	16,369.84	99,412.93
Miners' Hospital No. 2.....	32,000.00	5,146.04	37,146.04
Miners' Hospital No. 3	33,250.00	125.43	33,375.43
West Virginia Penitentiary.....	.....	329,586.62	329,586.62
West Virginia Industrial School for Boys.....	106,250.00	2,194.15	108,444.15
West Virginia Industrial Home for Girls.....	53,941.83	177.91	54,119.74
West Virginia Schools for the Deaf and the Blind.....	107,500.00	6,974.85	114,474.85
State Tuberculosis Sanitarium.....	76,683.09	11,759.08	88,442.17
West Virginia Anti-Tuberculosis League	6,200.00	100.00	6,300.00
West Virginia Colored Orphans' Home	27,500.00	242.40	27,742.40
West Virginia Humane Society.....	10,500.00	.....	10,500.00
West Virginia Children's Home.....	25,806.70	656.00	26,462.70
King's Daughters' Hospital.....	10,865.88	.....	10,865.88
City Hospital.....	12,714.10	.....	12,714.10
West Virginia University.....	400,815.00	220,181.56	620,996.56
West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station.....	26,577.14	91,910.89	118,488.03
Preparatory Branch W. V. U., Montgomery	24,700.00	9,310.99	34,010.99
Preparatory Branch W. V. U., Keyser	44,750.00	8,932.04	53,682.04
Marshall College Normal School.....	123,000.00	43,354.66	166,354.66
Fairmont Normal School.....	169,000.00	19,211.10	188,211.10
West Liberty Normal School.....	27,250.00	3,102.38	30,352.38
Glenville Normal School.....	52,699.52	10,098.04	62,797.56
Shepherd College Normal School.....	43,750.00	5,134.36	48,884.36
Concord Normal School.....	74,750.00	16,673.83	91,423.83
West Virginia Colored Institute.....	79,000.00	57,628.37	136,628.37
Bluefield Colored Institute.....	22,250.00	13,830.66	36,080.66
Storer College.....	13,391.67	.....	13,391.67
State Geological & Economic Survey..	76,003.64	4,989.23	80,992.87
Semi Centennial of the Formation of West Virginia.....	29,200.00	.....	29,200.00
West Virginia National Guard.....	169,348.00	.....	169,348.00
Pt. Pleasant Monument River Banks..	\$ 3,000.00	\$.....	\$ 3,000.00

RECEIPTS—Continued.

INSTITUTIONS AND BOARDS.	Legislative Appropriations.	From Other Sources	Totals from All Sources.
Panama-Pacific Exposition Commission	15,000.00	.....	15,000.00
Education and Maintenance Chas. W. Campbell.....	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00
TOTALS	\$ 2,670,939.00	\$ 880,457.89	\$ 3,551,396.89

DISBURSEMENTS.

The following table shows the total expenditures from all funds of each institution, board or object, during the period extending from October 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914:

INSTITUTIONS AND BOARDS.	From Legislative Appropriations.	From Other Funds.	Totals from All Funds
State Board of Control.....	\$ 57,434.79	\$.....	\$ 57,434.79
Insurance on Public Buildings.....	2,556.37	.....	2,556.37
West Virginia Hospital for the Insane	252,316.72	426.84	252,743.55
Second Hospital for the Insane.....	128,892.94	956.86	129,849.80
West Virginia Asylum.....	138,049.25	11.00	138,060.25
Miners' Hospital No. 1.....	80,636.03	390.26	81,026.29
Miners' Hospital No. 2.....	26,572.93	.....	26,572.93
Miners' Hospital No. 3.....	20,935.10	.....	20,935.10
West Virginia Penitentiary.....	.....	271,289.25	271,289.25
West Virginia Industrial School for Boys	84,666.21	2,034.44	86,700.65
West Virginia Industrial Home for Girls	53,608.23	66.66	53,674.83
West Virginia Schools for the Deaf and the Blind.....	107,450.79	5,521.11	112,971.90
State Tuberculosis Sanitarium.....	57,682.74	537.99	58,220.73
West Virginia Anti-Tuberculosis League	5,681.32	.....	5,681.32
West Virginia Colored Orphans' Home	18,665.39	29.71	18,695.10
West Virginia Humane Society.....	7,968.52	.....	7,968.52
West Virginia Children's Home.....	11,858.82	.....	11,858.82
King's Daughters' Hospital.....	8,253.33	.....	8,253.33
City Hospital.....	10,786.41	.....	10,786.41
West Virginia University.....	362,532.13	190,428.88	552,961.01
West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station	26,572.37	89,525.78	116,098.15

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

INSTITUTIONS AND BOARDS.	From Legis- lative Ap- propriations.	From Other Funds.	Totals from All Funds
Preparatory Branch W. V. U., Mont. gomery	\$ 17,385.05	\$ 7,465.85	\$ 24,850.90
Preparatory Branch W. V. U., Keyser.	24,930.95	7,847.28	32,798.21
Marshall College Normal School.....	77,042.06	40,782.63	117,824.69
Fairmont Normal School.....	57,852.90	14,040.71	71,893.61
West Liberty Normal School.....	22,807.50	2,246.60	25,054.10
Glenville Normal School.....	32,547.32	7,032.40	39,579.72
Shepherd College Normal School.....	28,600.76	2,391.47	30,992.23
Concord Normal School.....	40,359.90	9,363.04	49,723.84
West Virginia Colored Institute.....	60,886.09	46,364.22	107,250.31
Bluefield Colored Institute.....	20,482.11	10,716.34	31,198.45
Storer College.....	4,374.97	.....	4,374.97
State Geological & Economic Survey.	64,535.90	4,826.25	69,362.15
Semi Centennial of the Formation of West Virginia.....	24,191.89	.....	24,191.89
West Virginia National Guard.....	127,866.62	.....	127,866.62
Pt. Pleasant Monument River Banks.	.....	.....	.....
Panama-Pacific Exposition Commission	5,475.70	.....	5,475.70
Education and Maintenance of Chas. W. Campbell.....	444.40	.....	444.40
TOTALS	\$ 2,082,924.51	\$ 714,296.38	\$ 2,797,220.89

BALANCES LEFT OVER.

The following table shows the balances remaining June 30, 1914, to the credit of each institution, board, or object, from Legislative appropriations and moneys received by it from other sources:

INSTITUTIONS AND BOARDS.	Legislative Appropriations.	Other Funds.	Totals All Funds
State Board of Control.....	\$ 3,015.21	\$	\$ 3,015.21
Insurance on Public Buildings.....	9,943.63	.....	9,943.63
West Virginia Hospital for the Insane	55,308.52	848.22	56,156.74
Second Hospital for the Insane.....	22,482.06	51.87	22,533.93
West Virginia Asylum.....	18,200.75	471.80	18,672.55
Miners' Hospital No. 1.....	2,407.06	15,979.58	18,386.64
Miners' Hospital No. 2.....	5,427.07	5,146.04	10,573.11
Miners' Hospital No. 3.....	2,314.90	125.43	2,440.33

BALANCES LEFT OVER—Continued.

INSTITUTIONS AND BOARDS.	Legislative Appropriations.	Other Funds.	Totals All Funds
West Virginia Penitentiary.....	\$.....	\$ 58,297.37	\$ 58,297.37
West Virginia Industrial School for Boys	21,583.79	159.71	21,743.50
West Virginia Industrial Home for Girls	333.60	111.31	444.91
West Virginia Schools for the Deaf and the Blind.....	49.21	1,453.74	1,502.95
State Tuberculosis Sanitarium.....	19,000.35	11,221.09	30,221.44
West Virginia Anti-Tuberculosis League	518.68	100.00	618.68
West Virginia Colored Orphans' Home	8,834.61	212.09	9,047.30
West Virginia Humane Society.....	2,531.48	.....	2,531.48
West Virginia Children's Home.....	13,947.88	656.00	14,603.88
King's Daughters' Hospital.....	2,612.55	.....	2,612.55
City Hospital.....	1,927.69	.....	1,927.69
West Virginia University.....	38,282.87	29,752.66	68,035.53
West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station.....	4.77	2,385.11	2,389.88
Preparatory Branch W. V. U., Mont- gomery	7,314.95	1,845.14	9,160.09
Preparatory Branch W. V. U., Keyser	19,799.05	1,084.78	20,883.83
Marshall College Normal School.....	45,957.04	2,572.03	48,529.97
Fairmont Normal School.....	111,147.10	5,170.39	116,317.49
West Liberty Normal School.....	4,442.50	855.78	5,298.28
Glenville Normal School.....	20,152.20	3,065.64	23,217.84
Shepherd College Normal School....	15,149.24	2,742.89	17,892.13
Concord Normal School.....	34,390.10	7,309.89	41,699.99
West Virginia Colored Institute.....	18,113.91	11,264.15	29,378.06
Bluefield Colored Institute.....	1,767.89	3,114.32	4,882.21
Storer College.....	9,016.70	.....	9,016.70
State Geological & Economic Survey.	11,467.74	162.98	11,630.72
Semi Centennial of the Formation of West Virginia.....	5,008.11	.....	5,008.11
West Virginia National Guard	41,481.38	.....	41,481.38
Pt. Pleasant Monument River Banks.	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00
Panama-Pacific Exposition Commission	9,524.30	.....	9,524.30
Education and Maintenance of Chas. W. Campbell.....	1,555.60	.....	1,555.60
TOTALS	\$ 588,015.39	\$ 166,160.61	\$ 754,176.90

COLLECTION OF FUNDS

The funds received by the State Board of Control for the several institutions, other than from Legislative appropriations, are paid in monthly by the head of each institution or other state board, commission or agency of which this Board has control, in whole or in part. We prepare blank forms of report for this purpose for each institution, upon which form there are as many columns as there are sources of income. This report is forwarded to us monthly, accompanied by a remittance of the amount shown to be due for the month. The remittance is charged to the Treasurer of the Board, who promptly deposits it in a State depository, to the credit of the proper fund of the institution remitting it, and the depository pays interest on such funds at the rate of three per cent. on daily balances as long as any part of the fund remains in the depository, just the same as interest is paid on any other State funds. The depository in which any fund is placed returns the certificate of deposit, which is sent to it with the remittance, and this certificate of deposit is forwarded to the Auditor, by him indorsed, and handed to the State Treasurer, who debits the depository with the amount thereof, as does also the Auditor, and the amount is credited to the proper fund of the institution upon the books of the Auditor.

In respect to the moneys arising to the State from the hiring of prisoners from the Penitentiary by counties to work on their roads, under chapter 41 of the Acts of 1913, a monthly statement of the amount due from each county is made up at the Penitentiary, from daily reports made to it by the chief guard in charge of each road camp, and forwarded to this Board. The amount appearing to be due for each month is charged up against the county and a bill forwarded to it for the same. When remittance is received from the county, the same is credited to it on our books, the remittance is turned over to the Treasurer of the Board and charged against him, and the amount deposited in a State depository to the credit of the Penitentiary, as above set forth.

The amount thus collected for each institution, by virtue of provisions in the last two general appropriation bills, is subject to disbursement on the requisition of the State Board of Control, for the benefit of the institution or fund from which received. These funds are called "State Board of Control funds." No amount paid in for any particular fund can be used for any other fund.

In connection with certain of the normal schools, the preparatory schools at Keyser and Montgomery, and the two colored institutes, boarding houses are being conducted for the benefit of the students. This Board has general management of these boarding houses, and purchases supplies for them, which are paid for out of the funds arising from the boarding houses. We call these funds "Boarding house funds." They are kept separate from all other funds for each institution. The result of these experiments has proved a success. It enables the students to get their boarding at greatly reduced rates, and at the same time the boarding

house of each institution shows a satisfactory balance in its favor. We think this enterprise is most commendable and strictly within the powers of the State Board of Control under the broad right given it by the law, to direct, control and manage these institutions.

Repairs, Improvements and New Buildings

ORDINARY REPAIRS.

When merely ordinary repairs are needed at any institution, or when it is necessary to purchase supplies chargeable to the Repair and Improvement Fund of the institution, the head thereof makes out and forwards to us a requisition, which we term a "Repair and Improvement Requisition," on a form prepared and printed for the purpose, which bears a number, and states specifically the repairs and improvements needed, and the articles or supplies needed therefor, giving the quantity and description of each. This requisition is approved by a letter bearing a number, and copy of this letter is filed with the Accounting Department for its use in checking the bill. If the repair is of sufficient importance to justify it, we visit the institution or have a competent person to do so for us, and employ competent persons to do the work. If the requisition is for the purchase of supplies of minor importance, an approval letter is written, authorizing the superintendent to make the purchase. If, however, the articles to be purchased are of sufficient quantity to justify a shipment the requisition is approved by the usual approval letter, bearing serial number, and a copy filed with the Purchasing Department and the supplies purchased in the usual way, from the lowest bidder.

MATERIAL ADDITIONS TO BUILDINGS.

In all instances where such additions are to be made to any of the State's buildings, we employ a competent architect, who prepares the necessary plans and specifications therefor, after the institution has been visited and the building carefully examined. A contract is then let for the work in the same manner as is shown for the erection of new buildings.

NEW BUILDINGS.

Section 12 of chapter 58, Acts of 1909, vests the power in this Board to employ competent architects to prepare plans and specifications for all new buildings, or for the remodeling of, or the construction of additions to, existing buildings; to employ competent persons to superintend such work; and to call for bids and award contracts therefor, provided that no plans or specifications shall be accepted nor any contracts be awarded for any building or material addition to a building, until the plans and specifications and contracts have been approved by the Board of Public Works. When the Legislature make an appropriation for a new building, or for a material addition to an existing one, we take an architect, visit the institution, carefully examine the grounds, select the site, and if the appropriation includes the purchase of grounds, the purchase is made on

the best terms obtainable; we take levels and secure such other information as we think necessary, and then determine the size, character and general plan of the building to be constructed. The architect then prepares plans and specifications, with such help as we may be able to render him in the way of suggestions. These plans and specifications are then submitted to the Board of Public Works for approval. As soon as this approval is secured, we give notice to contractors by publication in at least three newspapers, published in that portion of the State nearest to the place where the building is to be erected, stating the general character of the building, the place at which it is to be erected, the materials to be used, the places where plans and specifications are on file, the time within which sealed bids will be received and the amount of the certified check required to accompany each bid. In addition to this we mail typewritten copies of this notice to a list of contractors kept in our office. When the bids are received we open them on the day fixed in the notice for the purpose. The lowest bidder is notified to appear, if he is not present, and enter into contract and bond. These contracts are carefully drawn, signed and acknowledged by the successful bidder and the plans and specifications made parts thereof by proper identifying signatures. The bond is conditioned for the construction and completion of the building according to plans and specifications. The penalty is usually the amount of the bid, and the surety a bonding or guaranty company. We do not take personal security. If the plans and specifications and contract are approved by the Board of Public Works, we go ahead, and place a competent superintendent in charge of the work as our representative. The commissions of the architect and cost of superintendence are paid out of the appropriations for the building. The commissions of the architect at 2 per cent. amount annually practically to enough to cover his salary if constantly employed by this Board. The buildings erected and material improvements made during the past two years will be treated in connection with each institution.

DEFECTS IN THE SYSTEM.

Observation and experience have taught us that the present method is by no means the best that could be adopted. The State should use the best possible system in the erection of her buildings, and their character should be the best obtainable. Under the present method the Legislature is asked to make an appropriation for a new building at a given institution, or to create a new institution, or to make an appropriation for a material addition or improvement to an existing building. No plan has been prepared because there is no fund out of which to pay an architect for such until after the appropriation is made therefor. The Legislature, therefore, has not the knowledge to enable it to determine what amount of money is necessary to put up a building of the dimensions and standard fit for the purpose for which intended and which can be most economically maintained and managed. Under such circumstances it is no reflection upon the Legislature to say that the best it can do is to make a guess at the amount. This Board is left in the embarrassing position of trying to build a proper house for the purpose intended with an inadequate appro-

priation on the one hand and the law prohibiting the expenditure of a greater sum than that appropriated on the other hand.

We hope we will not be considered disloyal when we say that the character of our public buildings is far below that which becomes a great State, both in architecture and the character of construction. This has resulted from the failure to have plans prepared before the appropriation was made, and also in some cases for failure to have competent superintendence while the work was going on. We are therefore expending annually a much greater sum to keep these buildings in repair than would be necessary if they had been properly planned and constructed.

The State ought to put up nothing but fire-proof buildings. But we have been unable to do this, because the appropriations have been inadequate. We have endeavored in every instance to make buildings as nearly fire-proof as the means at our disposal would allow, but we have not been able to do what ought to be done in that regard. Fire-proof buildings will soon pay for the slight extra cost in saving in insurance and the cost of repairs.

VISITS TO INSTITUTIONS

Section 8 of the Act creating the State Board of Control provides:

"It shall be the duty of the Board of Control to visit at least once each six months, each of the institutions named in section 3 and visit each of the institutions named in section 4 as often as may be necessary, at which time a meeting of the Board shall be regularly held at the institution. During each such visitation the Board shall thoroughly inspect all the departments of the institution, and investigate the financial condition and management thereof."

The same section further provides:

"It shall be the duty of the Board to cause each institution named in section 3 to be visited by one or more members, as the case may seem to require, each month. The members shall alternate in their monthly visits of inspection."

There are now at least thirteen of the institutions of the class named in section 3, and there are twelve educational institutions, not counting Storer College. While the law is not quite clear, we construe it to mean that a session of the Board of Control shall be held at each of the thirteen institutions at least twice a year, and that a member of the Board shall visit each of such institutions every month; and that the members of the Board shall visit the twelve educational institutions as often as they think necessary. To hold a meeting of the Board at each of these thirteen institutions would require at least three days for each meeting at each place, including the time of going to and from it. This alone would take seventy-eight days in each year; and consequently all the members of the

Board would be absent from their offices seventy-eight days in each year for this purpose alone. This is impractical. At no time ought all the members of the Board be away from their headquarters at the Capital, because important matters arise almost every day. To comply with the other provision with reference to these thirteen institutions, namely, that they should be visited by some member of the Board once each month, the members alternating in their visits, would require each member of the Board to visit each of these institutions four times a year. This would require at least two days at each place, including the time of going to and from the institution. This would take about twenty-four days for each round, or ninety-six days in each year for each member. Adding this ninety-six days to the seventy-eight days required of each member in attending a meeting of the Board at each of these institutions, would make 174 days. Hence, it would require each member of the Board to be away from his office 174 days out of the 313 working days of the year, or more than one half of all his time. For each member of the Board to visit each of the twelve educational institutions named in section 4 once each year would require two days on the average for each institution, and this would take twenty-four more days of the member's time. If the law means that the Board is to hold a meeting at each of the institutions, twenty-five in number, then the time consumed would be considerably greater. But adopting the first construction, it seems hardly necessary to say that the law is impractical. The members of the Board are very busy men. The details that come to them are enormous in quantity and of great importance in quality. Take the members of the Board away from their offices one-half of their time, and take all of them away from headquarters one-fourth of the time each year, they would have little or no time for consultation at headquarters, which is very necessary, and would make it impossible for them to do their work. The reason given for these visits seems to be "thoroughly to inspect all the departments of each institution and investigate the financial condition and management thereof." Now, the financial condition of none of these institutions could be investigated at the institution. All the records are kept at the offices of the State Board of Control, and the financial condition of each of them is under constant surveillance and is checked up each month, because the system of reports required by the Board compels this. The heads of the institutions make no contracts, no purchases, except in cases of emergency, and transact no important business without the previous approval of the Board of Control. Attention was called to this matter in our last report, on page 27 of Part 1 thereof. It would be much more pleasant for the members of the Board to spend their time riding over the State at the expense of the State, visiting these institutions, than to remain at work in their offices. But the law does not contemplate this. We have tried to carry out the spirit of the law, which we take to be that the members of the State Board of Control will visit these public institutions as often as is necessary, in order to keep in touch with their condition and internal management, to the end that they may be conducted economically and efficiently. However, we respectfully suggest that the law be amended so that both its letter and its spirit can be complied with.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

CHANGE OF NAME.

We recommend a change in the names of certain of our institutions, as follows:

West Virginia Hospital for the Insane, at Weston, to Weston State Hospital.

Second Hospital for the Insane, at Spencer, to Spencer State Hospital.
West Virginia Asylum, at Huntington, to Huntington State Hospital.

Miners' Hospital No. 1, at Welch, Miners' Hospital No. 2, at McKendree, and Miners' Hospital No. 3, at Fairmont, to State Hospital at Welch, State Hospital at McKendree, and State Hospital at Fairmont, respectively.

Preparatory Branch of the West Virginia University at Montgomery, to Montgomery State School.

Preparatory Branch of the West Virginia University at Keyser, to Keyser State School.

The reason for the changes in these names, we think, is obvious. The new names are shorter in most cases, more nearly describe the character of institution, and in every case includes its location. With respect to the Preparatory branches at Montgomery and Keyser, it is sufficient to say that they are no longer preparatory branches. They are practically independent schools, academies or small colleges. Besides, the present names are long and unwieldy.

NEEDS OF THE STATE.

We will discuss here some of the needs of the state which come within our observation as members of the State Board of Control. There is therefore, a wide field that does not come within our province.

We need some new institutions. As respects institutions for the insane, this is discussed under that head. We need material additions to many of the existing institutions; and these are discussed in connection with each institution. The State needs one or two institutions of a reformatory character, midway between the Boys' school at Grafton and the Girls' school at Industrial, and the Penitentiary. There are some classes of young persons who ought not to go to the Boys' school or to the Girls' school and they ought not to go to the Penitentiary. Such an institution would be composite in character, being educational, reformatory, and penal. To it should be sent persons convicted of crime who are too young to go to the Penitentiary and too old to go to the Girls' or Boys' school.

We venture to repeat something of what was said in our last report about the great desirability of the State's procuring more land at her institutions. As respects the three institutions for the insane this matter is discussed in connection therewith. Much more land than we have at the Penitentiary ought to be had there for farming purposes. There we have plenty of labor, and farming can be done under the most favorable auspices and conditions, and a large amount of produce could be raised, not only for the use of that institution but for the use of other institutions

of the State. Besides, farm products are always salable at good prices. It is a most healthful employment for the prisoners. At the Boys' school at Grafton, and at the Tuberculosis Sanitarium at Terra Alta, we are better off in this respect; but more land is needed at the Colored Orphans' Home at Huntington, as well as at the Schools for the Deaf and the Blind at Romney. More land is need at the University and at the Montgomery and Keyser Schools. There should be a small acreage also at each of the Normal Schools, so that agriculture could be taught at them in a practical manner. And this also applies to the two Colored Institutes and to the white Children's Home at Elkins. In connection with the three institutions for the insane, and especially at the Huntington institution, more land is badly needed, as is pointed out under the head, "Institutions for the Insane."

In locating new institutions it is of the first importance that plenty of land be obtained, that there be plenty of good, wholesome water; and regard also should be had to transportation facilities, and to the healthfulness of the climate. We would emphasize the importance of land and water.

The three institutions for the insane are up nearly to capacity, and additional roof must soon be made for this unfortunate class of our people. We recommend that there be established an institution or institutions for epileptics who are not insane, the feeble-minded, imbeciles and idiots, and also for paralytics and other helpless persons or physical defectives. In this connection it may be said that our county poor-houses are not a credit to the State. Some have said they are a disgrace. A large number of the inmates of these county poor-houses are mental or physical defectives, unable to support themselves. A State institution could take better care of these unfortunates, and at less expense perhaps than the several counties can do it. We are not referring to the temporary poor. Take the case of a mother left with a number of helpless children by the death of the husband and father. Often she can keep the children together and support them with some help from the county. Generally speaking, there is no institution for the child equal to the home, although it may be a humble one; and there is no other person who can care for a child, generally speaking, like the mother can. It is in appreciation of these facts that the States are now coming to give to these mothers "mothers' pensions." This help is given to the poor mother in order to enable her to keep her children together, and support them with comfort and decency and afford them opportunity to attend school. It is a most excellent thing. The mothers' pension is a State matter. Now, in this State the poor mothers are aided by the poor authorities of the county, by grant of a small amount per week, usually conditioned as to amount on the number of helpless children.

An institution for the epileptics, feeble-minded, and others above referred to, should probably be built on the cottage plan, or what is known as the "farm colony." By this method the inmates are properly cared for and kept apart where necessary, and the better class can be employed to take care of the helpless class, and all who are physically able to work can be employed on the farm or otherwise. Nor is it our idea that the

counties should be relieved of the expense of supporting these classes of people who are of their own citizens or residents. We believe, on the contrary, that it is fair and best all around that each county should pay a yearly per capita charge for each inmate in such institutions. We believe that this would be cheaper for the counties, and at the same time result in far better care for the unfortunate people than they now have in the counties. As respects the feeble-minded and imbeciles, there is a constantly increasing number of these accumulating in the Boys' and Girls' Industrial Schools, in the Schools for the Deaf and Blind, in the White Children's Home and in the Colored Orphans' Home. The feeble-minded child's mental faculties can be developed and strengthened by patient and proper teaching. But this cannot well be done at the institutions where they are mixed with the normal-minded, because the feeble-minded need a different kind of educational treatment. We are now caring for a limited number of epileptics, imbeciles and idiots at the West Virginia Asylum at Huntington, but for several years it has been impossible to admit all the applicants, because the capacity of this institution has long been overtaxed.

Certain details of this matter are more fully discussed under the head of "Institutions for the Insane." But we repeat that the Legislature should give early attention to the fact that the three existing institutions for the insane are nearly up to their capacity, and the next session of the Legislature should give this matter its serious consideration, and take action.

These things and many others that could be mentioned, but which are scarcely within our jurisdiction, as it were, can only be accomplished by the expenditure of money. The serious question which confronts us and which has long confronted the State is, "Where will we get the money?" The present constitution and the one preceding it, both prohibit the creation of a State debt, except in case of war or insurrection, or to pay "a previous liability." So, it has been our condition that we have had to pay as we go—we have had to provide for present necessities and for future needs out of present revenues. Now, almost no State, city or nation, especially a progressive one, has been able to do this, but the most of them have been compelled to create debts for these purposes. Doubtless the history of the mother State of Virginia, in piling up an enormous debt without much to show for it, for "Internal Improvements," influenced the makers of our constitutions to put in them the prohibitions against State debts. We would not advocate the opening of the door to an unlimited extent. The State could use profitably, we venture to say, for public improvements needed now, to say nothing of good roads and the like, a million or two millions of dollars. It has been suggested that an amendment to the constitution should be submitted to the people, empowering the Legislature to create a State debt for the purposes we have named and for other necessary and useful purposes, limiting the amount, and thereby prevent the piling up of debts for every purpose, as was done in the old State before the Civil War, and also specifying particularly the purposes for which the money voted by the people should be used. We believe this suggestion is worthy of consideration. These improvements

are necessary; but as they will not only meet present needs but future ones also, it is hardly fair to burden the present with its own needs and also with those of the future and relieve the future of the burden of supplying these needs of which it will have the benefit. The development of the State has been held back for many years, indeed it might be said ever since the close of the Civil War, by want of money for these needed purposes, by the prohibition of the creation of a State debt for public improvements. Messages of our Governors have called attention to these needs, but the Legislature has been unable to respond, because it did not have the means at its disposal wherewith to do so.

CLASSIFICATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

We again recommend that the Legislature in making appropriations, classify them under the following heads:

FOR CHARITABLE, REFORMATORY AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

- 1. Current General Expense.**
- 2. Repairs and Improvements.**
- 3. Buildings and Land.**

FOR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

- 1. Current General Expense.**
- 2. Salaries and Wages.**
- 3. Repairs and Improvements.**
- 4. Buildings and Land.**

In the financial report of each institution will be found a classified list of expenses from appropriations for current general expenses.

PER CAPITA COST

CHARITABLE, REFORMATORY AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

The following table shows the average number of inmates or patients, average number of officers and other employees, and net per capita cost for the several charitable, reformatory and penal institutions, for the period of twenty-one months covered by this report. The per capita cost includes all expenditures except for new buildings, land, repairs and improvements, and is based on average number of inmates or patients.

INSTITUTIONS	1913 October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1913			1914 July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914		
	Average Num- ber Employees	Average Num- ber Inmates	Per Capita Cost Per Inmate	Average Num- ber Employees	Average Num- ber Inmates	Per Capita Cost Per Inmate
West Virginia Hospital for the Insane.....	133	1,023	\$ 98.57	141	1,022	\$ 135.46
Second Hospital for the Insane	64	499	105.27	67	522	116.37
West Virginia Asylum.....	50	546	104.09	55	594	122.07
Miners' Hospital No. 1.....	24	57	395.56	25	54	495.95
Average cost per case..	.....	732	30.80	.....	1,124	23.83
Miners' Hospital No. 2.....	22	35	306.12	21	34	339.73
Average cost per case..	.....	609	14.72	.....	493	23.43
Miners' Hospital No. 3.....	21	33	366.75	21	38	429.72
Average cost per case..	.....	213	55.10	.....	386	42.30
West Virginia Penitentiary.	61	1,092	• 22.88	66	1,171	• 38.24
West Virginia Industrial School for Boys	37	296	122.06	35	297	135.97
West Virginia Industrial Home for Girls.....	11	76	126.23	10	80	212.25
West Virginia Schools for the Deaf and the Blind.....	56	199	192.93	49	195	255.90
State Tuberculosis Sanitarium	8	12	1,385.85	19	55	263.40
Average cost per case..	.....	63	263.97	.....	136	106.52
West Virginia Children's Home .....	.....	.....	.....	7	38	159.33
West Virginia Colored Orphans' Home.....	7	73	74.56	8	72	115.86

* Per Capita Earnings.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The following table shows the total enrollment of students, average number of officers, teachers and other employees, and net per capita cost of the several educational institutions, for the period covered by this report. The per capita cost includes all expenditures, except for new buildings, land, repairs and improvements, and is based on total enrollment of students each year.

INSTITUTIONS	1913 October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1913			1914 July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914		
	Average Number Employees	Total Enrollment	Average Cost Per Student	Average Number Employees	Total Enrollment	Average Cost Per Student
West Virginia University..	101	769	\$ 189.89	103	868	\$ 180.60
Prep. Branch University Montgomery	9	112	62.45	8	129	61.68
Prep. Branch University Keyser	12	185	47.32	12	149	85.34
Marshall College State Normal School.....	54	800	46.18	55	825	55.08
Fairmont State Normal School	44	401	56.63	39	395	77.60
West Liberty State Normal School	11	241	37.83	12	227	51.50
Glenville State Normal School	14	391	31.88	16	354	46.33
Shepherd College State Normal School.....	14	268	42.21	14	242	59.31
Concord State Normal School	17	480	31.08	17	450	40.77
West Virginia Colored Institute	72	277	99.64	67	347	73.42
Bluefield Colored Institute..	12	182	37.32	13	194	54.18

EXPENSES OF STATE BOARD OF CONTROL

The following are the expenditures of the State Board of Control for the period, from October 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914:

PAY ROLL.

Members.

James S. Lakin, salary.....	\$5,000.00 per annum
Wm. M. O. Dawson, salary.....	5,000.00 per annum
J. M. Williamson, salary.....	5,000.00 per annum

Employees.

Roy Reger, Secretary	\$2,000.00 per annum
M. C. Morgan, Purchasing Clerk.....	2,200.00 per annum
E. R. Rinard, Repairs Clerk.....	2,000.00 per annum
C. M. Haddox, Chief Clerk Acct. Dept.....	1,560.00 per annum
J. L. Helzer, Commodity Clerk.....	1,320.00 per annum
T. H. McRa, Stenographer.....	1,000.00 per annum
H. C. Delsher, Bookkeeper.....	960.00 per annum
E. W. Beard, Stenographer.....	960.00 per annum
Sophia E. Schwendeman, Stenographer.....	840.00 per annum
Minnie E. Rinard, Stenographer.....	840.00 per annum
Virginia A. Dumble, Stenographer	780.00 per annum
Rachel A. Tompkins, Stenographer.....	720.00 per annum
Mamie L. Loy, Stenographer.....	720.00 per annum

FINANCIAL REPORT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing Amounts Recommended to be returned to the State Treasury,
October 1, 1912, Which Amounts were Returned
as Recommended.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance September 30, 1912.	Amount Returned to State Treasury Unexpended.	Balance October 1, 1912.
Salaries of Members.....	\$ 944.80	\$ 944.80	.....
Salaries of Clerical Force.....	7,000.44	7,000.44	.....
Current and Contingent Expenses.....	1.16	1.16	.....
Traveling Expenses.....	2,850.62	2,850.62	.....
TOTALS.....	\$ 10,797.02	\$ 10,797.02	.....

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

TABLE NO. 2.

From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1913.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS	Balance October 1, 1912	Legislative Appropriation 1913	Total Amount Available 1913	Disburse- ments 1913	Balance June 30, 1913
Salaries of Members	\$ 11,250.00	\$ 11,250.00	\$ 10,638.98	\$ 611.07
Salaries of Clerical Force		10,000.00	10,000.00	9,049.39	950.61
Current and Contingent Expenses....	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,495.28	4.72
Traveling Expenses		1,000.00	* 1,200.00	577.21	622.79
TOTALS	\$ 25,750.00	*\$25,950.00	\$ 22,760.81	\$ 3,189.19

* Includes refund of \$200.00.

TABLE NO. 3.

From July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance July 1, 1913	Legislative Appropriation. 1914	Total Amount Available 1914	Disburse- ments 1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Salaries of Members....	\$ 611.07	\$15,000.00	\$15,611.07	\$14,804.47	\$ 806.60
Salaries of Clerical Force	950.61	15,000.00	15,950.61	14,892.86	1,057.75
Current and Contingent Expenses	4.72	3,500.00	3,504.72	3,483.33	21.39
Traveling Expenses	622.79	2,000.00	2,622.79	1,493.32	1,129.47
TOTALS.....	\$ 2,189.19	\$35,500.00	\$37,689.19	\$34,673.98	\$ 3,015.21

TABLE NO. 4.

From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1914.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Legislative Appropriation. 1913-14	Total Amount Available 1913-14	Disburse- ments 1913-14	Balance June 30, 1914
Salaries of Members....	\$26,250.00	\$26,250.00	\$25,443.40	\$ 806.60
Salaries of Clerical Force	25,000.00	25,000.00	23,942.25	1,057.75
Current and Contingent Expenses	6,000.00	6,000.00	5,978.61	21.39
Traveling Expenses	3,000.00	* 3,200.00	2,070.53	1,129.47
TOTALS.....	\$60,250.00	\$60,450.00	\$57,434.79	\$ 3,015.21

* Includes refund of \$200.00.

Appropriations Recommended for State Board of Control

	Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1916.	Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1917.
Salaries of Members	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00
Compensation of Clerical Force.....	18,000.00	18,000.00
Traveling Expenses of Members	2,000.00	2,000.00
Current General Expense	5,000.00	5,000.00

Insurance on Public Property

This insurance covers property of every character and description, personal and real, including all buildings and structures now existing or hereafter erected, and all future additions, extensions and improvements made thereto and all permanent fixtures attached thereto; and all the contents in or on the buildings and all supplies, materials and equipment contained therein and in buildings leased by the State and all supplies purchased but not delivered for which it may be legally liable anywhere in the State of West Virginia.

INSURANCE ON PUBLIC PROPERTY

Section 16 of the Act creating the State Board of Control (chapter 58, Acts of 1909) says:

"Sec. 16. The Board of Control shall have charge and control of the insurance of all buildings and property of the State and shall keep the same properly insured against loss by fire, by explosion of steam boilers and the like; but the insurance of the property of the State at the seat of government shall be first authorized by the Board of Public Works. The Board of Control shall keep a record of all such insurance which shall show the name of each insurance company, the number, date and amount of insurance of each policy written by it, the rate of premium, the building or other property on which insurance is placed, the period for which written and the date of its expiration; and the amount of insurance upon each building and such other matters as the Board shall deem pertinent."

The general appropriation bill passed by the Legislature of 1911, and printed in the Acts thereof as chapter 2, section 52, made an appropriation of \$5,000 for each of the fiscal years of 1911 and 1912, and provided:

"In lieu of the provisions of section 16 of chapter 58 of the Acts of 1909, the State Board of Control shall insure only such buildings and property of the State as it shall deem most likely to be damaged or destroyed by fire, and within the limits of the amounts hereby appropriated. If any building is destroyed by fire there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, such sum as may be necessary to replace such building, but the amount thereof shall not exceed the value of the building destroyed, less the amount of insurance, if any, collected thereon."

Whether this provision in this appropriation bill operates as a permanent amendment of section 16 of chapter 58 of the Acts of 1909, above quoted, is a question. Perhaps the proper construction is that this provision passes away with the expenditure of the appropriations made in connection therewith. The appropriation made for insurance on public buildings by the general appropriation bill of 1913 contained in chapter 3 of the Acts of that year, page 22, omits this provision, and appropriates for the purpose \$5,000 for the nine months ending June 30, 1913, and \$7,500 for each of fiscal years ending June 30, 1914, and June 30, 1915.

It was not an easy task to comply with the directions of the provisions of the Acts of 1911, of insuring only such buildings and property most likely to be damaged and destroyed by fire, and within the limits of the amount appropriated. It was not difficult to decide as to certain of the buildings at the Penitentiary, because of the character of the construction, and because others of them had installed in them a sprinkler system, which very likely eliminates the danger of loss from fire; but as to many

other buildings it was difficult to decide, especially as this Board had no funds to employ a competent expert to make a thorough examination. The difficulty of the task was increased by the small amount appropriated, and because there is no competition in the rates for fire insurance in this State. The rates are arbitrarily fixed by a board selected by the insurance companies, and this board practically dictates the rates on every building in the State; hence, there is a complete monopoly. However, we succeeded in procuring a material reduction in the rates formerly paid by having the insurance written in a blanket form.

This Board is decidedly of the opinion that the State should carry its own insurance on its property. Past experience would seem to prove conclusively that this would result in a handsome saving to the State in the future.

In 1899 Governor George Wesley Atkinson appointed an expert to investigate the matter of the fire insurance on the buildings of the State. This investigation showed that the State was carrying nearly \$1,000,000 of insurance on its property, and of this amount only about \$422,000 was valid, the rest being excessive and void. It showed that during the previous twenty years the State had paid out for premiums for fire insurance policies on its property about \$117,000, and that the entire loss paid to the State during that period did not exceed \$13,000. In our last report, page 37, it is shown that for the twelve years, beginning with 1901, the premiums on similar insurance amounted to \$70,331.04, and that the State had received back during that time for losses \$23,238.73. In the first period of twenty years the State paid out more than it received about \$104,000, and in the second period of twelve years it paid out \$47,000 more than it received back, the aggregate of excess for the thirty-two years for the two periods being \$151,000. However, it should be remarked that the insurance in the last period of twelve years was no doubt handled in a more business-like way than in the preceding period of twenty years. These figures would seem to show that the State could well have afforded to carry its own insurance.

The Governor of the State in his messages to the Legislature in 1907 and 1909, advocated the State's carrying its own insurance. He recommended that a fund be raised out of which losses could be promptly made. "This could be done by an appropriation of \$50,000 a year until the fund had reached, say, half a million dollars; this fund to be invested in the same way that the irreducible school fund is invested. If the State can carry its own insurance cheaper than it can hire others to do it, it ought to do so. Any large business concern which could do this safely would do so; and the public business should be transacted with the same regard to prudence and economy as any private business is carried on."

Perhaps a fund of \$250,000 would be sufficient. This fund could be invested in safe securities that would yield at least 5 per cent. per annum. interest paid semi-annually. If the State could constitutionally borrow money, it could borrow the amount of this fund for 3 or 4 per cent. interest, and could invest it to return at least 5 per cent. The difference would amount to almost or quite sufficient to carry the annual average annual risk of loss. If we had such a fund, it could be provided that

when a building is destroyed or damaged by fire, it could be replaced at once, without having to wait until the Legislature meets and makes an appropriation.

But the State should carry insurance on its property—either as it has heretofore done, or by creation of an insurance fund, as above suggested. If the present policy is to be continued, we suggest that the appropriation for the purpose be sufficient so that adequate insurance can be carried on the state's property, not only on buildings and fixtures, but also on their contents.

While this report is being prepared we are negotiating, with good prospect of success, for lower rates of insurance and on a new plan, whereby not only will all the buildings be insured, but their contents also, including contents of buildings leased and property in transit in the State; also, not only present buildings will be insured, but all new ones and all additions, within the period of three years, from October 2, 1914. If our negotiations are successful, not only will the rate be the lowest, but the property of the State—including, as it does, all the property subject to damage by fire, both personal and real,—will be much more adequately covered by insurance, than ever before.

The rate we are attempting to secure from the rating bureau is 1% for a three year term, on a basis of \$3,000,000.00 total insurance. The balance in the insurance fund will admit of our carrying only a little over half this amount at present, but as soon as additional appropriations asked for herein become available we will carry the whole amount.

The proposed blanket form, to make all insurance cover pro rata on every item of state property, and which is attached to every policy of insurance, states the amount carried by that policy, and is as follows:

BLANKET FORM OF POLICY.

§..... On its property of every character and description, personal and real, including all of its buildings and structures now existing or hereafter erected, and on all future additions, extensions and improvements made thereto and on all permanent fixtures attached thereto; and on all the contents in or on the buildings above described and on all supplies, materials and equipment contained therein and in buildings leased by it and all supplies purchased but not delivered for which it may be legally liable anywhere in the State of West Virginia.

Exclusions.

It is understood that the foundations of the buildings and of machinery below grade level, railroad sidings, water wells and pumps therein and property not within the state of West Virginia are not covered by this policy.

Title.

It is mutually understood and agreed that the State of West Virginia shall be deemed the owner of the property hereinbefore named and de-

scribed and covered by this policy, whether the title thereto be in the name of the State of West Virginia or in the State Board of Control of said state or in some other State governing board or commission, or agency or department of the State; and that no defect in the title to such property shall invalidate this policy in whole or in part.

1. 7

Privileges and Conditions.

Privileged to have other insurance; to work at any or all hours; to make additions, alterations and repairs and this insurance to cover therein and thereon; to use carbon oil and natural gas and to generate and use electricity for light and power and to use and generate acetylene gas and for the operation of approved gasoline engines; for the vacancy of school and college properties during regular vacation seasons; to keep on hand and for use any and all such articles, materials, supplies and apparatus and to do such work and to operate such machinery as the assured may deem necessary in the conduct of its affairs or for purposes incidental thereto. It is understood and agreed that live stock covered under this policy is insured against loss by lightning anywhere in the State of West Virginia.

Buildings and Contents.

This policy covers under the term "Buildings" and "Contents" buildings and structures of every kind of construction and additions and extensions thereto, including all permanent fixtures for heating, lighting, ventilating and power and all other permanent fixtures forming part of any buildings or structures and all materials entering into their construction, improvement or repair; and all contents of every description in buildings or structures and additions and extensions thereto including all property mentioned in lines Nos. 39, 40 and 41 of the printed conditions of this policy and all other personal property in any building or structure or on its premises, whether the buildings or structures be owned or leased, excluding only property mentioned in line No. 38 of said policy.

It is mutually agreed that in event of loss or damage to pictures and their frames, statuary, works of art and on any of the articles contained in or belonging to the department of Archives and History or on printed books, codes or similar property, this Company shall not be liable for a sum exceeding the cost of replacement and in no event in excess of their cost when new, and in case of loss on written manuscript for not exceeding the cost thereof when blank.

90% Reduced Rate Average Clause.

In consideration of the rate at and/or from under which this policy is written, it is expressly stipulated and made a condition of this contract that this Company shall be held liable for no greater proportion of any loss than the amount hereby insured bears to ninety (90) per cent. of the actual cash value of the property described herein at the time when such loss shall happen, nor for more than the proportion which this policy bears to the total insurance thereon.

If this policy is divided into two or more items, the foregoing conditions shall apply to each item separately.

Lightning Clause.

(Excluding Damage to Electrical Apparatus.)

This policy shall cover any direct loss or damage caused by Lightning (meaning thereby the commonly accepted use of the term lightning, and in no case to include loss or damage by cyclone, tornado or windstorm,) not exceeding the sum insured, nor the interest of the insured in the property, and subject in all other respects to the terms and conditions of this policy. Provided, however, that if there shall be any other insurance on said property this company shall be liable only pro rata with such other insurance for any direct loss by Lightning, whether such other insurance be against direct loss by lightning or not; and, provided, further, that if dynamos, wiring, lamps, motors, switches or other electrical appliances or devices are insured by this policy, this company shall not be liable for any loss or damage to such property resulting from any electrical injury or disturbance, whether from artificial or natural causes, unless fire ensues, and then for the loss by fire only.

Attached to and forming part of policy No.

FINANCIAL REPORT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing Amounts Recommended to be returned to the State Treasury,
October 1, 1912, Which Amounts were returned as
Recommended.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance September 30, 1912	Amount Returned to State Treasury Unexpended	Balance October 1, 1912
Insurance on Public Buildings.....	\$ 41.11	\$ 41.11	.....
TOTALS.....	\$ 41.11	\$ 41.11	.....

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

TABLE NO. 2.

From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1913.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1 1912	Legislative Appropriation. 1913	Total Amount Available 1913	Disburse- ments 1913	Balance June 30, 1913
Insurance on Public Buildings	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 213.60	\$ 4,786.40
TOTALS.....	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 213.60	\$ 4,786.40

TABLE NO. 3.

From July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance July 1, 1913	Legislative Appropriation. 1914	Total Amount Available 1914	Disburse- ments 1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Insurance on Public Buildings	\$ 4,786.40	\$ 7,500.00	\$12,286.40	\$ 2,342.77	\$ 9,943.63
TOTALS.....	\$ 4,786.40	\$ 7,500.00	\$12,286.40	\$ 2,342.77	\$ 9,943.63

TABLE NO. 4.

From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1914.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance July 1, 1912	Legislative Appropriation. 1913-14	Total Amount Available 1913-14	Disburse- ments 1913-14	Balance June 30 1914
Insurance on Public Buildings	\$12,500.00	\$12,500.00	\$ 2,556.37	\$ 9,943.63
TOTALS.....	\$12,500.00	\$12,500.00	\$ 2,556.37	\$ 9,943.63

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

Having succeeded in negotiating for lower rates and on the new plan, mentioned above, we ask for the following appropriations:

	Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1916.	Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1917.
Insurance on State Property	\$15,000.00	Nothing

Institutions for the Insane

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE

We have three institutions for the Insane: West Virginia Hospital for the Insane, at Weston, capacity 1020; Second Hospital for the Insane, at Spencer, capacity 600; and West Virginia Asylum, at Huntington, capacity 650. The last named was formerly called the Home for Incurables. The law governing the Weston and Spencer hospitals is found in chapter 58 of the Code of West Virginia. The statute governing the Huntington Asylum is printed in the code as chapter 58A. These laws, especially chapter 58, are quite out of date, inadequate, contradictory, and uncertain of meaning. They need thorough revision.

The law provides that all lunatics "shall be admitted to the two hospitals" and defines a lunatic to be an insane person who is not an idiot. Notwithstanding, there are many idiots at both Weston and Spencer, and both of these institutions partake of the nature of an asylum as well as a hospital. The character of persons who may be admitted to the Huntington Asylum is as follows:

First: Epileptics, idiots and Insane.

Second: Any incurable defective whose disorder is such as to affect his mind to such an extent as to make him incapable of directing his own actions, or making him dangerous to himself or others, excluding always persons whose disability is simply physical, such as caused by paralysis, rheumatism, syphilis, deafness, blindness, cancer, consumption, dropsy, diseases of the heart, Bright's disease, etc., etc. But in no case to include tubercular or cancerous persons, or those afflicted with leprosy.—Code 1913, sec. 3380.

All the colored insane are cared for at Weston.

As stated in our "General Recommendations," *ante*, these institutions are about up to their capacity. Indeed, the asylum at Huntington has long been compelled to refuse applications for admission of certain classes, because of there being no room. As we have already said, additional room ought to be provided quite soon. If our suggestion is favorably received, and acted upon, and a new institution, or institutions, are made for the accommodation of the feeble-minded, imbeciles, idiots, and epileptics, the pressure on the Weston, Spencer and Huntington institutions would be greatly relieved.

There are at Weston about 335 acres of land, at Spencer about 184 acres, and at Huntington about 30 acres. At both Weston and Spencer only a small portion of the acreage is susceptible of cultivation, the remainder being hilly and thin. At Huntington the land is so hilly that practically none can be cultivated. Much more land suited to tillage is greatly needed at each of these institutions. There is a large number of patients at each

who are able to work in the garden and on the farm. It is now recognized that employment is one of the most effective curative agents in the treatment of "minds diseased;" and of all employments few or none surpass tilling the soil, with its moderate exercise, open air and sunshine. We would not advise the State's engaging in farming where she would have to hire labor; but in these institutions there is no "labor problem;" the labor is there, and it ought to be employed, and the kind of employment proposed is most beneficial.

Our institutions are well conducted. The per centage of cures is up to the average. The patients are well fed, well clothed, and well cared for, and the cost is low. In any respect in which we are behind the very best the fault is not in the management, but is due to a lack of means and facilities.

The placing of insane patients in jails while awaiting admission to one of the hospitals, ought to be avoided. It is most detrimental. As soon as a person exhibits signs of mental unbalance he should be hurried to a hospital. The early treatment is most necessary. It is believed that many cases of chronic, incurable insanity could have been restored and the patients saved to his family and society had he received early, prompt and proper treatment.

January 8 to 14 of this year, you, in company with Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, the eminent alienist, of New York, and two members of this Board, inspected the three State institutions for the insane, beginning at Huntington and ending at Weston. At each institution "a minute and detailed inspection was made of all the wards and rooms accessory thereto, including the bath-rooms, toilet-rooms, lavatories, dining-rooms, mop and broom-closets, stairways, basements and attics; also, the kitchens, store-rooms and supplies, bakeries, cold-storage rooms, laundry, shops, boiler, engine and dynamo rooms, the methods of warming and ventilating, and their equipment; all of the outbuildings and grounds, the sources and storage capacity of water supplies, the plumbing and fixtures, drainage, etc.; the patients and employees were seen at their meals and the food on the tables and in the kitchens examined and tasted. Certain of the wards were visited at night to observe the care of the patients at those hours. An interesting religious service for the patients was witnessed at the Second Hospital and a moving picture show for patients was seen at the Huntington Asylum. Substantially all of the patients in the three institutions were seen, and many of them conversed with, and heard and examined with reference to their mental condition. At each institution the superintendent was interrogated at length respecting his methods of management, his powers and duties, the general care and treatment of patients, and his views obtained respecting the needs of the institution in all its details,"—which examinations of the superintendents were taken down in shorthand and afterwards written out. Shorthand notes were made as the inspections proceeded. From his observations and these notes Dr. MacDonald made an elaborate report to you, and also wrote a bill for a proposed insanity law for West Virginia. He found, of course, defects and things to criticize, but as to these he says, at the end of his report:

"In conclusion, it should be said that whatever defects were observed during the inspection and examination of your State institutions for the insane, are largely attributable to the faulty system under which they have been conducted rather than to individuals."

Dr. MacDonald found fault with the smallness of the number of medical officers, the low per capita cost, and the low rates of compensation paid to superintendents and other officers, nurses and attendants. We are pleased to know that Dr. MacDonald found nothing to criticise in the quality or quantity of food, the clothing, or the bedding of the patients. He found no case of bad treatment.

Dr. MacDonald makes many recommendations of changes and improvements. The most of these we agree with; many of them we had foreseen. Dr. MacDonald lays down an ideal system. We should, of course, in the conduct of these institutions, as well as in all things else, work toward the perfect ideal; but to attain it costs money. As we have said under "General Recommendations," the State has long needed in connection with its institutions a great deal more money than it has ever had for the purpose.

While we agree with the majority of Dr. MacDonald's recommendations, we do not coincide with his recommendation as to the creation of a State commissioner of lunacy, who shall be a separate and distinct department, and have entire supervision, control and management of the institutions for the insane, including the purchase of supplies, and the management of their fiscal affairs. While such an elaborate and independent department may be necessary in the State of New York, with its large number of insane, and many private and public institutions for their care, where it obtains, and of which Dr. MacDonald was the head, we do not think it necessary in West Virginia, with our relatively small number of insane and with only three public institutions and no private ones for their care and treatment. Moreover, it would seem a step backward in our system of public economic management. Only a few years ago, after elaborate investigation, the Legislature got away from the old system of many boards, with its resultant inefficiency and waste, and concentrated the management of the State's institutions in the State Board of Control and the State Board of Regents. As respects both efficiency and economy the new system has worked well. We should hesitate before we depart from the principles of the new system. If more systematic, more frequent and more detailed inspection and examination of our institutions for the insane are needed, it seems to us it would be better to enlarge the membership of the State Board of Control by adding to it a first-class physician, having the qualifications Dr. MacDonald lays down for the proposed commissioner of lunacy, whose only, or at least first, duty it would be to make these inspections and examinations, who also should perform similar duty as the technical and professional sides of the other State Hospitals, and look generally after the medical and sanitary conditions of all our institutions. This arrangement would avoid the extra expense of a separate and independent board and the placing the proposed almost unlimited power in the hands of one man, would not disarrange the

present economic system of two central boards, and would co-ordinate his work with the State Board of Control.

We fully agree with Dr. MacDonald's recommendations of the acquirement of more land at each of our institutions for the insane, of a new institution for idiots, imbeciles and epileptics, and of a psychopathic building at each of these institutions with laboratories for research work and other facilities for the treatment of patients.



WEST VIRGINIA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

West Virginia Hospital for the Insane

CHARLES W. HALTERMAN, M. D., Superintendent

This institution is located at Weston in Lewis County, and is reached by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and by the inter-urban line of the Monongahela Valley Traction Company.

Number of patients July 1, 1914... 1035

West Virginia Hospital for the Insane

HISTORICAL.

This is the oldest public institution of the state. It was established by the State of Virginia by an act of the legislature passed in 1858, the first appropriation being \$25,000.00. The first building, a one story structure, was ready for occupancy in September, 1859, and the first patients were admitted in October, 1859. Nine patients had been maintained in a hospital at Columbus, Ohio, pending the erection of the hospital at Weston.

Dr. R. Hills, of Columbus, Ohio, was the first superintendent, and the succeeding ones have been Dr. W. J. Bland in 1882, Dr. John H. Lewis in 1886, Dr. W. P. Crumbacker in 1892, Dr. W. E. Stathers in 1896, Dr. A. H. Kunst in 1900, Dr. S. M. Steele in 1906, Dr. Chas. W. Halterman in 1914.

The institution was taken over by the State of West Virginia upon its admission into the Union, and in 1866 a number of insane patients were removed to it from the hospitals at Williamsburg and Staunton, and the State of Virginia was paid \$23,700.00 for their support while in those institutions.

GROUND.

The grounds belonging to the Hospital contain about 335 acres; the property fronts about 2,000 feet on the West Fork river opposite the town of Weston, and extends back over the hills to the north to a depth sufficient for this acreage. With the exception of the ground on which the buildings are located, extending back from the river about 800 feet, the land is very steep and entirely unsuitable for tillage. A very small portion is used for gardening, but in the main it is used only for grazing.

BUILDINGS.

The general Hospital building has a frontage of 1290 feet, consisting of a central portion—the Administration Building—with wings extending on either side north and south. The corridors connect all the wards with one another and with the central building. In the rear of the main building are the following:

- (1) The Atkinson Building; erected in 1897, three stories, containing three wards, all used for male patients.
- (2) Building for colored patients; three story brick, containing two wards, one for male and the other for female patients.
- (3) Laundry building; occupied by the laundry, with a plumbing shop and power in the basement.
- (4) Electric Power House; one story brick building, containing the electric light machinery, ice plant and three cold storage rooms. These

cold storage rooms should be torn down and rebuilt at once as they are ill-smelling and unsanitary.

(5) Patients' Kitchen; 45 x 75, equipped with the necessary outfit for the cooking which must be done on a large scale for such an institution.

(6) Sick Patients' Kitchen.

(7) Bake Shop; one story brick building, containing oven, dough mixer, engine and other necessary utensils.

(8) Store Room; two story brick building, the lower floor containing the main store room, clothes cutting and sewing room the upper floor is used as an attendants' dining room, with kitchen and dining room attached. This building is in bad condition.

(9) Morgue; a stone building used to prepare for burial or shipment the bodies of patients who die in the hospital.

(10) Hose House, small frame building containing all the hose and fire-fighting apparatus.

(11) Greenhouses.

(12) Cow Barn and Horse Barn; two old, large frame structures; both out of date and unsanitary.

VISITS.

December 30, 1912, Lakin; August 14, 1913, Dawson; November 24, 1913, Lakin; January 12, 1914, Lakin and Dawson; March 2, 1914, Williamson; May 7, 1914, Dawson; May 14, 1914, Dawson.

PAY ROLL.

Name	Position.	Monthly Salary.	Emoluments
S. M. Steele, M. D.	Superintendent	\$250.00	Board and residence for family.
Cecil Denham, M. D.	Physician	150.00	Board, room and laundry.
J. G. Pettit, M. D.	Physician	150.00	Board, room and laundry.
P. L. Gray, M. D.	Physician	125.00	Board, room and laundry.
Chas. B. Goodwin	Clerk	125.00	Board and laundry.
Mrs. Nora W. Fitzhugh	Matron	55.00	Board, room and laundry.
Wade Hardman	Supervisor	55.00	Board, room and laundry.
Jennie Sutton	Supervisor	55.00	Board, room and laundry.
Gertrude McCoy	Stenographer	40.00	Board, room and laundry.
N. F. Proudfoot	Engineer	85.00	Board and room.
W. L. Conner	Assistant	47.50	Board.
Wade Halterman	Assistant	47.50	Board.
J. M. Henry	Assistant	47.50	Board.
W. T. Smith	Assistant	47.50	Board.
Arthur Henry	Assistant	45.00	Board.
James Von Dissen	Upholsterer	62.50	Board.
Jennings Skidmore	Baker	62.50	Board, room and laundry.
C. H. Davis	Baker	62.50	
N. B. Carpenter	Storekeeper	50.00	Board.
D. E. Brown	Farmer	42.50	Board.
J. F. Furr	Farm Help	42.50	Board.
Ernest Bailey	Dairyman	42.50	Board, room and laundry.
D. B. Wyckoff	Attendant	30.00	Board, room and laundry.
Chas. E. Williams	Attendant	30.00	Board, room and laundry.
H. L. Kittle	Attendant	30.00	Board, room and laundry.
John H. Ballard	Attendant	30.00	Board, room and laundry.
J. W. Frazeur	Attendant	30.00	Board, room and laundry.
A. J. Turner	Attendant	30.00	Board, room and laundry.
Rodney Steele	Attendant	30.00	Board, room and laundry.
E. C. Cawthon	Attendant	32.50	Board, room and laundry.
Avon Bailey	Attendant	32.50	Board, room and laundry.
Christy Kelly	Attendant	30.00	Board, room and laundry.
W. E. Ward	Attendant	36.00	Board, room and laundry.
J. W. Walker	Attendant	36.00	Board, room and laundry.

Name	Position.	Monthly Salary.	Emoluments
Estella Reed	Attendant	\$ 36.00	Board, room and laundry.
A. F. Linger	Night Watch	36.00	Board, room and laundry.
A. C. Duncan	Attendant	36.00	Board, room and laundry.
N. S. Stewart	Night Watch	36.00	Board, room and laundry.
J. C. Heinzman	Attendant	36.00	Board, room and laundry.
C. L. Hitt	Attendant	36.00	Board, room and laundry.
H. E. Frame	Night Watch	36.00	Board, room and laundry.
J. L. Kittle	Attendant	36.00	Board, room and laundry.
Levi Clark	Attendant	36.00	Board, room and laundry.
Scott Kelley	Attendant	36.00	Board, room and laundry.
D. F. Yerkey	Attendant	36.00	Board, room and laundry.
S. W. Grimes	Attendant	36.30	Board, room and laundry.
T. M. Frazier	Attendant	36.00	Board, room and laundry.
Annie Rice	Attendant	37.50	Board, room and laundry.
W. H. Lanham	Attendant	37.50	Board, room and laundry.
A. H. Mason	Attendant	37.50	Board, room and laundry.
M. L. Southall	Night Watch	37.50	Board, room and laundry.
Claude Ballard	Attendant	37.50	Board, room and laundry.
M. S. Fleming	Attendant	32.50	Board, room and laundry.
A. L. Bush	Attendant	30.00	Board, room and laundry.
Claude Ballard	Attendant	32.50	Board, room and laundry.
J. G. McKinley	Attendant	30.00	Board, room and laundry.
H. T. Francis	Night Watch	30.00	Board, room and laundry.
C. G. Lanham	Attendant	36.00	Board, room and laundry.
John B. Roach	Attendant	36.00	Board, room and laundry.
E. L. Nickell	Night Watch	36.00	Board, room and laundry.
C. H. McIntyre	Attendant	30.00	Board, room and laundry.
W. C. Gum	Attendant	30.00	Board, room and laundry.
C. O. Bosley	Night Watch	30.00	Board, room and laundry.
Russell Palmer	Attendant	30.00	Board, room and laundry.
Bertis Heinzman	Night Watch	30.00	Board, room and laundry.
A. C. Hoover	Attendant	30.00	Board, room and laundry.
Frank Baker	Attendant	30.00	Board, room and laundry.
Brown Johnson	Attendant	32.50	Board, room and laundry.
J. H. Davis	Attendant	32.50	Board, room and laundry.
J. B. Johnson	Night Watch	32.50	Board, room and laundry.
Ottie Ivory	Attendant	32.50	Board, room and laundry.
Layman Harris	Attendant	30.00	Board, room and laundry.
W. C. Williams	Night Watch	36.00	Board, room and laundry.
A. F. Henry	Night Watch	36.00	Board, room and laundry.
Lovie Bailey	Attendant	24.00	Board, room and laundry.
Ella Murray	Attendant	24.00	Board, room and laundry.
Ettie Raymond	Attendant	25.00	Board, room and laundry.
Gertrude Gafney	Attendant	25.00	Board, room and laundry.
Vera Hamilton	Attendant	25.00	Board, room and laundry.
Ola Rohrbough	Attendant	25.00	Board, room and laundry.
Biddle Ryan	Attendant	24.00	Board, room and laundry.
Connie Linger	Attendant	23.00	Board, room and laundry.
Jessie Anthony	Attendant	24.00	Board, room and laundry.
Sarah Follen	Attendant	24.00	Board, room and laundry.
Gertrude Horner	Attendant	25.00	Board, room and laundry.
Anna Mulcahey	Attendant	25.00	Board, room and laundry.
Daisy Turner	Attendant	25.00	Board, room and laundry.
Virginia Conrad	Night Watch	25.00	Board, room and laundry.
Jessie Cutlip	Attendant	26.00	Board, room and laundry.
Dora Lamb	Attendant	26.00	Board, room and laundry.
Mary McKinley	Attendant	26.00	Board, room and laundry.
Mary Cummings	Night Watch	26.00	Board, room and laundry.
Mary Ryan	Attendant	26.00	Board, room and laundry.
Birdie Nichols	Attendant	26.00	Board, room and laundry.
Opie Osbourne	Attendant	23.00	Board, room and laundry.
Myrtle Hawkins	Attendant	20.00	Board, room and laundry.
Gay Ford	Night Watch	26.00	Board, room and laundry.
Cora Kemper	Attendant	26.00	Board, room and laundry.
Daphne Means	Attendant	26.00	Board, room and laundry.
Nina Berry	Attendant	26.00	Board, room and laundry.
Mary Ware	Attendant	26.00	Board, room and laundry.
Ethel Hayhurst	Attendant	26.00	Board, room and laundry.
Olthea Sleeth	Attendant	27.00	Board, room and laundry.
Anna Murray	Attendant	27.00	Board, room and laundry.
Genevieve Conley	Attendant	27.00	Board, room and laundry.
Mary Bird	Attendant	27.00	Board, room and laundry.
Emma Posey	Attendant	23.00	Board, room and laundry.
Bertha Bush	Attendant	25.00	Board, room and laundry.
Anna Pope	Attendant	25.00	Board, room and laundry.

Name	Position.	Monthly Salary.	Emoluments.
Ada Bartlett	Attendant	\$ 25.00	Board, room and laundry.
Jennie Queen	Night Watch ..	20.00	Board, room and laundry.
Margaret Gafney	Attendant	26.00	Board, room and laundry.
Ella Yock	Night Watch ..	26.00	Board, room and laundry.
Bee Rush	Attendant	20.00	Board, room and laundry.
Mary Duncan	Night Watch ..	20.00	Board, room and laundry.
Vada Southall	Attendant	20.00	Board, room and laundry.
Emma Barnett	Attendant	25.00	Board, room and laundry.
Ida Craig	Attendant	25.00	Board, room and laundry.
Ary Singer	Attendant	25.00	Board, room and laundry.
Julia McDonald	Night Watch ..	25.00	Board, room and laundry.
Dora Manear	Gen. Ngt. Watch	30.00	Board, room and laundry.
Mary Hall	Seamstress	30.00	Board, room and laundry.
Anna Blue	Cook	25.00	Board, room and laundry.
Mary Bennett	Cook	22.00	Board, room and laundry.
Sarah Bowen	Cook	22.00	Board, room and laundry.
Mary Fealy	Cook	22.00	Board, room and laundry.
Mary Burke	Cook	21.00	Board, room and laundry.
Lucy Linger	Cook	22.00	Board, room and laundry.
Nellie Townsend	Cook	22.00	Board, room and laundry.
Laura Hall	Cook	22.00	Board, room and laundry.
Ida Batten	Waitress	24.00	Board, room and laundry.
Hettie Hall	Waitress	22.00	Board, room and laundry.
Alta Jones	Waitress	22.00	Board, room and laundry.
Alice Quinn	House Maid	22.00	Board, room and laundry.
Mary E. Craig	Head Laundress ..	30.00	Board, room and laundry.
Mamie Tracy	Laundress	21.00	Board, room and laundry.
Emma Wales	Laundress	21.00	Board, room and laundry.
Biddie Connell	Laundress	21.00	Board, room and laundry.
Mary Connell	Laundress	21.00	Board, room and laundry.
Flora Hull	Laundress	21.00	Board, room and laundry.
Ida Steele	Laundress	21.00	Board, room and laundry.
Francis Straley	Laundress	21.00	Board, room and laundry.
Gertrude Brown	Laundress	21.00	Board, room and laundry.
Josephine Stewart	Laundress	18.00	Board, room and laundry.
J. A. Fultineer	Carpenter	50.00	Board.
C. S. Bosworth	Painter	50.00	Board.



SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, WEST VIRGINIA HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.





HALL, SECOND FLOOR, ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, WEST VIRGINIA HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

CURRENT EXPENSE AND PER CAPITA COST.

The following schedule shows the purposes for which the appropriation and collections for current expense of West Virginia Hospital for the Insane were expended for the fiscal year of nine months ending June 30, 1913, and the full fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, classified into 85 different items.

The amount expended for each item is shown, together with the per capita cost of each item. The average number of inmates for 1913 was 1023, for 1914 was 1022. The average number of employees for 1913 was 133, for 1914 was 141. The average per capita cost for 1913 was \$98.57, for 1914 was \$135.46.

FOR WHAT EXPENDED	Expended 1913	Per Capita 1913	Expended 1914	Per Capita 1914
Beef (Fresh)	\$ 11,525.54	\$ 11.27	\$ 14,678.43	\$ 14.36
Pork (Fresh or Cured)	1,197.33	1.17	1,194.23	1.17
Poultry and Game	745.88	.73	1,249.87	1.22
Fish and Oysters	83.20	.08	142.15	.14
Canned Meats	27.26	.03	47.00	.05
All Other Meats .....	.....	.....	75.32	.07
Eggs	799.79	.78	1,170.40	1.15
Butter	1,092.56	1.07	1,558.02	1.52
Oleomargarine	2,135.23	2.09	2,991.91	2.93
Lard	817.39	.80	1,024.55	1.00
Milk and Cream	544.00	.53	963.27	.94
Cheese	1,321.66	1.29	1,899.95	1.86
Flour	4,219.11	4.12	6,795.91	6.65
Meal	166.08	.16	400.27	.39
Crackers and Bread	597.13	.58	767.04	.75
Macaroni	154.80	.15	184.46	.18
Cereals	98.01	.10	214.13	.21
Sugar	1,943.99	1.90	2,475.42	2.42
Beans	1,395.22	1.36	1,713.92	1.68
Coffee and Tea	3,084.75	3.02	2,367.79	2.32
Potatoes	2,228.42	2.18	3,557.67	3.48
Canned Vegetables	864.46	.85	1,725.95	1.69
Fresh Vegetables	850.27	.84	1,976.93	1.94
Canned Fruits	594.49	.58	690.27	.68
Fresh Fruits	397.18	.39	650.74	.64
Dried Fruits	1,173.98	1.15	2,509.12	2.46
Rice and Hominy	502.35	.50	457.92	.45
Syrup	468.25	.46	1,064.18	1.04
Salt	72.15	.07	172.73	.17
Spices	87.03	.09	83.48	.08
Vinegar	30.51	.03	59.23	.06
Yeast	113.75	.11	120.06	.12
Other Food Supplies	166.73	.16	521.10	.51
Tobacco and Snuff	744.44	.73	901.57	.88
Soap, Goid Dust and Other Cleansers	649.99	.64	1,282.60	1.26
Other Laundry Supplies	371.17	.36	247.59	.24
Tableware	394.14	.38	441.96	.43
Kitchen Utensils	549.79	.54	130.76	.13
Furniture and Carpets	673.37	.66	626.82	.61
Bedding	2,193.25	2.14	1,881.62	1.84
Other Household Supplies	294.76	.29	580.76	.57
Brooms, Mops and Brushes	269.64	.26	474.75	.46
Toilet Paper	65.25	.06	116.03	.11
Disinfectants	118.05	.12	301.10	.29
Other Janitor Supplies	27.50	.03	17.50	.02
Shoes	1,256.93	1.23	1,612.97	1.58
Other Clothing	3,131.61	3.06	4,519.72	4.42
Dry Goods and Notions Unclassified	302.14	.29	502.05	.49
Gas	1,115.35	1.09	3,477.12	3.42
Oil	311.79	.30	378.69	.37
Water and Ice	106.02	.10	179.33	.17
Telephone, Telegraph and Tolls	217.84	.22	310.10	.31
Postage	213.82	.21	315.80	.31

CURRENT EXPENSE AND PER CAPITA COST—Continued

FOR WHAT EXPENDED	Expended 1913	Per Capita 1913	Expended 1914	Per Capita 1914
Stationery and Office Supplies	\$ 268.92	\$.26	\$ 353.60	\$.35
Reading Matter	17.18	.02	20.25	.02
Freight, Expressage and Drayage	772.18	.76	660.37	.65
Horses .....	.....	.....	225.00	.22
Cattle	66.90	.06	.....	.....
Hogs	1,184.56	1.16	10.00	.01
Hay and Straw	1,550.26	1.52	2,077.49	2.03
Grain	1,599.92	.15	867.71	.85
All Other Feed for Live Stock	2,027.63	1.98	2,499.73	2.42
Seeds and Plants	159.67	.15	128.35	.13
Agricultural Implements and Tools ..	26.17	.02	74.10	.07
Vehicles	16.40	.02	117.80	.12
Harness and Stable Supplies	126.05	.12	291.75	.29
Other Supplies for Farm and Garden ..	2.24	.....	48.81	.05
Shop Machinery and Tools	124.94	.12	136.33	.13
Gas and Electric Supplies	208.90	.20	192.40	.19
Engine Room Supplies	209.16	.20	277.21	.27
Plumbing Supplies	35.50	.03	.....	.....
Repairs to Buildings and Fences	421.96	.41	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Hardware	146.54	.14	315.67	.31
Salaries (Regular)	38,909.74	38.03	53,782.61	52.62
Labor (Extra)	38.75	.04	.....	.....
Traveling Expenses	1,501.71	1.47	1,832.30	1.78
Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	438.05	.44	751.56	.74
Surgical Instruments	31.64	.03	27.65	.03
Surgical Supplies	46.38	.05	132.81	.13
Amusements and Religious Services ..	546.30	.54	766.52	.75
Miscellaneous	224.47	.22	132.96	.13
Funeral Expenses	201.00	.20	118.40	.12
Advance Allowance .....	.....	.....	500.00	.49
Totals	\$101,983.57	\$ 99.89	\$140,149.57	\$ 137.14
Less Discount Deducted	519.93	.51	657.47	.65
Less Freight Deducted	153.48	.15	226.48	.22
Net Amount Expended	\$101,310.16	\$ 99.03	\$139,265.62	\$ 136.27
Moneys Collected	468.77	.46	826.28	.81
Net Cost to State	\$100,841.39	\$ 98.57	\$138,439.34	\$ 135.46

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The following schedule shows the repairs and improvements made, and expenditures therefor, at the West Virginia Hospital for Insane, during the period of twenty-one months covered by this report:

For What Expended	Amount.
Painting	\$ 2,496.99
Carpenter Work	1,768.74
Plastering	467.34
Tin Work	246.83
Plumbing and Steam and Gas Fitting ..	1,058.59
Repairs to Gas Well and Derrick	2,170.03
Gas Pipe Line	938.99
Roofing	63.90
Hardware	175.51
Glass	135.92
Electric Wiring and Supplies	55.34
Repairs to Machinery	467.51
Laundry Machinery	190.86
Repairs to Boilers	625.09
Repairs to Ice Plant	404.39
Outside Iron Stairways and Fire Escapes ..	777.00
Repairs to Walks and Grounds	10.26
Sewerage	71.85
Brick Work	39.20
Cement	13.39
Total Expenditures	\$ 12,167.77



HOSPITAL WARD, WEST VIRGINIA HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.





FEMALE WARD, WEST VIRGINIA HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

COMMENT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

Improvements Needed.

In addition to more land, of which we have heretofore spoken, there is much new work needed at this institution.

The horse barn, a frame structure, is entirely too near the buildings occupied by patients. It should be removed. It is not a modern structure, and is ill adapted to its purpose.

The cow barn is an old, large frame structure. It should be replaced by a modern dairy barn. The present one is unclean and unsanitary.

A new modern, fire proof building has long been needed. It should contain a general kitchen, a store room, two congregate dining rooms for patients, one for either sex, and two dining rooms for employees, one for either sex. At present there are four kitchens and 26 ward dining rooms, and separate dining rooms and kitchens for the employees. This is an antiquated and wasteful system of feeding. The present kitchen and dining room for employees is most unsuitable for the purpose. If this improvement were made, the 26 dining wards and some of the other buildings could be put to use for needed purposes. The centralizing of the cooking and serving would avoid much waste and admit of the food being served warm. The building now used for store room, 25 x 40 ft., is old and much dilapidated. It should be removed. The cold storage building is greatly dilapidated, and is propped up in several places, and is in danger of collapsing. It should be torn down and removed, because its condition is dangerous. The machinery of the ice plant is inadequate for the needs of this institution. Being in good condition, it could be utilized at some other institution where a lesser quantity of ice is required. The electric light plant is barely sufficient now, and will not be equal to the requirements when the new additions are made. The laundry facilities are inadequate; the machinery is antiquated, and should be replaced by appliances of modern type. There are various minor improvements needed at this institution, which we hope to be able to make out of the ordinary appropriations for repairs and improvements. But to put up the buildings and to make the improvements above named will require a very considerable appropriation.

Gas Supply.

The two gas wells on the property have failed in their production to such an extent that we have been compelled to purchase considerable gas. We are now having these wells cleaned out and overhauled, and if then necessary, we hope to be able to drill a new one, so as to avoid the large expenditure we have been compelled to make for additional gas.

Water Supply.

We again refer to this matter, of which we spoke in our last report. Elsewhere we have pointed out the prime importance in making locations for new institutions of an abundance of good, wholesome water. The location of the new West Virginia Hospital for the Insane, as well as others of our institutions, well illustrates the importance of this

prime necessity. The water supply at Weston is taken from the West Fork River. The geological formation is practically dry, and water cannot be had from wells or from sources other than this river, which is a small stream, and during the dry season of each year stands in stagnant pools along its bed; and when this is the case and the water is pumped into the reservoir a thick, filthy scum gathers on top of it. The water of this small river is peculiar in the fact that it is often not clear but of a brown color, caused by a gritty substance which does not settle, is destructive to the pumping machinery and can only be removed by filtration. A proper system of filtration would cost considerable money, but it is very much needed. There are two reservoirs which afford sufficient capacity for storage. The water supply for this institution will always be a problem, and hence we would not advocate the enlargement of the present institution.

FINANCIAL REPORT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing Amounts Recommended to be returned to the State Treasury,
October 1, 1912, Which Amounts were returned as
Recommended.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance September 30. 1912	Amount Returned to State Treasury Unexpended	Balance October 1, 1912
Current Expense	\$ 44,782.35	\$ 44,782.35	.....
Repairs and Improvements	16,195.83	16,195.83	.....
Buildings and Land	10,000.00	10,000 00	.....
TOTALS.....	\$ 70,978.18	\$ 70,978.18	.....

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance September 30. 1912	Amount Returned to State Treasury Unexpended	Balance October 1, 1912
Miscellaneous	\$ 1,078.10	\$ 1,078.10	.....
TOTALS.....	\$ 1,078.10	\$ 1,078.10	.....

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

TABLE NO. 2.

From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1913.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Legislative Appropriation 1913	Total Amount Available 1913	Disburse- ments 1913	Balance June 30, 1913
Current Expense		\$110,000.00	\$110,000.00	\$103,883.33	\$ 9,116.67
Repairs and Im- provements		5,000.00	5,000.00	4,997.06	2.94
Buildings and Land					
TOTALS.....		\$115,000.00	\$115,000.00	\$108,880.39	\$ 9,119.61

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1913	Total Amount Available 1913	Disburse- ments 1913	Balance June 30, 1913
Miscellaneous		\$ 468.77	\$ 468.77	\$ 426.83	\$ 41.94
TOTALS.....		\$ 468.77	\$ 468.77	426.83	\$ 41.94

TABLE NO. 3.

From July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance July 1, 1913	Legislative Appropriation 1914	Total Amount Available 1914	Disburse- ments 1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Current Expense ..	\$ 9,116.67	\$150,000.00	\$159,241.91	\$139,265.62	\$ 19,976.29
Repairs and Im- provements	2.94	10,000.00	10,002.94	7,170.71	2,832.23
Buildings and Land		32,500.00	32,500.00		32,500.00
TOTALS....	\$ 9,119.61	\$192,500.00	\$201,744.85	\$146,436.33	\$ 55,308.52

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance July 1, 1913	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1914	Amount Available 1914	Disburse- ments 1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Miscellaneous	\$ 41.94	\$ 806.28	\$ 848.22		\$ 848.22
TOTALS.....	\$ 41.94	\$ 806.28	\$ 848.22		\$ 848.22

TABLE NO. 4.
From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1914.
LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Legislative Appropriation 1913-14	Total Amount Available 1913-14	Disburse- ments 1913-14	Balance June 30, 1914
Current Expense		\$260,000.00	\$260,000.00	\$240,148.95	\$ 19,976.29
Repairs and Im- provements		15,000.00	15,000.00	12,167.77	2,832.23
Buildings and Land		32,500.00	32,500.00	.....	32,500.00
TOTALS.....		\$307,500.00	\$307,500.00	\$252,316.72	\$ 55,308.52

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1913-14	Amount Available 1913-14	Disburse- ments 1913-14	Balance June 30, 1914
Miscellaneous		\$ 1,275.05	\$ 1,275.05	\$ 426.83	\$ 848.22
TOTALS.....		\$ 1,275.05	\$ 1,275.05	\$ 426.83	\$ 848.22

**APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED BY STATE BOARD OF CON-
TROL.**

	Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1916.	Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1917.
Current General Expense	\$150,000.00	\$150,000.00
Repairs and Improvements	10,000.00	10,000.00

**PROFESSIONAL REPORT OF S. M. STEELE, M. D., SUPERIN-
TENDENT.**

(Dr. Steele was succeeded by Dr. C. W. Halterman August 1, 1914.)

The statistical tables show a decrease in the rate of recovery, compared with the last bi-ennial period. Unquestionably the greatest single element responsible for this is the large number of incurable and infirm admissions. Notwithstanding this fact the death rate on the whole number treated is so small that it will compare favorably with other institutions.

Religious services were regularly held during the period by clergymen of the different denominations in Weston. All of them have made calls on the sick and dying. Our thanks are due them who have so willingly responded to the numerous calls made upon them.

There were no serious accidents during the period. We have had many patients with suicidal tendencies who have often attempted self-destruction, only one patient having succeeded.



MALE DORMITORY, WEST VIRGINIA HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.





PATIENTS' DINING ROOM, WEST VIRGINIA HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

Our Carpenter shop burned. This is the only fire of any consequence during the last ten years. Owing to the fact that it was located so far from the Main Building and burned during the night, the fire had made much headway before it was discovered and nothing was saved.

Wards 10, 11 and 12 have long been without fire escapes, there being only one stairway. During the last year good substantial iron stairways have been placed, leading from the ground on the outside. The same kind of stairway has been placed to Ward 14, colored department. With these improvements installed, I do not think any precaution has been neglected to safeguard the patients in case of fire.

We have had almost twice as much land under cultivation this year as in any previous year, and the prospects for an excellent crop are good. The farm is better stocked than ever before in its history.

We have on hand five head of horses and mules, seventy head of cattle and four hundred head of hogs. The aggregate value of the stock is at a conservative estimate, Ten Thousand Dollars.

With the old flooring removed from the wards since my administration, I have made walks between buildings where no walks. These walks last but a short time and soon have loose boards making them dangerous; these should be replaced by new cement walks. Since all the work could be done by attendants and patients, the cost would be small; these should be built that they might also be suitable places for the exercise of patients during bad weather. As it has been, in order to give the patients outside exercise during the winter months, we have had much mud to contend with.

Hydrotherapy has long been used as an adjunct in the treatment of physical diseases, but not until recent years has its value as a hypnotic and sedative in the treatment of the insane been appreciated. Now for such purposes it is used to the exclusion of almost all drug hypnotics. Our results with hydrotherapy have been gratifying, though our facilities for using the same have been very limited.

Sleep has been induced in some of the most frenzied and delirious patients with which we have had to deal after a short time in the cold pack or continuous full bath. The success of the agent would warrant the installation of a first class hydrotherapy equipment.

In the general treatment of the insane my experience has taught me that the therapeutic agent of the most value is what might be termed "the occupational and amusement."

We have used every means available for the diversion and recreation of patients and for providing employment for them. No means yet devised avails more in relieving the tedium of asylum life and promoting both comfort and restoration. It is far better that they be surrounded by objects to suggest thought and natural feelings than be left idle in the halls.

Many varieties of occupation are carried on here and in many of which is required the handling of tools that might be considered dangerous in the hands of patients, though we have never had an accident.

In these various occupations we have found employment for many, yet there are many left in the halls who are not fitted for such work as we

have for them, and who are anxious for some form of work they can do. This want should be supplied.

The value to the public of a well regulated and properly conducted hospital for the insane cannot be overestimated. The hundreds of helpless patients who come each year to be treated and many who return to their homes each year restored to their normal mental condition, can testify as to the valuable service rendered to humanity by this Institution.

There has been much prejudice against insane hospitals. This popular misconception has resulted in much harm in many cases; patients who should have hospital care are kept at home until hopelessly insane when probably admitted during the incipency something could have been done for them. We have welcomed visitors and admitted them to every ward in the institution in an effort to overcome this prejudice. That a more intelligent understanding and appreciation of the better facilities here is taking place of this prejudice, I am quite sure.

This institution should lack nothing in facilities for the care of the insane found in the best sanitariums in the country, and I believe with the improvements already suggested that it would compare favorably with the best.

All the wards are visited by ward physicians twice daily; each patient studied and such directions are given in his case as seems best for that patient. If any physical disability is found this is carefully looked after.

The wards of the hospital are well equipped with couches and other decorations in an effort to give them a home-like appearance. All of the wards have been painted in the last two years and are in a sanitary condition.

All of the mattresses are made of hair, the pillows of kopak, making a very comfortable bed. The institution is at this time supplied with enough bedding and clothing to last for a year.

A few of the patients are supplied with clothing by relatives, but the majority are clothed at the expense of the State. Good clothing in abundance has been supplied, and at present all the patients are well clothed.

It is with considerable satisfaction that I report the almost complete passing of metal ware from the dining rooms. All the dining rooms but one are now supplied with good china ware, good table linen, knives, forks and spoons that could, with propriety, be used in any home.

I have been using female attendants in some of the male wards and find it a great improvement, especially is this true among the sick and infirm wards.

In the last biennial report I called attention to the importance of heredity as a factor in the production of insanity. During the last biennial period our records showed a history of heredity in over thirty per cent. I stated that in addition there were many cases in which no history was given and heredity was denied, that from personal knowledge I knew that it existed.

By availing ourselves of every source of information at our command we have been able to discover a history of heredity in the families of over sixty per cent. of the patients now in the hospital. I am satisfied that



a complete history would show a heredity taint in seventy-five per cent, and these are facts the laity should know.

If the procreation of defectives, imbeciles and the mentally unsound cannot be prevented by legislation, and it would seem, from experiences of other States, that little can be accomplished this way, then I believe that public sentiment should be educated to the dangers arising from marriage into tainted families until some satisfactory solution of the question is obtained.

The laundry should be supplied with more modern equipment. Notwithstanding the fact that the machinery is old and out of date, the work done there is very good.

The institution is supplied with water pumped directly from the West Fork River. With the large storage dam just above town, and the two reservoirs on the hill back of the hospital there is little danger of water famine. However, as there is no filtration plant the quality of the water is very poor. Some system of filtration that would insure pure water should be installed as soon as possible. All the drinking water is distilled and carried from the ice plant and we have had no sickness among the patients that could be the result of impure water.

We have two gas wells on the farm, which have saved the State over fifty thousand dollars in fuel. If well No. 2 were cleaned out and another one drilled, I believe that there would be no necessity for purchasing gas for several years.

Twice during my administration appropriations have been made for a new building to be erected in the rear of the Main Building. This building was to supply a long felt want for a congregate dining room, kitchen, a cold storage, a sewing room, store room, and a place for housing employees.

The need of a congregate dining room is very apparent to any one who has visited the other institutions which have them, and who has witnessed the better and more economical service. The kitchens are inadequate; the store room, the sewing room and the attendants' dining room occupy an unsanitary and unsafe building, which should be removed; sewing room should be equipped with machines run by power; the cold storage is worn out and should be replaced with a new one. Many improvements long needed in the rear of the Main Building have been put off in the hope that this building would be built.

I wish to express my thanks to the Board of Control, the officers and employees and numerous friends who have contributed to the comfort, pleasure and well-being of patients under my care.

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1912-1914.

TABLE NO. 1.
Movement of Population.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals
Number in Hospital beginning of year .. (White)	448	434	882	465	456	921
Number in Hospital beginning of year (Col.)	69	51	120	68	49	117
Number transferred from other Institutions for the Insane (White)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Number transferred from other Institutions for the Insane (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number transferred from the Penitentiary (White)	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Number transferred from the Penitentiary .. (Col.)	1	.....	1	1	1	2
No. first admission (Wht.)	83	64	147	117	63	180
No. first admissions (Col.)	13	2	15	28	8	36
No. second admis'ns (Wht.)	13	20	33	17	13	30
No. second admis'ns (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. returned from bond (White)	10	21	40	25	42	67
No. returned from bond (Col.)	2	.....	2	2	1	3
No. returned from elopement (White)	9	.....	9	10	.....	10
No. returned from elopement (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whole number under treatment (White)	573	539	1,012	636	574	1,210
Whole number under treatment (Col.)	85	53	138	99	59	158
TOTALS.....	658	592	1,250	735	633	1,368
Discharged as recovered (White)	41	27	68	39	22	61
Discharged as recovered (Col.)	7	.....	7	8	2	10
Discharged as harmless & incurable (White)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Discharged as harmless & incurable (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Discharged on bond (Wht.)	23	29	52	44	57	101
Discharged on bond (Col.)	3	.....	3	.....	3	6
Delivered to Courts (Wht.)	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Delivered to Courts (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number eloped (Wht.)	9	.....	9	13	.....	13
Number eloped (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. transferred to other Institutions (Wht.)	1	.....	1	28	2	30
No. transferred to other Institutions (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number died (White)	33	27	60	52	48	100
Number died (Col.)	7	4	11	10	5	15
Totals .. (Wht.)	108	83	191	176	129	305
Totals (Col.)	17	4	21	18	10	28
TOTALS.....	125	87	212	194	139	333
No. remaining in Hospital June, 30, 1913-14 (Wht.)	465	456	921	460	445	905
No. remaining in Hospital June 30, 1913-14 (Col.)	68	49	117	81	49	130
TOTALS.....	533	505	1,038	541	494	1,035

TABLE NO. 1.—Continued.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals
Highest number under treatment at one time (Wht.)	471	457	928	472	457	929
Highest number under treatment at one time (Col.)	73	51	124	81	49	130
Lowest number under treatment at one time (Wht.)	444	432	874	439	437	876
Lowest number under treatment at one time (Col.)	69	49	118	67	45	112
Daily average under treatment (Wht.)	455	445	900	455	444	899
Daily average under treatment (Col.)	69	50	119	78	46	124
Mortality rate on number treated (Wht.)	5.75	5.00	5.37	8.2	8.3	8.2
Mortality rate on number treated (Col.)	8.2	7.5	7.8	10.1	8.4	9.4
Rate of capacity of Institution (Wht.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rate of capacity of Institution (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE NO. 2.

Showing Ages of Those Admitted During the Year.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals
Between 1 and 5 years of age (White)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Between 1 and 5 years of age (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Between 5 and 10 years of age (White)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Between 5 and 10 years of age (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Between 10 and 20 years of age (White)	4	2	6	7	4	11
Between 10 and 20 years of age (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Between 20 and 30 years of age (White)	20	21	41	26	18	44
Between 20 and 30 years of age (Col.)	3	.....	3	7	1	8
Between 30 and 40 years of age (White)	25	10	35	30	18	48
Between 30 and 40 years of age (Col.)	4	1	5	23	10	33
Between 40 and 50 years of age (White)	18	17	35	2	1	3
Between 40 and 50 years of age (Col.)	2	1	3	2	1	3
Between 50 and 60 years of age (White)	9	15	24	14	12	26
Between 50 and 60 years of age (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Between 60 and 70 years of age (White)	11	8	19	13	4	17
Between 60 and 70 years of age (Col.)	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Between 70 and 80 years of age (White)	4	6	10	11	3	14
Between 70 and 80 years of age (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1

TABLE NO. 2.—Continued.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals
Between 80 and 90 years of age (White)	1	1	2	1	2	3
Between 80 and 90 years of age (Col.)						
Between 90 and 100 years of age (White)						
Between 90 and 100 years of age (Col.)						
Unknown (White)	5	4	9	9	5	14
Unknown (Col.)	4		4	4	1	5
Totals ... (White)	97	84	181	134	76	210
Totals (Col.)	14	2	16	28	8	36
TOTALS.....	111	86	197	162	84	246

TABLE NO. 3.

Showing Civil Condition of Those Admitted During the Year.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals
Married (White)	51	54	105	71	47	118
Married (Col.)	6	2	8	7	6	13
Single (White)	35	22	57	51	20	71
Single (Col.)	5		5	17		17
Widowed (White)	3	6	9	6	8	14
Widowed (Col.)				2	2	4
Unknown (White)	8	2	10	6	1	7
Unknown (Col.)	3		3	2		2
Totals ... (White)	97	84	181	134	76	210
Totals (Col.)	14	2	16	28	8	36
TOTALS.....	111	86	197	162	84	246

TABLE NO. 4.

Showing Degree of Education of Those Admitted During the Year.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913						From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914					
	Number			Percentage			Number			Percentage		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Collegiate .. (W)												
Collegiate (C)												
High School.. (W)	7	2	9	7.2	2.4	4.8 %	7	2	9	5.2	2.6	3.9
High School .. (C)												
Common School (W)	59	21	80	60.8	25.	42.9	78	16	94	58.2	20.9	39.6
Common School (C)	3		3	21.4		10.7 %	3		3	10.7		4.5
Read or Write (W)	21	43	64	21.7	51.2	36.4	30	37	67	22.4	48.8	35.6
Read or Write (C)	6	2	8	42.9	100.	71.4	18	2	20	64.3	25.	44.7
None (W)	10	9	19	10.3	10.7	10.5	14	6	20	10.45	7.9	9.1
None (C)	5		5	35.7		17.9	7	1	8	25.	12.5	11.1
Unascertained (W)		9	9		10.7	5.4	3	13	16	2.2	17.2	19.7
Unascertained (C)								5	5		62.5	62.5
Totals (W)	97	84	181	100.0	100.0	100.0 %	134	76	210	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals (C)	14	2	16	100.0	100.0	100.0 %	28	8	36	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTALS.....	111	86	197				162	84	246			

TABLE NO. 5.
Showing Nativity of Those Admitted During the Year.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals
West Virginia (White)	54	55	109	62	48	110
West Virginia (Col.)	1	1	2	7	3	10
Alabama (White)						
Alabama (Col.)	1		1	1		1
Arkansas (White)						
Arkansas (Col.)	1		1			
Indiana (White)				1		1
Indiana (Col.)						
Kentucky (White)				1		1
Kentucky (Col.)				1		1
Maryland (White)	2	2	4	2		2
Maryland (Col.)					1	1
Michigan (White)	2		2			
Michigan (Col.)						
Minnesota (White)					1	1
Minnesota (Col.)						
New York (White)	1		1	2		2
New York (Col.)					1	1
North Carolina (White)				1		1
North Carolina (Col.)						
Ohio (White)	2	4	6	4	4	8
Ohio (Col.)					1	1
Pennsylvania (White)	6	2	8	8	4	12
Pennsylvania (Col.)						
Virginia (White)	4	2	6	5		5
Virginia (Col.)	6	1	7	8	1	9
Native Born (White)	71	65	136	85	58	143
Native Born (Col.)	9	2	11	18	6	24
Totals	80	67	147	103	64	167
Austria (White)	1	2	3		1	1
Austria (Col.)						
England (White)	1		1	1		1
England (Col.)						
Finland (White)	1		1			
Finland (Col.)						
Germany (White)	2	2	4	2		2
Germany (Col.)						
Hungary (White)	1	1	2	5		5
Hungary (Col.)						
Ireland (White)	1	1	2	4		4
Ireland (Col.)						
Italy (White)	1	1	2	5		5
Italy (Col.)						
Russia (White)	1	1	2	3		3
Russia (Col.)						
Turkey (White)				1		1
Turkey (Col.)						
Foreign Born (White)	9	8	17	21	1	22
Foreign Born (Col.)						
Totals	9	8	17	21	1	22
Unknown (White)	17	11	28	28	17	45
Unknown (Col.)	5		5	10	2	12
TOTALS	22	11	33	38	10	57

TABLE NO. 5.—Continued.

PERCENTAGE.	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	T
Native Born (White)	73.4	77.4	75.4	63.3	76.3	
Native Born (Col.)	64.3	100.0	82.2	64.3	75.0	
Foreign Born (White)	9.5	9.5	9.5	15.6	1.3	
Foreign Born (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown (White)	17.5	13.1	15.3	21.1	22.4	
Unknown (Col.)	35.7	.....	17.8	35.7	25.0	
Totals (White)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Totals (Col.)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

TABLE NO. 6.

Showing Number Admitted During the Year by Counties.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914			No. Remaining in hospital July 1, 1914	
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	Males	Females
Barbour (White)	1	.....	1	.....	2	2	4	12
Barbour (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berkeley (White)	6	2	8	2	2	4	22	22
Berkeley (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....
Boone (White)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Boone (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Braxton (White)	5	7	12	2	7	9	15	16
Braxton (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooke (White)	.....	2	2	1	5	6	7	8
Brooke (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cabell (White)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
Cabell (Col.)	3	.....	3	2	1	3	.....	.....
Calhoun (White)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Calhoun (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay (White)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Clay (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Doddridge (White)	2	5	7	3	3	6	6	13
Doddridge (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fayette (White)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11
Fayette (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....
Gilmer (White)	2	1	3	2	.....	2	8	6
Gilmer (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Grant (White)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5
Grant (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Greenbrier (White)	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	5	2
Greenbrier (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hampshire (White)	4	2	6	2	.....	2	10	9
Hampshire (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hancock (White)	2	1	3	1	.....	1	4	2
Hancock (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hardy (White)	2	2	4	1	.....	1	3	7
Hardy (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harrison (White)	11	4	15	26	9	35	44	34
Harrison (Col.)	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson (White)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Jackson (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson (White)	1	.....	1	1	1	2	13	13
Jefferson (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kanawha (White)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	16
Kanawha (Col.)	2	1	3	6	1	7	.....	.....
Lewis (White)	6	5	11	7	5	12	19	24
Lewis (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Lincoln (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Logan (White)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Logan (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....

TABLE NO. 6.—Continued.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914			No. Remaining in Hos- pital July 1, 1914		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	Males	Females	Total
Marion (White)	8	3	11	6	7	13	42	28	70
Marion (Col.)	1	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Marshall (White)	9	9	18	9	.....	9	38	19	57
Marshall (Col.)	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mason (White)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Mason (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mercer (White)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Mercer (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Mineral (White)	1	2	3	6	1	7	20	12	32
Mineral (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Mingo (White)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Mingo (Col.)	2	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Monongalia (White)	2	6	8	10	2	12	18	24	42
Monongalia (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Monroe (White)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Monroe (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Morgan (White)	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	4	6
Morgan (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
McDowell (White)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	4	20
McDowell (Col.)	2	.....	2	8	1	9	.....	.....	.....
Nicholas (White)	2	1	3	3	1	4	8	7	15
Nicholas (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio (White)	16	13	29	19	5	24	73	46	119
Ohio (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pendleton (White)	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	2	9	11
Pendleton (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pleasants (White)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Pleasants (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pocahontas (White)	.....	3	3	3	3	6	10	8	18
Pocahontas (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Preston (White)	1	4	5	4	3	7	20	18	38
Preston (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Putnam (White)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Putnam (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raleigh (White)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Raleigh (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Randolph (White)	3	1	4	3	5	8	14	15	29
Randolph (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ritchie (White)	1	.....	1	4	1	5	13	10	23
Ritchie (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roane (White)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Roane (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Summers (White)	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	4	6
Summers (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Taylor (White)	3	3	6	6	1	7	18	13	31
Taylor (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tucker (White)	1	.....	1	3	3	6	6	8	14
Tucker (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tyler (White)	3	2	5	1	.....	1	6	8	14
Tyler (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upshur (White)	3	2	5	1	4	5	11	12	23
Upshur (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayne (White)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Wayne (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Webster (White)	.....	2	2	2	1	3	5	6	11
Webster (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wetzel (White)	2	1	3	5	1	6	11	8	19
Wetzel (Col.)	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wirt (White)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Wirt (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood (White)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6
Wood (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming (White)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Wyoming (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals (White)	97	84	181	134	76	210	541	494	1,035
Totals (Col.)	14	2	16	28	8	36	.....	.....	.....
TOTALS	111	86	197	162	84	246	.....	.....	.....

TABLE NO. 7.

Showing Previous Residence of Those Admitted During the Year
Classified as City, Village and Rural.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913						From July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914					
	Number			Percentage			Number			Percentage		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
City (W.)	44	29	73	45.4	35.	40.2	75	25	100	56.	32.9	
City (Col.)	4	2	6	29.0	100.	65.0	15	2	17	53.7	25.0	
Village ... (W.)	13	13	26	13.4	15.0	14.2	24	21	45	18.0	27.6	
Village ... (Col.)	6	..	6	42.0	..	21.0	10	5	15	35.7	62.5	
Rural (W.)	40	42	82	41.2	50.0	45.6	35	33	68	26.0	39.5	
Rural ... (Col.)	4	..	4	29.0	..	14.0	3	1	4	10.7	12.5	
Totals . (W.)	97	84	181	100.0	100.0	100.0	134	76	210	100.0	100.0	
Totals (Col.)	14	2	16	100.0	100.0	100.0	28	8	36	100.0	100.0	
TOTALS ...	111	86	197	.....	.....	.....	162	84	246	.....	.....

TABLE NO. 8.

Showing Occupation of Those Admitted During the Year.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 July 1, 1914	
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females
Attendant (White)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Attendant (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baker (White)	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Baker (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barber (White)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Barber (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blacksmith (White)	3	.....	3	1	.....
Blacksmith (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bookkeeper (White)	1	.....	1	1	.....
Bookkeeper (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bricklayer (White)	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Bricklayer (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butcher (White)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Butcher (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carpenter (White)	2	.....	2	1	.....
Carpenter (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clerk (White)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Clerk (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cook (White)	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Cook (Col.)	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Detective (White)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Detective (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Domestic (White)	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Domestic (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Electrician (White)	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Electrician (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineer (White)	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Engineer (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farmer (White)	26	.....	26	28	.....
Farmer (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreman (White)	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Foreman (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glassworker (White)	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Glassworker (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glovemaker (White)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Glovemaker (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE NO. 8.—Continued.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914		
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals
Grocer (White)	1		1			
Grocer (Col.)						
Hodcarrier (White)	1		1			
Hodcarrier (Col.)						
Hotel Clerk (White)				1		1
Hotel Clerk (Col.)						
Housekeeper (White)		57	57		47	47
Housekeeper (Col.)		2	2		4	4
Janitor (White)						
Janitor (Col.)	1		1			
Laborer (White)	10		10	16		16
Laborer (Col.)	5		5	9		9
Machinist (White)	1		1			
Machinist (Col.)						
Mechanic (White)				1		1
Mechanic (Col.)						
Merchant (White)				4		4
Merchant (Col.)						
Millworker (White)	1		1			
Millworker (Col.)						
Mining Engineer (White)	1		1			
Mining Engineer (Col.)						
Miner (White)	5		5	8		8
Miner (Col.)	2		2	3		3
Minister (White)				1		1
Minister (Col.)						
Moulder (White)	1		1			
Moulder (Col.)						
Musician (White)				1		1
Musician (Col.)						
None (White)	10	6	16	10	23	33
None (Col.)	1		1	2	4	6
Painter (White)				2		2
Painter (Col.)						
Physician (White)	1		1		1	1
Physician (Col.)						
Plasterer (White)				1		1
Plasterer (Col.)						
Plumber (White)	2		2	1		1
Plumber (Col.)						
Printer (White)	1		1			
Printer (Col.)						
Policeman (White)	1		1			
Policeman (Col.)						
Quarryman (White)				1		1
Quarryman (Col.)				1		1
Railroader (White)				1		1
Railroader (Col.)				1		1
Salesman (White)				2		2
Salesman (Col.)						
Saloonkeeper (White)	1		1			
Saloonkeeper (Col.)						
Servant (White)						
Servant (Col.)				1		1
Shoemaker (White)	1		1			
Shoemaker (Col.)						
Silversmith (White)				1		1
Silversmith (Col.)						
Stonemason (White)	1		1	3		3
Stonemason (Col.)						
Teacher (White)	1	1	2			
Teacher (Col.)						
Teamster (White)	1		1			
Teamster (Col.)						
Tilesetter (White)				1		1
Tilesetter (Col.)						
Tooldresser (White)	1		1			
Tooldresser (Col.)						

TABLE NO. 8.—Continued.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914		
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals
Waiter (White)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waiter (Col.)	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Watchman (White)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Watchman (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Watch repairer (White)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Watch repairer (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Woodsman (White)	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Woodsman (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown (White)	19	19	38	30	.....	.....
Unknown (Col.)	2	.....	2	8	.....	.....
Totals..... (White)	97	84	181	184	76	.....
Totals..... (Col.)	14	2	16	28	8	.....
TOTALS	111	86	197	162	84	.....

TABLE NO. 9.

Showing Form of Disorder of Those Admitted During the Year

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals
Dementia, acute (W.)	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Dementia, acute (C)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dementia, organic (W)	3	1	4	4	.....	.....
Dementia, organic (C)	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Dementia, senile (W)	10	5	15	18	6	.....
Dementia, senile (C)	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Dementia, terminal (W)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dementia, terminal (C)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dementia, præcox (W)	10	6	16	3	5	.....
Dementia, præcox (C)	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Epileptical insanity (W)	3	.....	3	1	3	.....
Epileptical insanity (C)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Epochal insanity (W)	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Epochal insanity (C)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idiot, moral (W)	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Idiot, moral (C)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idiot, intellectual (W)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idiot, intellectual (C)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Imbecile (W)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Imbecile (C)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Involution psychosis (W)	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
Involution psychosis (C)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mania, acute (W)	11	.....	11	9	.....	.....
Mania, acute (C)	1	.....	1	4	.....	.....
Mania, depressive:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Depressed form (W)	20	38	58	27	31	.....
Depressed form (C)	6	11	17	7	.....	.....
Maniacal form (W)	3	6	9	10	15	.....
Maniacal form (C)	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Mixed form (W)	.....	1	1	.....	3	.....
Mixed form (C)	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Melancholia, acute (W)	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
Melancholia, acute (C)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Mental deficiency (W)	5	.....	5	9	1	.....
Mental deficiency (C)	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Neuresthenia (W)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Neuresthenia (C)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE NO. 9.—Continued.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals
Paranoia .....(W)	5	2	7	5	3	8
Paranoia .....(C)					2	2
Paresis .....(W)	8		8	15		15
Paresis .....(C)	2		2	2		2
Pellagra .....(W)	1		1		2	2
Pellagra .....(C)					1	1
Puerperal .....(W)		4	4		2	2
Pellagra .....(C)						
Toxic psychosis:						
Alcohol .....(W)	12	4	16	19	1	20
Alcohol .....(C)	1		1	4	1	5
Bright's Disease .....(W)	1		1			
Bright's Disease .....(C)						
Chronic nephritis .....(W)						
Chronic nephritis .....(C)				1		1
Morphine .....(W)	1	2	3		2	2
Morphine .....(C)						
Opium .....(W)		1	1			
Opium .....(C)						
Syphilis .....(W)		1	1			
Syphilis .....(C)		1	1	2		2
Tuberculosis .....(W)						
Tuberculosis .....(C)	1		1			
Totals.....(W)	97	84	181	134	76	210
Totals.....(C)	14	2	16	28	8	36
TOTALS	111	86	197	162	84	246

TABLE NO. 10.
Showing Form of Disorder of Those Discharged as Recovered I
the Year.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 July 1, 1914	
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females
Dementia, acute (W)	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Dementia, acute (C)	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Hypochondrical (W)	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Hypochondrical (C)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mania, acute (W)	9	.....	9	7	.....
Mania, acute (C)	2	.....	2	3	.....
Mania depressive:					
Depressed form ... (W)	15	14	29	12	12
Depressed form ... (C)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Maniacal form ... (W)	4	7	11	2	8
Maniacal form ... (C)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mixed form (W)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mixed form (C)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Melancholia (W)	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Melancholia (C)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Neuresthenia (W)	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Neuresthenia (C)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puerperal (W)	.....	1	1	.....	1
Puerperal (C)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toxic psychosis:					
Alcohol (W)	10	1	11	13	.....
Alcohol (C)	4	.....	4	1	.....
Morphine (W)	.....	1	1	.....	1
Morphine (C)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syphilis (W)	1	2	3	1	.....
Syphilis (C)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals..... (W)	41	27	68	39	22
Totals..... (C)	7	.....	7	8	2
TOTALS	48	27	75	47	24

TABLE NO. 11.

Showing Alleged Cause of Disorder of Those Admitted During the Year.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals
Alcohol (White)	21	5	26	24	1	25
Alcohol (Col.)	3		3	5	1	6
Brain lesion (White)	1		1	2		2
Brain lesion (Col.)						
Catarrh of head (White)	1		1			
Catarrh of head (Col.)						
Childbirth (White)					5	5
Childbirth (Col.)						
Cigarettes (White)	2		2			
Cigarettes (Col.)						
Cocaine (White)				1		1
Cocaine (Col.)						
Crushed Skull (White)				1		1
Crushed skull (Col.)						
Death of Mother (White)		1	1			
Death of Mother (Col.)						
Domestic trouble (White)	3		3		3	3
Domestic trouble (Col.)						
Drugs (White)	1		1	1		1
Drugs (Col.)						
Eccentric (White)				1		1
Eccentric (Col.)						
Electric shock (White)				1		1
Electric shock (Col.)				1		2
Epilepsy (White)	1		1	1	1	1
Epilepsy (Col.)				1		1
Erysipelas (White)		1	1			
Erysipelas (C)						
Fall from horse (White)	1		1			
Fall from horse (Col.)						
Exposure (White)				1	2	3
Exposure (Col.)						
Female trouble (White)		4	4		1	1
Female trouble (Col.)						
Fistula (White)				1		1
Fistula (Col.)						
Fright (White)		1	1			
Fright (Col.)						
General debility (White)	1	2	3			
General debility (Col.)						
Grief (White)	2	2	4			
Grief (Col.)						
Hereditary (White)	10	5	15	15	12	27
Hereditary (Col.)				3		3
Ill health (White)	3	2	5	1		1
Ill health (Col.)	1		1			
Imbecile (White)				1		1
Imbecile (Col.)				1		1
Injury to head (White)	3		3	3	4	7
Injury to head (Col.)	1		1			
Injury (White)	1	1	2	1		1
Injury (Col.)						
Kidney disease (White)				1		1
Kidney disease (Col.)				1		1
LaGrippe (White)	2		2		2	2
LaGrippe (Col.)						
Loss of friends (White)	1		1		2	2
Loss of friends (Col.)						
Loss of memory (White)						
Loss of memory (Col.)				1		1
Loss of eyesight (White)		1	1			
Loss of eyesight (Col.)						
Masturbation (White)	1		1	2		2
Masturbation (Col.)						

TABLE NO. 11.—Continued.

	From October 11 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 July 1, 1914	
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females
Menopause (White)		4	4		4
Menopause (Col.)					
Meningitis (White)					
Meningitis (Col.)				1	
Mental deficiency (White)	1		1		
Mental deficiency ... (Col.)					
Morphine (White)		3	3		3
Morphine (Col.)					
Nephritis (White)			1		
Nephritis (Col.)	1		1		
Nervous breakdown (Wht.)		1	1	1	4
Nervous breakdown (Col.)					
Neurasthenia (White)		1	1		
Neurasthenia (Col.)					
Onanism (White)	1		1		
Onanism (Col.)					
Operation (White)		1	1		
Operation (Col.)					
Optum (White)		1	1		
Optum (Col.)					
Overstudy (White)		1	1	2	
Overstudy (Col.)					
Overwork (White)		1	1	8	2
Overwork (Col.)					
Paresis (White)				1	
Paresis (Col.)					
Paralysis (White)				1	
Paralysis (Col.)					
Poverty (White)					1
Poverty (Col.)					
Puerperal (White)		6	6		
Puerperal (Col.)					
Religion (White)	2	3	5	2	
Religion (Col.)	1		1		
Rupture (White)				1	
Rupture (Col.)					
Senility (White)	2	1	3	6	1
Senility (Col.)				1	1
Sexual neuresthenia (Wht)	1		1		
Sexual neuresthenia (Col.)					
Shock (White)		1	1		
Shock (Col.)					
Shock by lightning (Wh.)	1		1		
Shock by lightning (Col.)					
Spinal meningitis (White)	1		1		
Spinal meningitis ... (Col.)					
Spotted fever (White)				1	
Spotted fever (Col.)					
St. Vitus Dance ... (White)					1
St. Vitus Dance ... (Col.)					
Stomach trouble ... (White)					1
Stomach trouble ... (Col.)					
Suppressed menstruation (White)		1	1		
Suppressed menstruation (Col.)					
Syphilis (White)	1		1		
Syphilis (Col.)		1	1	1	
Tuberculosis (White)		1	1		
Tuberculosis (Col.)					
Typhoid fever (White)	2		2		
Typhoid fever (Col.)				1	
Worry (White)	1	2	3		2
Worry (Col.)					
Unknown (White)	29	31	60	52	21
Unknown (Col.)	7	1	8	11	5
Totals..... (White)	97	84	181	134	76
Totals..... (Col.)	14	2	86	28	8
TOTALS	111	86	197	162	84

TABLE NO. 12.

Showing Hereditary Influence in Causing Disorder of Those Admitted
During the Year.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals
Heredit'y taint denied (W)	42	38	80	62	34	96
Heredit'y taint denied (C)	6	.....	6	7	4	11
Father or Mother insane (White)	12	10	22	12	6	18
Father or Mother insane (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Grandfather or Grand- mother (White)	1	3	4	2	3	5
Grandfather or Grand- mother (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aunts, uncles or cous. (W)	10	6	16	8	11	19
Aunts, uncles or cous. (C)	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Brothers or Sisters .. (W)	3	5	8	13	9	22
Brothers or Sisters .. (C)	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Unknown (W)	29	22	51	37	13	50
Unknown (C)	7	2	9	17	3	20
Totals..... (W.)	97	84	181	134	76	210
Totals..... (C.)	14	2	16	28	8	36
TOTALS	111	86	197	162	84	246

TABLE NO. 13.

Showing Duration of Disorder Before Admission.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals
Under 1 year (W)	60	52	112	82	43	125
Under 1 year (C)	10	2	12	17	5	22
From 1 to 5 years.... (W)	24	17	41	29	20	49
From 1 to 5 years.... (C)	3	.....	3	8	1	9
From 5 to 10 years .. (W)	4	6	10	8	5	13
From 5 to 10 years .. (C)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From 10 to 20 years.. (W)	2	7	9	11	5	16
From 10 to 20 years.. (C)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
From 20 to 30 years.. (W)	2	.....	2	1	.....	1
From 20 to 30 years.. (C)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From 30 to 40 years.. (W)	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
From 30 to 40 years.. (C)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From 40 to 50 years.. (W)	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
From 40 to 50 years.. (C)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From 50 to 55 years.. (W)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From 50 to 55 years.. (C)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown (W)	5	.....	5	3	3	6
Unknown (C)	1	.....	1	2	2	4
Totals..... (W)	97	84	181	134	76	210
Totals..... (C)	14	2	16	28	8	36
TOTALS	111	86	197	162	84	246

TABLE NO. 14.
Showing Cause of Death.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 July 1, 1914	
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females
Acute mania, Ex. of (W)	2	2	4	.....	3
Acute mania, Ex. of (C)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apoplexy (W)	3	2	5	5	5
Apoplexy (C)	1	.....	1	3	.....
Arteriosclerosis (W)	2	.....	2	2	.....
Arteriosclerosis (C)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Bright's disease, chronic (W)	1	.....	1	4	.....
Bright's disease, chronic (C)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bronchitis (W)	6	.....	6	.....	.....
Bronchitis (C)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Bulbar paralysis (W)	1	.....	1	1	.....
Bulbar paralysis (C)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cancer (W)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Cancer (C)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cerebral hemorrhage (W)	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Cerebral hemorrhage (C)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chronic mania, Ex. of (W)	1	1	1	.....	.....
Chronic mania, Ex. of (C)	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Cirrhosis of liver (W)	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Cirrhosis of liver (C)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Dementia, organic (W)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Dementia, organic (C)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dementia, senile (W)	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Dementia, senile (C)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dementia, terminal (W)	.....	4	4	.....	8
Dementia, terminal (C)	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Dysentery (W)	3	4	7	2	1
Dysentery (C)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Epilepsy (W)	2	1	3	1	1
Epilepsy (C)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fatty degen. of heart (W)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Fatty degen. of heart (C)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Grippe (W)	1	.....	1	.....	.....
La Grippe (C)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nephritis, acute (W)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Nephritis, acute (C)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Organic heart disease:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aortic regurgitation (W)	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Aortic regurgitation (C)	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Mitral regurgitation (W)	3	2	5	5	3
Mitral regurgitation (C)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paresis (W)	5	.....	5	22	2
Paresis (C)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Pellagra (W)	1	.....	1	2	3
Pellagra (C)	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Pyemia (W)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Pyemia (C)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Septicemia (W)	.....	.....	.....	4	1
Septicemia (C)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide by hanging (W)	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Suicide by hanging (C)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syphilis (W)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syphilis (C)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Tuberculosis (W)	1	10	11	2	12
Tuberculosis (C)	3	2	5	1	1
Typhoid fever (W)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Typhoid fever (C)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals (W)	33	27	60	53	48
Totals (C)	7	4	11	9	5
TOTALS	40	31	71	62	53
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females

TABLE NO. 15.
Showing Form of Disorder of Those Who Died During the Year.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals
Dementia, acute (W)	1		1			
Dementia, acute (C)	1		1			
Dementia, organic (W)	2		2	1		1
Dementia, organic (C)	2		2	3		3
Dementia, senile (W)	9	1	10	7	5	12
Dementia, senile (C)				1		1
Dementia, terminal (W)	6	19	25	2	32	34
Dementia, terminal (C)	2	3	5	2	3	5
Dementia, praecox (W)	1		1			
Dementia, praecox (C)						
Epileptical insanity (W)	2	1	3	1	1	2
Epileptical insanity (C)						
Imbecile (W)				1		1
Imbecile (C)				1		1
Mania, acute (W)	2	2	4	1	3	4
Mania, acute (C)				1		1
Mania, chronic (W)					1	1
Mania, chronic (C)	1		1			
Mania depressive:						
Depressed form (W)	2		2	6		6
Depressed form (C)				2		2
Maniacal form (W)				4		4
Maniacal form (C)						
Mixed (W)						
Mixed (C)						
Melancholia, chronic (W)		3	3		1	1
Melancholia, chronic (C)		1	1			
Mental deficiency (W)	1		1	2		2
Mental deficiency (C)						
Paranoia (W)					1	1
Paranoia (C)						
Paresis (W)	7		7	22	1	23
Paresis (C)				1		1
Pellagra (W)				2	1	3
Pellagra (C)					1	1
Toxic psychosis:						
Acute nephritis (W)						
Acute nephritis (C)					1	1
Locomotor ataxia (W)					1	1
Locomotor ataxia (C)						
Syphilis (W)				1		1
Syphilis (C)					1	1
Tuberculosis (W)		1	1			
Tuberculosis (C)	1		1			
Totals (W)	33	27	60	53	48	101
Totals (C)	7	4	11	9	5	14
TOTALS	40	31	71	62	53	115

TABLE NO. 16.
Showing Period of Residence in Hospital of Those Who Died D
the Year.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 July 1, 1914	
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females
Less than 1 month .. (W)	6	.....	6	3	3
Less than 1 month ... (C)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From 1 to 2 months.. (W)	1	.....	1	4	.....
From 1 to 2 months.. (C)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
From 2 to 6 months.. (W)	4	4	8	8	11
From 2 to 6 months.. (C)	2	.....	2	4	.....
From 6 to 12 months. (W)	3	3	6	3	3
From 6 to 12 months. (C)	2	2	4	.....	.....
From 1 to 2 years... (W)	3	5	8	13	5
From 1 to 2 years... (C)	.....	.....	.....	1	1
From 2 to 5 years... (W)	6	2	8	0	0
From 2 to 5 years... (C)	1	2	3	1	.....
From 5 to 10 years.. (W)	1	6	7	3	0
From 5 to 10 years.. (C)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
From 10 to 20 years. (W)	1	6	7	5	0
From 10 to 20 years. (C)	.....	.....	.....	2	2
From 20 to 30 years.. (W)	.....	.....	.....	1	5
From 20 to 30 years.. (C)	2	.....	2	.....	.....
From 30 to 40 years. (W)	4	1	5	3	3
From 30 to 40 years. (C)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
From 40 to 50 years.. (W)	4	.....	4	.....	.....
From 40 to 50 years.. (C)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Totals..... (W)	33	27	60	53	48
Totals..... (C)	7	4	11	9	5
TOTALS	40	31	71	62	53

TABLE NO. 17.
Showing Number of Patients Clothed by State and Number C
by Relatives.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 July 1, 1914	
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females
Furnished by State .. (W)	44	53	97	48	53
Furnished by State .. (C)	14	2	16	22	8
Furnished by relatives (W)	53	31	84	86	23
Furnished by relatives (C)	.....	.....	.....	0	.....
Totals..... (W)	97	84	181	134	76
Totals..... (C)	14	2	16	28	8
TOTALS	111	86	197	162	84

TABLE NO. 18.
Showing Admissions Since September, 1900.

	Males	Females	Totals
1900	38	31	69
1901	117	112	229
1902	126	116	242
1903	29	32	61
1904	128	100	228
1905	106	82	188
1906	124	92	216
1907	132	113	245
1908	144	111	255
1909	133	110	243
1910	132	102	234
1911	115	122	237
1912	129	100	229
1913	97	84	181
1913	14	2	16
1914	134	76	210
1914	28	8	36

TABLE NO. 19.
Showing Discharges Since September 30th, 1900.

	Recovered			Improved			Unimproved			Not Insane			Died		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1900	43	44	87	17	29	46	...	...	...	1	1	2	38	31	69
1901	56	38	94	9	18	27	5	4	9	...	...	...	27	37	64
1902	45	49	94	11	28	39	7	8	15	...	1	1	51	40	91
1903	62	33	95	19	33	52	6	7	13	1	...	1	29	32	61
1904	61	41	102	15	32	47	11	6	17	...	...	...	41	34	75
1905	57	37	94	20	29	49	6	13	19	...	...	...	35	41	76
1906	86	77	163	20	19	39	5	15	20	...	...	...	27	17	44
1907	54	45	99	32	29	61	9	15	24	...	...	...	44	31	75
1908	78	57	135	9	33	42	18	22	40	...	...	...	47	35	82
1909	70	51	121	11	33	44	19	12	31	...	1	1	46	38	84
1910	54	35	89	18	37	55	14	13	27	...	...	...	60	45	105
1911	51	39	90	29	33	62	8	13	21	3	...	3	70	60	130
1912	37	35	72	28	40	68	5	19	24	...	...	...	70	56	126
1913	41	27	68	21	14	35	2	14	16	...	...	...	32	27	59
1913	7	...	7	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	11
1914	39	22	61	36	37	73	...	20	20	...	...	...	53	48	101
1914	8	2	10	8	2	10	...	1	1	...	...	...	9	5	14

TABLE NO. 20.
Showing Relation to Pauper, Criminal and Inebriate Classes of
Admitted During the Year.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 July 1, 1914	
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females
Inebriate (White)	31	1	38	33	1
Inebriate (Col.)	4	.....	4	8	1
Pauper (White)	2	1	3	2	1
Pauper (Col.)	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Relation denied .. (White)	50	59	109	74	69
Relation denied (Col.)	8	1	9	5	5
Criminal (White)	3	.....	3	.....	.....
Criminal (Col.)	1	1	2	.....	.....
Unknown (White)	11	17	28	25	5
Unknown (Col.)	1	.....	1	9	2
Totals (White)	97	84	181	134	76
Totals (Col.)	14	2	16	28	8
TOTALS	111	86	197	162	84

MATRON'S REPORT.

	Fiscal Year. 1912-1913	Fiscal 1913
Apple Butter	362 Gallons.	.....
Apples, canned	1,751 Gallons.	.....
Cherries, canned .....	.....	64
Cherries, preserved .....	.....	33
Currants, canned .....	.....	16
Currant jelly .....	.....	16
Peaches, canned	75 Gallons.	193
Peach Butter .....	.....	15
Pears, canned .....	.....	23
Pears, butter .....	.....	13
Pickles, watermelon .....	.....	28
Pickles, peppers .....	.....	5
Pickles, tomatoes chopped	83 Gallons.	189
Pickles, tomatoes sliced	143 Gallons.	99
Pumpkin butter .....	.....	129
Quinces, canned	14 Gallons.	.....
Quince butter	10 Gallons.	.....
Raspberries, canned .....	.....	32
Raspberries, jam .....	.....	15
Strawberries, canned .....	.....	18
Strawberries, preserved .....	.....	55
Tomatoes, canned .....	.....	5,044
Tomato butter .....	.....	146
Tomatoes, preserved .....	.....	60
Tomatoes and corn .....	.....	62
Wild grape jelly	21 Gallons.	.....
	2,459 Gallons.	6,167
Cherry jelly .....	.....	49
Currant jelly .....	.....	9
TOTALS .....	.....	141
Kraut .....	.....	4
Lard rendered	260 Pounds.	490

SEWING ROOM REPORT.

	Fiscal Year 1912-1913	Fiscal Year 1913-1914
Aprons, ticking	64	70
Awnings	8	14
Bread bags	12	
Bags, jelly		8
Burial chemise	47	36
Burial pillows	47	36
Burial skirts	47	36
Curtains	100	73
Cushion covers	136	134
Cushion ticks	68	34
Couch covers	5	14
Dresser covers	10	44
Drawers	566	660
Mattresses, new	186	129
Mattresses repaired	174	395
Mangle cover	4	6
Napkins	68	98
Overalls	360	411
Pillow cases	1,100	920
Pillow ticks	78	120
Rugs, hemmed	50	
Stand covers		20
Sheets	971	694
Sleeves, strong	24	14
Shirts, top	1,074	1,042
Table covers	25	51
Towels, bath	2,397	2,209
Towels, hand	177	550
Towels, roller	36	45
Tray cloths	36	86
Undershirts	452	432
Window shades	298	197
TOTALS	8,588	8,583

CUT FOR FEMALE WARDS.

	Fiscal Year 1912-1913	Fiscal Year 1913-1914
Aprons, white		48
Aprons, gingham	526	586
Aprons, dark calico		114
Aprons, light calico	360	448
Bonnets	42	48
Bread bags	8	12
Bloomers		
Chemise	694	584
Cushion covers	117	115
Curtains, lace	22	14
Curtains, scrim	63	76
Curtains, muslin		42
Cushion ticks	33	57
Dresses, calico	331	260
Dresses, S. B. calico	387	459
Dresser scarfs	22	54
Drawers	154	218
Gowns	234	318
Sideboard covers	8	4
Stand covers	34	30
Sleeves, strong	32	32
Shirtwaists, suits	22	19
Underskirts	234	267
Wrappers	12	12
TOTALS	3,335	3,817

FARM REPORT.

Stock on hand October 1, 1912:

Horses	4
Mules	2
Cows	35
Heifers, 1 year and older	8
Calves	20
Cows purchased between Oct. 1, '13 and Oct. 1, 1914	1
Cows sold during year	3
Cows died during year	1
Calves butchered	7
Cows tubercular and killed	2
Cows on hand	40
Heifers on hand	5
Calves on hand	13
Hogs on hand Oct. 1, 1912	42
Pigs on hand Oct. 1, 1912	42
Hogs purchased during the year	58
Hogs died during the year	11
Hogs butchered during year	73
Hogs on hand end of year	65

1913-1914

Cows on hand June 30, 1914	40		
Heifers on hand June 30, 1914	5		
Calves on hand June 30, 1914	13		
Bulls on hand June 30, 1914	2		
Horses on hand June 30, 1914	4		
Mules on hand June 30, 1914	2		
Hogs on hand June 30, 1914	65		
Pigs on hand June 30, 1914	171		
Bulls sold during the year	1		
Cows sold	6		
Horses died	1		
Cows died	2		
Heifers died	1		
Cows on hand end of year	40	@ \$ 75.00	\$3,000.00
Heifers on hand end of year	18		
Calves on hand end of year	13	@ 40.00	1,160.00
Bulls on hand end of year	1	@	100.00
Horses on hand end of year	3	@ 160.00	480.00
Mules on hand end of year	2	@ 200.00	400.00
Hogs on hand end of year	184	@ 20.00	3,680.00
Pigs on hand end of year	214	@ 5.00	1,070.00
Calves killed for veal	8	value \$80.00—	960.00
Hogs butchered	100	21,321 lbs. @ .10 per lb.	\$2,132.10

\$12,982.10

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES PRODUCED ON FARM.

1913-1914.

Apples	1,384	Bu.	@ \$0.50	\$ 682.00
Beans	1,212	Bu.	@ .80	727.20
Beets	26 1/2	Bu.	@ .50	13.25
Cabbage	25,700	Lbs.	@ .02	514.00
Cherries	26 1/2	Gals.	@ .30	7.95
Corn, field	376	Bu.	@ 1.00	375.00
Corn, R. E.	2,207	Doz.	@ .10	220.70
Grapes	153	Bu.	@ .50	76.50
Lettuce	5,532	Lbs.	@ .05	276.60
Onions, matured	15	Bu.	@ .90	13.50
Onions, green	12,137	Doz.	@ .75	606.85
Peaches	12	Bu.	@ .75	9.00
Potatoes	436 1/2	Bu.	@ .75	327.37 1/2
Tomatoes	3,722	Bu.	@ .50	1,861.00
Turnips	695	Bu.	@ .50	347.50
Milk	35,021 3/4	Gals.	@ .09	
Radishes	20	Bu.	@ 1.00	20.00
Sweet potatoes	43	Bu.	@ 1.00	43.00
Cucumbers	50	Doz.	@ 10	5.00
Peppers, green	42	Bu.	@ 1.00	42.00
Parsnips	28	Bu.	@ .80	22.40



SECOND HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Second Hospital for the Insane

CHARLES A. BARLOW, M. D., Superintendent

This institution is located at Spencer, Roane County, and is reached by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Number of patients July 1, 1914.....539

Second Hospital for the Insane

HISTORICAL.

The hospital at Weston having reached its capacity, and there being, therefore, necessity to provide room for more patients, the Legislature, in February, 1885, appointed a committee of four to recommend to the Governor three locations for a new hospital for the insane. This committee recommended Alderson, in Monroe County; Mason City, in Mason County; and Charles Town, in Jefferson County. Disregarding these recommendations, the Legislature by an act passed May 7, 1887, located the institution at Spencer, in Roane County, and appropriated \$10,000.00 to be expended on the new institution by the Board of Public Works as soon as the county court of Roane County should execute deeds to the State for certain lands near Spencer which were promised. In 1891 appropriations aggregating \$93,393.70 were made out of the revenues of the two ensuing fiscal years, the construction of buildings was pushed rapidly, and the institution was declared opened for reception of patients July 18, 1893.

GROUNDS.

A tract of 184 acres of land was purchased by the county court of Roane county and donated to the state. It is just outside the town of Spencer, Spring Creek being the dividing line between the farm and the municipal corporation.

Twenty or more acres in the creek bottom are used for truck gardening, about fifteen acres of wood land is used for raising several hundred hogs yearly, several acres are used for raising poultry, about twenty acres are contained in the front lawn, and the remainder of the farm is too hilly for any other use than grazing. The front lawn is decorated with flowers, shrubbery, shade trees, and fountain, all which are cared for by the patients.

BUILDINGS.

The buildings at this institution are as follows:

(1) Administration Building, a four story brick trimmed with stone, with slate roof and basement. This building contains offices, reception room, chapel, and quarters for superintendent and part of the employees.

(2) Ward Buildings, three story, of same construction as above, two on each side of the administration building, and with the latter forming practically one building.

(3) Laundry, one story brick and stone structure, well equipped for its purpose.

(4) Power House, two story brick and stone building, first story used as power house, and second story as carpenter and upholstery shop.

(5) Congregate Dining Room, three story brick with stone foundation and trimmings, in rear of administration building, containing ice and refrigerating plants, bakery, kitchen, and store rooms on first floor, dining rooms on second floor, and sleeping quarters for employees on third floor. •

(6) Morgue, one story brick, in rear of main building.

(7) Isolated Ward, wooden building with two rooms and bath.

(8) Farm House, two story frame, near female ward buildings, used for storage.

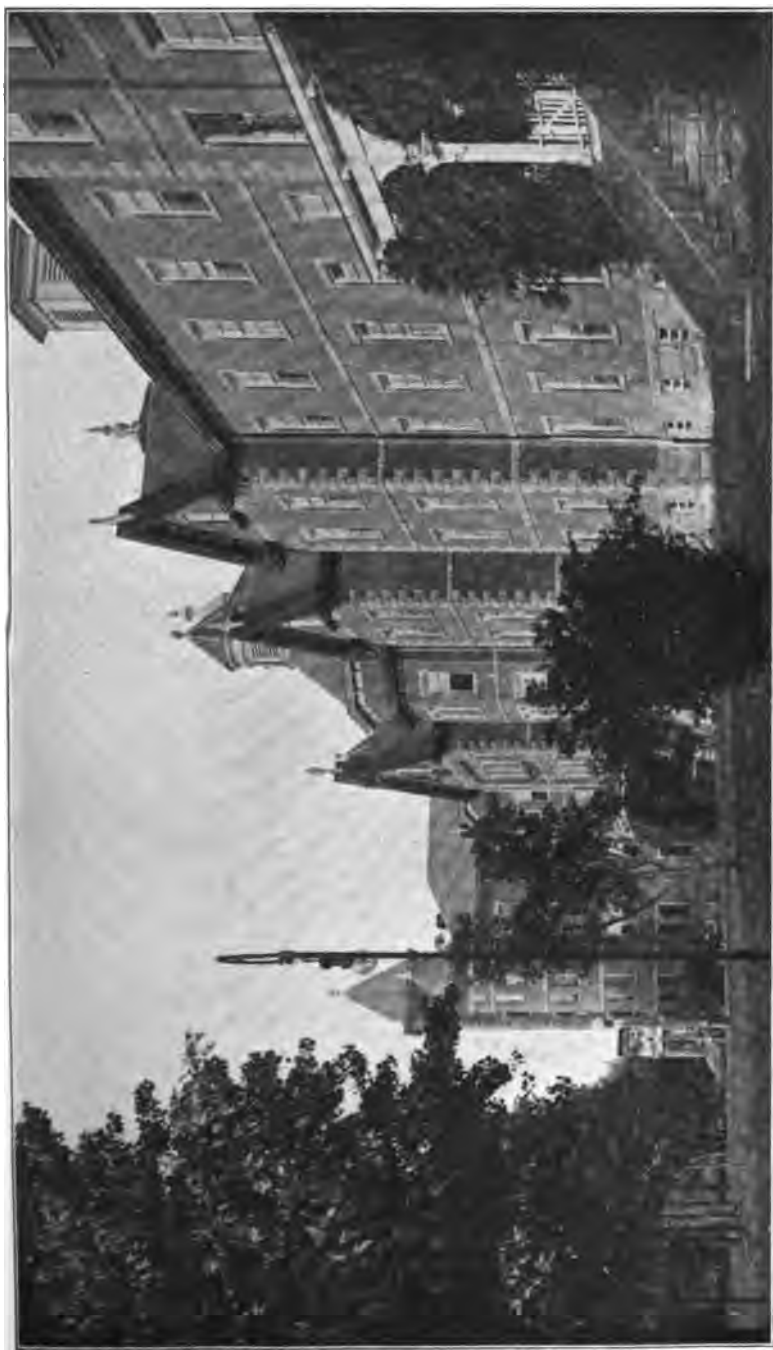
(9) A new modern dairy barn.

(10) A new modern horse barn.

(11) Paint house; poultry houses, etc.

VISITS.

November 20, 1913, Dawson; January 10, 1914, Lakin and Dawson.



FEMALE WARDS, SECOND HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.



LAKE, SECOND HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

PAY ROLL.

Name	Position.	Monthly Salary.	Emoluments.
Chas. A. Barlow, M. D.	Superintendent	\$208.33	Board, laundry and quarters for self and family.
Ross Dodson, M. D.	Physician	100.00	Board, room and laundry.
A. W. Brown	Clerk and Storekeeper	100.00	Board, room and laundry.
Arnetta Barlow	Matron	40.00	Board, room and laundry.
Nellie C. Schaeffer	Stenographer	30.00	Board, room and laundry.
Dora Santee	Male Supervisor	50.00	Board, room and laundry.
G. W. Logsdon	Male Night Watch	37.50	Board, room and laundry.
J. L. Rhodes	Male Night Watch	37.50	Board, room and laundry.
T. M. Sayre	Male Night Watch	37.50	Board, room and laundry.
O. S. Moorehead	Male Night Watch	37.50	Board, room and laundry.
E. D. Edgell	Male Attendant	37.50	Board, room and laundry.
W. C. Casto	Male Attendant	37.50	Board, room and laundry.
F. B. Combs	Male Attendant	37.50	Board, room and laundry.
W. H. Perkins	Male Attendant	37.50	Board, room and laundry.
Marvin Dilworth	Male Attendant	37.50	Board, room and laundry.
S. R. Williams	Male Attendant	37.50	Board, room and laundry.
O. E. Casto	Male Attendant	35.00	Board, room and laundry.
Kenna McCulty	Male Attendant	32.50	Board, room and laundry.
Fred Hopkins	Male Attendant	35.00	Board, room and laundry.
A. M. Dearman	Male Attendant	30.30	Board, room and laundry.
S. N. Hunter	Male Attendant	35.00	Board, room and laundry.
Nathan Curtis	Supt. Gen. D. Room	37.50	Board, room and laundry.
Lillie Roberts	Female Supervisor	35.00	Board, room and laundry.
Anna Caldwell	Female Night Watch	26.00	Board, room and laundry.
Mabel Young	Female Night Watch	26.00	Board, room and laundry.
Clara Parsons	Female Night Watch	26.00	Board, room and laundry.
Orpha Tillman	Female Attendant	24.00	Board, room and laundry.
Mattie Jackson	Female Attendant	21.50	Board, room and laundry.
Blanche Fleisher	Female Attendant	19.00	Board, room and laundry.
Kurma Smith	Female Attendant	24.00	Board, room and laundry.
Mary Tierney	Female Attendant	24.00	Board, room and laundry.
Lulu Hendershot	Female Attendant	21.50	Board, room and laundry.
Laura Veneman	Female Attendant	23.00	Board, room and laundry.
Gertrude Swindler	Female Attendant	19.00	Board, room and laundry.
Iollie Vandale	Female Attendant	18.00	Board, room and laundry.
Floaie Wiblin	Female Attendant	18.00	Board, room and laundry.
Mabel Yates	Female Attendant	23.00	Board, room and laundry.
Daisy Hickman	Head Cook	30.00	Board, room and laundry.
Amanda Blaine	Assistant Cook	18.00	Board, room and laundry.
Allie Drodgy	Assistant Cook	18.00	Board, room and laundry.
Cora Davis	Assistant Cook	18.00	Board, room and laundry.
Iva Campbell	Dining-room girl	16.00	Board, room and laundry.
Leota Smith	House Girl	16.00	Board, room and laundry.
Annie Kady	Seamstress	25.00	Board, room and laundry.
H. L. Yates	Baker	50.00	Board, room and laundry.
Rev. J. E. Wells	Chaplain	12.50	
Mabel Fields	Musician	1.00	per Sunday.
James Campbell	Laundryman	40.00	Board, room and laundry.
Alta Crislip	Laundry help	18.50	Board, room and laundry.
E. K. Holland	Chief Engineer	100.00	Board and laundry.
J. T. Reynolds	Night Electrician	60.00	Board and laundry.
Wm. Whiteside	Day Fireman	45.00	Board, room and laundry.
George Smith	Night Fireman	40.00	Board and laundry.
Deat Smith	Carpenter	45.00	Board, room and laundry.
W. H. Boggs	Farmer	45.00	Board, laundry and house rent.
J. E. Corbett	Farm Help	30.00	Board and laundry.
Capt Veneman	Painter	40.00	Board, room and laundry.
Wm. Argabrite	Teamster	30.00	Board and laundry.

CURRENT EXPENSE AND PER CAPITA COST.

The following schedule shows the purposes for which the appropriation and collections for current expense of Second Hospital for the Insane were expended for the fiscal year of nine months ending June 30, 1913, and the full fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, classified into 87 different items.

The amount expended for each item is shown, together with the per capita cost of each item. The average number of inmates for 1913 was 499, for 1914 was 522. The average number of employees for 1913 was 64, for 1914 was 67. The average net per capita cost for 1913 was \$105.27, for 1914 was \$116.37.

FOR WHAT EXPENDED	Expended 1913	Per Capita 1913	Expended 1914	Per Capita 1914
Beef (Fresh	\$ 2,904.77	\$ 5.82	\$ 3,730.82	\$ 7.15
Pork (Fresh or Cured)	905.84	1.82	927.63	1.78
Poultry and Game	80.63	.16	120.30	.23
Fish and Oysters	82.34	.17	131.85	.25
Canned Meats	15.50	.03	15.50	.03
All Other Meats	60.39	.12	48.65	.09
Eggs	617.78	1.24	366.23	.70
Butter	139.24	.28	181.33	.35
Oleomargarine	915.95	1.83	1,168.91	2.24
Lard	682.49	1.37	768.55	1.47
Milk and Cream	205.57	.41	138.90	.27
Cheese	154.27	.31	148.22	.29
Flour	2,829.72	5.67	2,362.32	4.53
Meal	6.30	.01	10.43	.02
Crackers and Bread	173.03	.35	329.94	.63
Macaroni	186.49	.37	178.89	.34
Cereals	335.35	.67	275.55	.53
Sugar	1,164.43	2.33	1,227.92	2.35
Beans	397.09	.80	504.49	.97
Coffee and Tea	1,266.04	2.54	865.12	1.66
Potatoes	698.40	1.40	830.80	1.58
Canned Vegetables	767.62	1.54	678.54	1.30
Fresh Vegetables	277.46	.56	439.18	.84
Canned Fruits	367.68	.74	1,154.66	2.21
Fresh Fruits	387.35	.78	108.95	.21
Dried Fruits	512.22	1.03	757.63	1.45
Rice and Hominy	651.50	1.31	832.48	1.61
Syrup	487.61	.98	585.56	1.14
Salt	64.45	.13	79.00	.15
Spices	51.07	.06	35.39	.07
Vinegar	66.58	.13	23.60	.05
Yeast	59.44	.12	56.67	.11
Other Food Supplies	92.69	.19	140.38	.27
Tobacco and Snuff	341.47	.68	352.83	.68
Soap, Goid Dust and Other Cleansers ..	497.62	.99	518.42	.99
Other Laundry Supplies	98.60	.20	146.55	.28
Laundry .....	.....	.....	7.40	.01
Tableware	228.17	.46	76.37	.14
Kitchen Utensils	37.48	.08	43.87	.08
Furniture and Carpets	18.35	.04	243.13	.47
Bedding	580.88	1.15	889.66	1.70
Other Household Supplies	213.65	.43	118.77	.23
Brooms, Mops and Brushes	194.23	.40	254.06	.49
Toilet Paper	40.00	.08	40.00	.08
Disinfectants	47.18	.09	7.50	.01
Other Janitor Supplies	32.87	.07	2.50	.01
Shoes	607.35	1.22	576.10	1.10
Other Clothing	1,851.42	3.71	1,443.47	2.77
Dry Goods and Notions Unclassified ..	136.69	.27	202.55	.39
Gas	4,168.32	8.35	2,793.63	5.35
Oil	308.90	.62	261.62	.50
Water and Ice	164.78	.33	49.12	.09

CURRENT EXPENSE AND PER CAPITA COST—Continued

FOR WHAT EXPENDED	Expended 1913	Per Capita 1913	Expended 1914	Per Capita 1914
Telephone, Telegraph and Tolls	\$ 124.78	\$.25	\$ 142.92	\$.27
Postage	159.45	.32	175.56	.34
Stationery and Office Supplies	69.60	.14	142.11	.27
Reading Matter	31.32	.06	57.48	.11
Freight, Expressage and Drayage	497.22	1.00	541.42	1.04
Cattle	595.00	1.01	815.00	1.56
Hogs .....	.....	.....	942.80	1.81
All Other Live Stock	8.00	.02	22.28	.04
Hay and Straw	720.95	1.42	723.37	1.37
Grain	693.86	1.39	1,519.03	2.97
All Other Feed for Live Stock	259.50	.52	724.06	1.37
Seeds and Plants	203.09	.41	188.77	.36
Fertilizer	215.95	.43	37.90	.07
Agricultural Implements and Tools	19.81	.04	53.43	.10
Vehicles	2.75	.01	91.00	.17
Harness and Stable Supplies	80.13	.16	137.07	.26
Other Supplies for Farm and Garden	35.36	.07	57.03	.11
Shop Machinery and Tools	192.19	.39	51.68	.10
Gas and Electric Supplies	130.07	.26	499.82	.96
Engine Room Supplies	193.38	.39	171.61	.33
Plumbing Supplies	13.00	.03	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Hardware	40.68	.08	81.29	.16
Advance Allowance	1,000.00	2.00	.....	.....
Salaries (Regular)	19,146.06	38.37	25,071.83	48.03
Labor (Extra)	7.00	.01	7.00	.01
Traveling Expenses	926.47	1.84	1,356.23	2.60
Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	404.65	.81	462.99	.89
Surgical Instruments	10.31	.02	3.60	.01
Surgical Supplies	20.45	.04	68.52	.13
Medical Attendance .....	.....	.....	25.50	.05
Amusements and Religious Services	164.53	.33	279.30	.54
Miscellaneous	47.52	.10	40.47	.08
Funeral Expenses	347.34	.70	146.08	.28
Rewards .....	.....	.....	13.50	.03
TOTALS	\$ 53,421.89	\$107.06	\$ 61,741.85	\$118.66
Less Discount Deducted	278.08	.56	291.71	.56
Less Freight Deducted	200.36	.40	185.16	.35
Net Amount Expended	\$ 52,943.45	\$106.10	\$ 61,464.98	\$117.75
Moneys Collected	412.64	.83	719.79	1.38
Net Cost to State	\$ 52,530.81	\$105.27	\$ 60,745.89	\$116.37

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The following schedule shows the repairs and improvements made, and expenditures therefor, at the Second Hospital for the Insane, during the period of twenty one months covered by this report:

FOR WHAT EXPENDED.		Amount.
Painting	\$	1,564.84
Carpenter Work		1,161.97
Plastering		702.12
Tin Work		69.35
Glass		8.82
Hardware		234.37
Plumbing and Steam and Gas Fitting		1,230.62
Electric Wiring and Supplies		655.38
Repairs to Machinery		531.89
Laundry Machinery		83.28
Silo		23.75
Concrete		114.45
Ice Plant		288.23
Metal Ceilings		183.91
Trees		24.38
New Reservoir		4,267.07
Plans and Specifications		214.25
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$	11,358.63

BUILDINGS AND LAND.

During the last fiscal year of the biennial period we erected a large, modern, thoroughly equipped dairy barn, built of brick and concrete, at a cost of \$4,979.44.

FINANCIAL REPORT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.**TABLE NO. 1.**

Showing Amounts Recommended to be returned to the State Treasury, 1912, Which Amounts were returned as Recommended.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS	Balance September 1912	Amount Returned to State Treasury Unexpended	Balance October 1, 1912
Current Expense	\$ 20,400.48	\$ 20,400.48	.....
Repairs and Improvements	10,394.62	10,394.62	.....
Buildings and Land .....	.....	.....	.....
TOTALS	\$ 30,795.10	\$ 30,795.10	.....

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS	Balance September 30, 1912	Amounts Returned to State Treasury Unexpended	Balance October 1, 1912
Miscellaneous	\$ 50.59	\$ 50.59	.....
TOTALS	\$ 50.59	\$ 50.59	.....
GRAND TOTALS	\$ 30,845.69	\$ 30,845.69	.....

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

TABLE NO. 2.

From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1913.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS	Balance October 1, 1912	Legislative Appropriation 1913	Total Amount Available 1913	Disburse- ments 1913	Balance June 30, 1913
Current Expense	\$ 60,000.00	\$ 60,000.00	\$ 52,538.32	\$ 7,461.68
Repairs and Im- provements	3,750.00	* 3,875.00	3,864.63	10.37
Buildings and Land
TOTALS	\$ 63,750.00	\$ 63,875.00	\$ 56,402.95	\$ 7,472.05

* Includes \$125.00 refund.

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS	Balance October 1, 1912	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1913	Total Amount Available 1913	Disburse- ments 1913	Balance June 30, 1913
Miscellaneous	\$ 412.64	\$ 412.64	\$ 405.13	\$ 7.51
TOTALS	\$ 412.64	\$ 412.64	\$ 405.13	\$ 7.51

TABLE NO. 3.

From July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS	Balance July 1, 1913	Legislative Appropriation 1914	Total Amount Available 1914	Disburse- ments 1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Current Expense ..	\$ 7,461.68	\$ 75,000.00	\$ 82,461.68	\$ 60,016.50	\$ 22,445.18
Repairs and Im- provements	10.37	7,500.00	7,510.37	7,494.06	16.32
Buildings and Land		5,000.00	5,000.00	4,979.44	20.56
TOTALS ..	\$ 7,472.05	\$ 87,500.00	\$ 94,972.05	\$ 72,489.99	\$ 22,482.06

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS	Balance July 1, 1913	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1914	Total Amount Available 1914	Disburse- ments 1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Miscellaneous	\$ 7.51	\$ 506.09	\$ 603.60	\$ 551.73	51.87
TOTALS ..	\$ 7.51	\$ 506.09	\$ 603.60	\$ 551.73	51.87

TABLE NO. 4.

From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1914.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS	Balance October 1, 1912	Legislative Appropriation 1913-1914	Total Amount Available 1913-1914	Disburse- ments 1913-1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Current Expense	\$135,000.00	\$135,000.00	\$112,554.82	\$ 22,445.18
Repairs and Im- provements	11,250.00	* 11,375.00	11,358.68	16.32
Buildings and Land		5,000.00	5,000.00	4,979.44	20.56
TOTALS	\$151,250.00	\$151,375.00	\$128,892.94	\$ 22,482.06

* Includes \$125.00 refund.

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS	Balance October 1, 1912	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1913-1914	Total Amount Available 1913-1914	Disburse- ments 1913-1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Miscellaneous	\$ 1,008.73	\$ 1,008.73	\$ 956.86	\$ 51.87
TOTALS	\$ 1,008.73	\$ 1,008.73	\$ 956.86	\$ 51.87

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

	Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1916.	Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1917.
Current General Expense.....	\$80,000.00	\$80,000.00
Repairs and Improvements	7,500.00	7,500.00

PROFESSIONAL REPORT OF CHARLES A. BARLOW, M. D., SUPER-INTENDENT.

In the consideration of this, the eleventh biennial report of this Institution, it should be remembered that the first part of the period covers nine months only, or from Oct. 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913. This is caused by the change in the fiscal year as made by the Legislature.

We direct your attention to statistical table No. 1 for the movement of our population. In comparing this table with those in former reports, you will note that the number of first admissions is not as large. This was due to the opening of the new wards in the West Virginia Asylum, which covers practically the same district as this institution. While our admissions are not so large, yet during the past year our population has greatly increased, due to the transfer of twenty-five patients from the Weston Hospital to this institution. Our present population is the largest in the history of the institution, and we are equipping Ward "E" for use, which will give us room for at least fifty more female patients. During the first nine months of the period, we admitted 101 patients and discharged twenty-four. During the second year we admitted direct, 128 and by transfer twenty-six, and discharged thirty-four. You will also note the large number discharged on bond. The only forms of discharge permitted by our laws are as recovered, as harmless and incurable, or on bond. Having no law permitting parole we cannot discharge a certain number of recurrent cases, unless the relatives give bond, otherwise it would be necessary to have them recommitted before they could be returned to the institution. Our laws should be so amended as to permit the parole of patients, when in the judgment of the Superintendent it is advisable.

HEALTH.

The general health of our patients has been good. No epidemics, suicides, homicides or serious accidents have occurred.

THE CARE AND TREATMENT OF PATIENTS.

Each year we are improving the care and treatment of our patients through better structural facilities, as well as new administrative measures adopted. We direct your attention to our business report for the many improvements we have made to our buildings and grounds.

Realizing that occupation and diversion are among the best adjuncts to medical treatment for the insane, and that in many cases where apparently little can be done through medication, occupation of the mind

and diversion offer almost the only method of changing the under current of the mental operations and stimulating the patient's mind toward recovery, we have made it one of the principal features of our work. For our male population we are somewhat better equipped to carry on this work than for the female. Outside of ward and dining room work, we have our sewing room, and many of the patients do fancy work. We are now starting classes in raffia, basketry and art work. We are installing a machine for making hosiery and contemplate the addition of a hand loom for making rugs and carpets.

For our male patients we have had considerable new and repair work about the institution and in our shops. Upon the completion of our new carpenter shop we will have a large room to be used for diversional occupation during the winter months.

Responding to the call of our Governor for Good Roads days, we furnished forty-five men and three teams for both days. We were assigned a section of road paralleling the hospital grounds. Many citizens said our force did the most effective work of any in the county. We served lunch in the forest by the road side, which made it appear like a picnic to our patients. The outing was both beneficial and enjoyable to those participating.

Diversion for the patients has been provided in the form of bi-weekly dances, moving picture shows, pocket billiards, croquet, tennis, and all sorts of games. They are taken to the circuses, county fair, and such shows as we deem suitable for their entertainment. Pianos and organs are on the wards, and Victrola concerts are given. When weather conditions will permit, those not engaged in some occupation spend most of their time upon the lawns. The holidays are fittingly observed.

MEDICAL SERVICE.

This department is under the control of Dr. Ross Dodson, our efficient assistant physician. Much care is given by Dr. Dodson to the examination of new patients and to the making of case records.

We will briefly describe our method of handling new patients. Upon arrival the patient is bathed and examined thoroughly for any scars or injuries. His property is listed, and he is entered upon the ward register. As soon as possible after admission, he is given a thorough mental and physical examination and a record made of the findings. He is given such treatment as his case demands, and is observed each day, or oftener if necessary, by the physician, and a record is made of any change that may take place. The Superintendent when making his regular rounds with the assistant physician examines all new patients, and is called into consultation at any time the assistant needs him. The assistant physician makes a written daily report to the superintendent as to the condition of the patients and wards, with notes as to the needs of each department. The supervisors of each department also make written daily reports, giving full data of their respective departments. These reports keep the head of the institution well informed as to the condition of the patients and their quarters, besides it furnishes a record of same for our files.

THE PREVENTION OF INSANITY.

It is a regrettable fact that the preventive treatment of insanity has not been given more consideration in the past, when we know that it will yield such wonderful results. Most of the work done thus far has been supported by voluntary contributions and self constituted bodies. It is true, however, that a few of the states have taken up the work and we hope ere long that our law makers will see the great value of this work from an economic as well as social standpoint, and will lend their assistance in the matter. When it is considered that there are over 250,000 insane in the United States, or one in every 350 people; that they are costing us over \$35,000,000 each year for their maintenance; that insanity is increasing far more rapidly in proportion than the increase in population, and that at least 50 per cent. of the severer forms of mental disease come from causes which are preventable, the necessity for some method of prevention will be understood.

While the death rate is not high in insanity, yet it has as surely destroyed the efficiency of its victims; worse than that, has made many thousands the subject of state charity for long periods of time, and made many thousands of their immediate relatives and friends unhappy through observing them in a state that might be characterized as a living death.

Of the 529 cases sent to the West Virginia State hospitals for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1912, one third were insane for possibly one year before commitment. This in conjunction with the fact that practically 90 per cent. of the cases which recover do so within one year from the incipency of the disease, goes to show what great value there is in the early treatment. While we cannot safely say that early treatment means more to the recoverable type, yet we do know that it depends as much upon this as any other factor. However, we do know that this is within our control, and others are not. Therefore recognizing the value of early treatment, the physician should be on the alert for early manifestations of mental disorder, and should urge early commitment. He can allay the public distrust of state hospitals far better than any physician directly connected with them, and he should avail himself of every opportunity to familiarize himself with the care and treatment given in these institutions.

Provision should be made for the incipient and emergency cases in psychopathic wards in the general hospitals in the larger cities. While the cities in our state are not so large as those in many of the sister states, yet a few are of sufficient size to justify the establishment of psychopathic wards. These could be so located as to be centers of practical work in the prevention of insanity, as well as for efficient treatment of the insane. Under our present arrangement, few, if any, general hospitals in our state are equipped to care for these cases. This in conjunction with the necessity of court commitment causes many to be held at home with all chances for recovery gone. Few people cherish the idea of having their relatives who are sick, brought into court, and then hustled off to a dingy cell in the county jail, there to await the arrival of the

hospital authorities. The establishment of a psychopathic ward in one of the Wheeling hospitals would encourage earlier treatment of many cases occurring in that section of the state. The same might be said of Parkersburg, Huntington, Charleston, Bluefield and Martinsburg.

A moment ago we spoke of court commitment being a handicap and would like to add that our laws should be so changed that our state hospitals could admit patients voluntarily committed. This is being worked out to good advantage in several states.

The fact that a fatal and very prevalent form of mental disorder (paresis) is due to syphilis, should be disseminated as widely as the knowledge that smallpox is contracted by exposure to an infected person. Paresis is incurable so far as known to medical science at present. In the great city of New York more people died during the year 1912 from paresis than from typhoid fever. The disease develops generally ten to twenty years after the original syphilitic infection, therefore many of the victims may have forgotten they ever had syphilis. This often causes the patient and his relatives to attribute the breakdown to some recent occurrence, such as overwork, business worry, etc. It sometimes develops so slowly that the victim may have caused financial embarrassment and disgrace to his family before the actual cause of his peculiar actions are found out.

For several years the popular mind has associated insanity with heredity. This belief has been confirmed by modern investigation so far, at least, as to assure us that heredity is by far the most important factor in the causation of certain forms of mental diseases. We would be safe in saying that 70 per cent. of all cases of mental disorder are due to heredity. As a method of prevention of insanity in those with hereditary taint, we would suggest that careful attention be given to the mental and physical habits of such individual. With the proper environment, with good mental and physical habits, insanity may be avoided. Stricter laws in regard to marriage should be enacted, prohibiting the marriage of feeble-minded, epileptics, syphilitics and certain classes of insane. The result of investigation of heredity in mental diseases and defects down to the present time entirely justifies the statement that it is highly undesirable that the feeble-minded, epileptics and those with certain types of insanity should have children.

There are two forms of prevention which should be considered together; they are colonization and sterilization. We determine the fact of their defectiveness as early as possible and place them in institutions where they can be trained in regard to their habits or be educated and made happy. Today we have thousands of mentally defective men, women and children under no surveillance whatever. Take almost any neighborhood and you will find individuals, and at times whole families, who are mentally defective. These are a great menace to society, both from a humanitarian as well as an economical standpoint. It is an established fact that this class is more prolific than any, therefore, they should be either confined in a colony or institution, or sterilized. By the use of the very safe and simple method of sterilization many of these could be

left in the community as the danger of procreation would not exist. Several states have enacted laws calling for the sterilization of certain classes. This is not a form of punishment, but rather a humane method of saving future society an unnecessary burden. Our state should have such a law, and if it is presented at the next session of our legislature, I hope each member will investigate the subject thoroughly, and vote for its adoption.

VISITS.

Last January His Excellency, Governor Henry D. Hatfield, accompanied by Dr. Carlos MacDonald, alienist of New York, James S. Lakin and Wm. M. O. Dawson, of the State Board of Control, visited and inspected our institution. Members of the State Board of Control have visited the institution at various times and have rendered us very valuable assistance in carrying on this work, for all of which we are very grateful.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Several hundred magazines have been donated by Dr. Phil D. Phillips, druggist, Mr. Fred Petty, and Mrs. James Riddle, which were very much appreciated.

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1912-1914.

TABLE NO. 1.
Movement of Population.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals
Whole number in Hospital beginning of year.....	277	223	500	286	213	499
Received:						
Transferred from other Institutions for Insane	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	26
Transferred from Peni- tentiary .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Admitted first time....	45	24	69	49	42	91
Readmissions	18	11	29	17	16	33
By order of circuit court	3	.....	3	4	.....	4
Returned from bond ...	7	9	16	14	17	31
Returned from elopement	3	.....	3	11	.....	11
TOTAL RECEIVED..	76	44	120	121	75	196
TOTAL TREATED ..	353	267	620	407	288	695
Discharged:						
Recovered	16	3	19	22	4	26
Harmless and Incurable	4	1	5	4	1	5
Not Insane .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
On bond	16	23	39	23	28	51
By deportation .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Eloped	5	.....	5	22	.....	22
Transferred to other Institutions	1	.....	1	2	1	3
Died	25	27	52	30	19	49
Total No. Discharged	67	54	121	103	53	156
Remaining in Hospital June 30th	286	213	499	304	235	539
Highest number under treatment at one time..	292	228	520	310	235	545
Lowest number under treatment at one time..	269	210	479	273	209	482
Daily average under treat- ment	278	221	499	295	219	514
Mortality rate on number treated .....	.....	.....	8.38	.....	.....	7.95

TABLE NO. 2.
Showing Ages of Those Admitted During the Year.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals
Under fifteen years of age	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fifteen to twenty years..	1	3	4	1	1	2
Twenty to thirty years...	15	5	20	18	5	23
Thirty to forty years....	17	11	28	16	20	36
Forty to fifty years.....	11	11	22	12	8	20
Fifty to sixty years.....	12	2	14	11	9	20
Sixty to seventy years...	6	3	9	5	10	15
Seventy to eighty years..	3	.....	3	4	2	6
Eighty to ninety years...	1	.....	1	3	3	6
TOTALS	66	35	101	70	58	128

TABLE NO. 3.
Showing Civil Condition of Those Admitted During the Year.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals
Single	29	8	37	31	11	42
Married	32	24	56	33	38	71
Widowed	4	3	7	5	9	14
Unknown	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
TOTALS	66	35	101	70	58	128

TABLE NO. 4.
Showing Degree of Education of Those Admitted During the Year.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913						From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914					
				Percentage						Percentage		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Collegiate	1	..	1	1.52	.....	0.99	..	..	...	.....	.....	.....
High School ...	2	1	3	3.03	2.85	2.97	3	1	4	4.28	1.73	3.12
Common School ..	25	10	35	37.88	28.57	34.65	32	18	50	45.72	31.03	39.06
Read and Write ..	22	13	35	30.30	37.14	34.65	23	30	53	32.85	51.72	41.40
None	12	10	22	10.80	28.57	21.78	10	8	18	14.28	13.80	14.06
Unascertained ..	4	1	5	6.00	2.85	4.95	2	1	3	2.86	1.70	2.34
TOTALS	66	35	101	.....	.....	.....	70	58	128	.....	.....	.....

TABLE NO. 5.
Showing Nativity of Those Admitted During the Year.

Native Born.	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals
West Virginia	46	24	70	36	39	75
Connecticut				1		1
Georgia		1	1			
Illinois				2		2
Kentucky				2	1	3
New York		1	1			
North Carolina				2	1	3
Ohio	2	3	5	4	6	10
Pennsylvania	2	1	3	4	3	7
Virginia	4	2	6	6	6	12
TOTALS	54	32	86	57	56	113
Foreign Born:						
Austria	1		1	2		2
England	1		1	1		1
France				1		1
Germany	2	1	3			
Hungary	2	1	3	2		2
Italy	1		1	4		4
Poland				1		1
Russia	1		1	1		1
Sweden	2		2			
Turkey		1	1			
TOTALS	10	3	13	12		12
Percentage of Foreign born to Native	17.85	9.37	14.75	20.68		10.34
Unknown	2		2	1	2	3
GRAND TOTALS	66	35	101	70	58	128

TABLE NO. 6.
Showing Number Admitted During the Year by Counties.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913.			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914.			No. Re- maining June 30, 1914
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals	
Boone					1	1	4
Braxton							1
Brooke							2
Cabell			4	7	1	8	15
Calhoun	5	1	6	3	2	5	8
Clay	2	1	3				4
Fayette	1	1	2	4	1	5	36
Gilmer							1
Greenbrier	1	2	3	2	1	3	14
Hampshire							1
Hancock							2
Harrison				1		1	2
Jackson	4	4	8	2	4	6	31
Kanawha	10	5	15	10	5	15	64
Lincoln		2	2	2		2	9
Logan							3
McDowell	6	1	7	9	4	13	22
Marshall	2		2	2	2	4	13
Mason				2	1	3	23
Mercer	2	3	5	3	4	7	36
Mingo	1		2				13
Monroe		1	1	1		1	9
Morgan				1		1	1
Nicholas							1
Ohio	3	2	5				16
Pleasants	4	1	5		2	2	11
Pocahontas							1
Putnam		1	1	4	3	7	15
Raleigh	3	1	4	3	3	6	15
Ritchie				1	1	2	6
Roane	7		7	3	6	9	36
Summers	1		1				13
Tyler		1	1		4	4	10
Wayne							10
Wirt	2		2		3	3	10
Wood	8	7	15	10	9	19	75
Wyoming							6
Wetzel					1	1	
TOTALS	66	35	101	70	58	128	530

TABLE NO. 7.

Showing Previous Residence of Those Admitted During the Year,
Classified as City, Village and Rural.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913						From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914					
				Percentage						Percentage		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
City	23	10	33	34.8	28.6	32.6	22	14	36	31.4	24.1	28.1
Village	25	19	44	37.8	54.3	48.6	37	35	72	52.9	60.3	56.3
Rural	15	4	19	22.7	11.1	18.8	9	8	17	12.8	13.8	12.2
Unascertained	3	2	5	4.6	5.8	5.0	2	1	3	2.8	1.7	2.2
TOTALS	66	35	101				70	58	128			

TABLE NO. 8.
Showing Occupation of Those Admitted During the Year.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals
Farmer	15	.....	15	15	.....	15
Laborer	12	.....	12	19	.....	19
Miner	8	.....	8	11	.....	11
Tailor	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Salesman	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Painter	3	.....	3	1	.....	1
Machinist	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Porter	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Oil Well Worker	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Engineer	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Solicitor	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Carpenter	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Clerk	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Soldier	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Pipe Line Worker	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Lineman .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Lumberman	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Plasterer	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Minister	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Steel Worker	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	2	2	4	1	2	3
Housewife .....	.....	23	23	.....	36	36
Domestic .....	.....	5	5	.....	7	7
Bookkeeper .....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1
School Girl .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Mason .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Merchant .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Blacksmith .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Barber .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Optician .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Saloon Keeper .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Tracklayer .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Railroader .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Cook .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Housekeeper .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
None	7	3	10	5	10	15
TOTALS.....	66	35	101	70	58	128

TABLE NO. 9.

Showing Form of Disorder of Those Admitted During the Year.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals
Infection Psychosis						
Infection Delirium		1	1		1	1
Exhaustion Psychosis						
Chronic Nervous Ex-						
haustion		1	1		1	1
Toxic Psychosis						
Chronic Intoxication ...						
Alcoholism	2		2	7	1	8
Cocainism	1		1			
Morphinism	2		2	1		1
Dementia Praecox						
Hebephrenic form	4	2	6	6	5	11
Katatonic form	3	1	4	2	2	4
Paranoid form	3	3	6	3	4	7
Allied to dementia prae-						
cox	3		3	3		3
Dementia Paralytica	5	3	8	4	2	6
Organic Dementia	4	2	6	4	4	8
Involution Psychosis						
Melancholia	5	3	8	3	5	8
Senile Dementia	3	1	4	5	2	7
Manic Depressive Psychosis						
Depressive State	4	5	9	4	7	11
Maniacal State	6	1	7	4	5	9
Mixed State	2	2	4	2	2	4
Paranoid Condition	2		2	4	1	5
Neuro-psychosis						
Epileptic Insanity	4	2	6	2	1	3
Hysterical Insanity		1	1		2	2
Traumatic Insanity	1	1	2	2	1	3
Degenerative psychosis ...	1	1	2	1	1	2
Arrested physical develop-						
ment. Imbecility	1	1	2	5	4	9
Unclassified	8	3	11	6	7	13
Not Insane	1	1	2	2		2
Tabes Dorsalis	1		1			
TOTALS	66	35	101	70	58	128

TABLE NO. 10.

Showing Form of Disorder of Those Discharged During the Year.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913						From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914					
	Recovered			Improved			Recovered			Improved		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Infection Psychosis												
Infection delirium												
Exhaustion Psychosis												
Chronic Nervous Exhaustion												
Toxic Psychosis												
Chronic Intoxication												
Alcoholism	4		4				6		6			
Cocainism	1		1									
Morphinism							1		1			
Dementia Praecox												
Hebephrenic form												
Katatonic form												
Paranoid form												
Allied to dementia praecox	3		3				2	1	3			
Dementia Paralytica				1		1				1		1
Organic Dementia				1		1						
Involution Psychosis												
Melancholia	2	1	3				2		2			
Presenile insanity												
Senile dementia				1		1				2	1	3
Manic Depressive Psychosis												
Depressive State							4	1	5			
Maniacal State	5	2	7				6	1	7			
Mixed State												
Paranoid Conditions				1		1				1		1
Neuro-psychosis												
Epileptic Insanity					1	1						
Hysterical Insanity	1		1									
Traumatic Insanity							1		1			
Degenerative psychosis												
Arrested Physical Development												
Imbecility												
Undiagnosed								1	1			
Not insane												
Tabes Dorsalis												
TOTALS	12	3	19	4	1	5	22	4	26	4	1	5

TABLE NO. 11.

Showing Alleged Cause of Disorder of Those Admitted During the Year.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals
Epilepsy	4	1	5	2	2	4
Alcohol	8		8	9	1	10
Trauma	9		9	3	2	5
Senility	5	2	7	4	3	7
Heredity	5	4	9	13	15	28
Stress & Strain	2	1	3	3	1	4
Trouble	2	2	4	2	3	5
Psychic Trauma		1	1	1		1
Overwork	2	1	3	1	4	5
Syphilis	6	3	9	4	2	6
Worry	5	3	8	2	2	4
Cocaine	2		2			
Morphia	2		2	2		2
Unknown	8	3	11	14	12	26
Confinement		3	3		1	1
Tuberculosis	2		2	3	2	5
Heat Stroke	1		1			
Brain Tumor		1	1			
Cerebral hemorrhage		1	1	1	1	2
Pregnancy		1	1		2	2
Religion		1	1	2	2	4
Ill Health	2	5	7	1	3	4
Spinal Sclerosis	1		1	1		1
Surgical Operation		2	2	2		2
TOTALS	66	35	101	70	58	128

TABLE NO. 12.

Showing Hereditary Influence in Causing Disorder of Those Admitted During the Year.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals
Hereditary taint denied...	27	11	38	23	20	43
Father or Mother Insane...	6	2	8	7	5	12
Grand parents insane...	3	1	4	3	1	4
Uncle, Aunt or Cousins Insane	6	7	13	10	14	24
Brother or Sister Insane...	6	4	10	6	8	14
Unknown	18	10	28	21	10	31
TOTALS	66	35	101	70	58	128

TABLE NO. 13.

Showing Duration of Disorder Before Admission.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals
Under one year	37	16	53	45	33	78
From 1 to 5 years	18	14	32	11	13	24
From 5 to 10 years	8	4	12	4	5	9
From 10 to 15 years	1	.....	1	4	4	8
From 15 to 20 years	1	1	2	2	2	4
Unknown	1	.....	1	4	1	5
TOTALS.....	66	35	101	70	58	128

TABLE NO. 14.

Showing Cause of Death.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals
NERVOUS SYSTEM.						
Brain Tumor .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Cerebral hemorrhage	1	.....	1	.....	2	2
Exhaustion from Melan- cholia	1	1	2	2	.....	2
Exhaustion from Paresis	2	2	4	6	1	7
Exhaustion from Epilepsy	2	3	5	.....	2	2
Exhaustion from Senile De- mentia	3	2	5	3	.....	3
Exhaustion from Terminal Dementia .....	.....	2	2	2	.....	2
Exhaustion from Mania	1	2	3	1	3	4
Exhaustion from Dementia Praecox .....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1
Pellagra	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Carcinoma Cervix .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Asthma .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Intestinal Tuberculosis	2	2	4	1	.....	1
Acute Indigestion .....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1
Nephritis	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3	3	6	5	1	6
Pneumonia	2	1	3	3	.....	3
Effects of broken hip	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
Senility	3	1	4	2	1	3
Septicemia .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Enteritis	2	1	3	1	.....	1
Valvular heart disease .....	.....	2	2	3	3	6
Epithelioma of the lower lip .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Uremia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Intestinal hemorrhage .....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Peritonitis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Pelvic Abscess .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
TOTALS.....	25	27	52	30	19	49

TABLE NO. 15.

Showing Form of Disorder of Those who Died During the Year.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals
Melancholia	1	2	3	5	.....	5
Terminal Dementia	4	2	6	2	1	3
Parasis	3	2	5	7	2	9
Senile Dementia	6	4	10	4	2	6
Dementia Praecox	1	3	4	3	2	5
Manic Depressive Insanity	3	4	7	3	4	7
Paranoid Conditions	2	3	5	2	1	3
Epileptic Dementia	2	3	5	.....	2	2
Pellagra	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Organic Dementia	1	1	2	3	2	5
Imbecility .....	.....	3	3	.....	2	2
Unclassified	1	.....	1	1	1	2
TOTALS.....	25	27	52	30	19	49

TABLE NO. 16.

Showing Period of Residence in Hospital of Those who Died During the Year.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals
Less than 1 month.....	1	1	2	3	1	4
From 1 to 2 months.....	.....	1	1	5	1	6
2 to 6 months.....	.....	4	4	3	3	6
6 to 12 months.....	2	2	4	6	3	9
1 to 2 years.....	7	2	9	5	2	7
2 to 5 years.....	5	6	11	3	3	6
5 to 10 years.....	6	5	11	3	2	5
10 to 15 years.....	3	4	7	2	3	5
15 to 20 years.....	1	2	3	.....	1	1
TOTALS.....	25	27	52	30	19	49

TABLE NO. 17.

Showing Number of Patients Clothed by State and Number Clothed by Relatives.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals
By State	317	224	541	362	238	600
By Relatives	36	43	79	45	50	95
TOTALS.....	353	267	620	407	288	695

TABLE NO. 18.
Showing Admissions Since September 30, 1900.

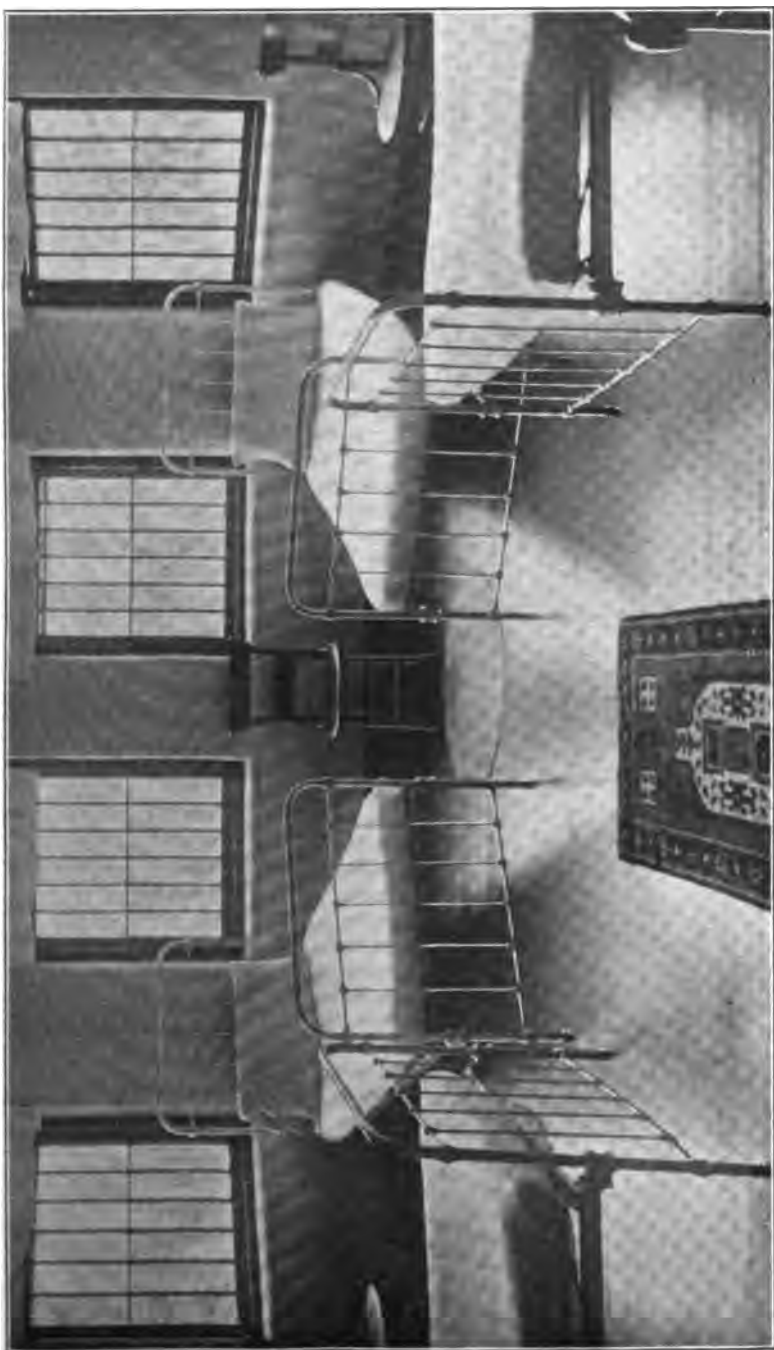
	Males	Females	Totals.
1900	133	83	216
1901	103	59	162
1902	87	81	168
1903	177	75	182
1904	103	60	163
1905	110	58	168
1906	107	65	165
1907	90	66	156
1908	102	70	172
1909	136	79	215
1910	101	65	166
1911	121	80	201
1912	89	67	156
1913	66	35	101
1914	70	58	128
TOTALS	1,518	1,071	2,519

TABLE NO. 19.
Showing Discharges Since September 30, 1900.

	Recovered			Improved			Unimproved			Died			Transferred to other Asylums			Deported			Not Insane		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1900..	55	35	90	27	39	57	..	..	..	35	18	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1901..	39	23	62	15	32	47	..	..	..	28	23	51	39	6	45	..	..	..	..	..	..
1902..	49	39	88	41	27	68	..	..	..	36	27	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1903..	53	50	103	24	13	37	..	..	..	24	23	47	34	24	58	..	..	..	..	..	..
1904..	36	16	52	23	24	47	..	..	..	24	14	38	2	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
1905..	64	26	90	26	19	45	3	..	3	27	9	36	1	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
1906..	70	29	99	9	19	28	3	..	3	22	12	34	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1907..	42	28	70	17	19	36	..	..	..	27	12	39	4	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
1908..	62	37	99	13	22	35	..	..	..	21	27	48	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
1909..	62	41	103	15	19	34	..	..	..	59	25	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1910..	71	40	111	8	16	24	..	..	..	20	21	41	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1911..	17	5	22	37	23	60	12	5	17	42	42	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1912..	3	1	4	22	8	30	6	2	8	44	31	75	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
1913..	16	3	19	4	1	5	..	..	..	25	27	52	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1914..	22	4	26	4	1	5	..	..	..	20	19	49	2	1	3	1	..	1	..	1	1
Totals	661	377	1,038	285	233	558	24	7	31	446	330	776	91	46	137	1	..	1	..	1	1

TABLE NO. 20.
Showing Ages of Those Discharged During the Year.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals
10 to 20 years .....	..	1	1	1	..	1
20 to 30 years	6	..	6	7	1	8
30 to 40 years	3	..	3	7	2	9
40 to 50 years	3	1	4	4	..	4
50 to 60 years	8	..	8	3	..	3
60 to 70 years .....	..	1	1	3	1	4
70 to 80 years .....	..	1	1	1	1	2
TOTALS	20	4	24	26	5	31



DORMITORY, SECOND HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.





WARD "A," SECOND HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

BUSINESS REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

We desire to call your attention to the large amount of new and repair work done during the past twenty-one months, and especially to the fact that it was done by our regular force and the patients, with the exception of some team hauling and brick masonry. All of the civil engineering was done by our force.

WARD BUILDINGS.

The interior of wards 1, 2, 3, A, B, C, D and E has been painted throughout. The main corridors and several side rooms of wards 4, 5, 6 and F have been painted. All of the floors, doors and windows have been repaired and placed in first class condition. The sick wards, D and 4, have been equipped with door and window screens. Wards D and E have been remodeled by the erection of metal ceilings and the installation of an up-to-date electric wiring system, by which lights were placed in each room and controlled by individual locking type flush switches in the main corridor. A shower and spray bath was placed on ward D. New composition floors were placed in the lavatory rooms on wards 1 and D. The basements under all the ward buildings were regraded and concrete floors placed under sections A and B. We have installed self-closing basin and bibb cocks on all wards, and replaced ten old closets with the latest type Clow closet.

KITCHEN.

We have recently erected steam hood over steam kettles; removed wooden baseboards and replaced them with concrete; repainted the hallways, and installed electric motor which operates coffee mill and meat chopper.

BAKERY.

We have laid new concrete floor with baseboard of same material. The old motor being too small to operate dough mixer, it was replaced by larger one.

STORE ROOMS.

These were remodeled by the erection of new shelving in the dry goods and clothing department.

LAUNDRY.

We put in new underground steam conduit from main steam line to laundry. One old washing machine has been replaced by a new one.

WATER SUPPLY.

Since the establishment of this Institution the question of water supply has been a constant source of worry to those in charge and we are pleased to say this has been solved. Carrying out the suggestion made in our last report, we have constructed an artificial lake, 225 feet wide by 420 feet long, and 10 feet deep. The direct supervision of this work was given our clerk, A. W. Brown, to whom much of the credit is due for

the low cost of construction. The actual cost for this work was four thousand dollars, and had it been let to a contractor it would have cost at least eight thousand dollars. This lake will be supplied by gravity from Goff's run. We constructed a concrete dam at a point 3,150 feet distant from the lake and connected them with an eight inch pipe line. This line will flow about 500,000 gallons of water during twenty-four hours. At the dam we are installing a system by which the water will be filtered before entering the pipe line. Leading from the lake to the power house there is a 12-inch pipe line, which gravitates the water to the large pumps, where it is forced into the 2,500,000 gallon reservoir on the hill. We consider these improvements the most beneficial ever made to this institution.

ICE PLANT.

For several years our ice plant was not furnishing sufficient ice and refrigeration during the summer months, and after consultation with the State Board of Control, we decided to reconstruct same. We abandoned the brine cooler and installed a set of coils in the brine tank; put new floor on ice pit; put new ammonia cylinder and governor on ice machine and rebored steam cylinders; put in larger brine pump, and rebuilt cold storage rooms. This work was done in very hot weather, and after completion we started the plant and produced sufficient ice and refrigeration by running half time.

ELECTRICAL PLANT.

On account of the large number of lights and motors in use, and the great distance of the distributing board from the dynamos, their capacity was taxed. To remedy this we removed the distributing board 200 feet nearer the dynamos, by placing it in the basement of the administration building, and replaced all outside wiring with new in conduits. We also replaced the arc with boulevard lights, both in front and rear of the buildings. This not only saves considerable current, but gives a better distribution of the light, and adds to the beauty of grounds. These changes were made at very small cost to the state, the only cash outlay being for material, one-half of which was returned by the sale of the old wire.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

During the past year the offices of the assistant physician, clerk and stenographer, the drug room, employees' room, toilet rooms, and several living rooms were painted. The superintendent's office was papered. Several new rugs were purchased.

TENNIS COURT.

Through the efforts of our night watches, a tennis court has been built.

CARPENTER SHOP.

This department has been unusually busy the past year with new work as well as repairs. The removal of the shop to the old horse barn will



INTERIOR OF COW BARN, SECOND HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

not only add to its efficiency, but will remove a menace from our power plant. The second floor of the new shop will be used as a work shop for diversional occupation during the winter months.

FARM AND GARDENS.

You will note this report only contains the farm production for one year, beginning July 1, 1913, and ending June 30, 1914. The yield of the farm for 1912, was given in our last biennial report.

By changing the course of Goff's run for a distance of one thousand feet we reclaimed two and one-half acres trucking land, which will be available for use next year.

The following farm machinery and vehicles were purchased during the year: Disc harrow, ensilage cutter, and road wagon. We set out 200 apple trees, built 500 rods new fence, rebuilt considerable old and constructed roadway from new barn to farm, a distance of 900 feet.

BARN.

Last year we constructed a modern dairy barn, 36x72 feet, a cut of which we are publishing with this report. It is of brick and concrete construction with slate roof. The interior is fitted with twenty-four steel cow stalls, one bull and two calf pens. The fixtures are the latest and most sanitary type. The floor is concrete with drains to a large cistern for storing the liquid manure. A Loudon litter carrier is used for carrying the solid matter.

To the rear of the barn we built an eighty ton concrete block silo which stores sufficient ensilage to feed our herd 180 days.

We have under construction a large horse barn and carriage shed, which adjoins the new dairy barn. This will be completed within the next sixty days, and is of brick and concrete construction with slate roof.

Running through the barn yard there was a deep gulley which was widened and deepened with each rain. In the bottom of this we constructed an egg-shaped concrete sewer, 2x3 feet, 500 feet long, and graded the ground by filling the gulley, thereby making available for use about two acres of land which was formerly of no value, at the same time adding much to the appearance of the yards.

FUEL.

Our contract with the United Fuel Gas Company expired December 31, 1913, and we were enabled to renew the contract for a period of five years at a reduction of five hundred dollars per year.

SEWING ROOM.

During the twenty-one months 8,021 new pieces were made, and 5,918 repaired. We are just adding to this department a machine for making hosiery for our inmates.

UPHOLSTERY SHOP.

During this period much new and repair work was done in this department. We manufactured all of our mattresses, pillows and couches.

HENNERY.

We added a 400-egg incubator, and have greatly increased the number of chickens. At the present time we have 190 white leghorn hens, and ten cockerels, and 900 S. C. white leghorn chicks. During the biennial period the yard produced 3,369 dozen eggs, and 442 pounds dressed chickens.

FARM REPORT.

October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913		July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914	
Beans, 26 bu.@ 60c.	\$ 15.60	456 bu.@ 60c.	\$ 273.60
Beef		2,389 lbs.@ .11½	274.68
Beef hides		284 lbs.@ .10	28.40
Beets, 23 bu.@ 75c.	17.25	106 bu.@ .75	79.50
Cabbage		10,419 lbs.@ .02	208.38
Calves sold, 1 head.....	15.00	3 head	34.00
Carrots		50 bu.@ .75	37.50
Chickens		3 sold	2.50
Corn, green		2,315 doz.	347.25
Corn		200 bu.@ .75	150.00
Cucumbers		90 bu.@ 1.00	90.00
Eggs, 1,449 doz.@ 35c.	507.15	1,920 doz.@ .35	672.00
Ensilage, 70 ton@ 6.00	420.00	75 ton@ 6.00	450.00
Hay		15,000 lbs.@ .01	150.00
Ice, 270 tons@ 4.00	1,080.00	365 tons@ 4.00	1,460.00
Lettuce, 88 bu.@ 1.00	88.00	55 bu.@ 1.00	55.00
Manure, 270 loads@ 1.00	270.00	360 loads@ 1.00	360.00
Manure, hen, 36 bbls. @ 1.00	36.00	52 bbls.@ 1.00	52.00
Milk, 3,768 Gals.@ 20c.	753.60	8,569 Gal.@ .20	1,713.80
Oats		100 bu.@ .50	50.00
Onions, Green, 2,137 dz. @ .10	213.70	440 doz.@ .10	44.00
Onions		38 bu.@ 1.00	38.00
Poultry, dres'd, 162 lbs. @ .25	40.50	280 lbs.@ .25	70.00
Parsnips, 135 bu.@ .75	101.25	130 bu.@ .75	97.50
Peas		49½ bu.@ 1.00	49.50
Potatoes		279 bu.@ 1.00	279.00
Pork, 9,565 lbs.@ 12c.	1,147.80	17,359 lbs.@ .12	2,083.08
Radishes, 1,230 doz.@ .10	123.00	890 doz.@ .10	89.00
Rhubarb, 385 doz.@ .10	38.50	1,850 doz.@ .10	185.00
Team work, 625 days @ 4.00	2,500.00	950 days@ 4.00	3,800.00
Veal		164 lbs.@ .15	24.60
Sweet potatoes		176 bu.@ 1.00	176.00
Stone sold		200 cu. yds.@ .25	50.00
TOTAL	\$7,367.35	\$13,465.31	TOTAL.....

THINGS MADE IN THE SEWING ROOM.

	October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913	July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914
Aprons	134	105
Calico Dresses	138	397
Chemise	34	304
Coffee Sacks .....	...	8
Curtains, (Pair)	3	1
Dish Cloths .....	...	10
Drawers for Men	46	167
Drawers for Women	165	112
Night Gowns	140	256
Mattress Ticks	91	66
Mending (Pieces) .....	...	5,918
Men's Shirts	286	588
Night Shirts .....	...	32
Pillow Cases	486	660
Pillow Ticks .....	...	68
Sanitary Napkins	121	150
Sheets	565	845
Shirt Waist	2	23
Sleeves	10	13
Stand Covers	48	32
Strong Dresses	8	64
Towels	486	1,107
Towels (Tray)	25	15
Underskirts	55	46
Table Cloths .....	...	4
Table Napkins .....	...	50
Canvas Tents .....	...	2
Trousers .....	...	15
Burial Suits .....	...	30
Awnings .....	...	4
Sash Curtains .....	...	4

Work Done in Upholstery Shop from October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1913.

Mattresses made	100
Mattresses renovated	3
Pillows made	83
Couches upholstered	20
Old hair renovated	650 lb.
Chairs repaired	133
Window shades made	19
Coffins trimmed and upholstered	2
Dining tables covered	12
Poultry screens covered	4
Skirt box upholstered	1
Pool table covered	1
Sewing table covered	1

Work Done in Upholstery Shop, July 1, 1918, to July 1, 1914.

Couches upholstered	20
Couches repaired	6
Tables covered and cushioned	3
Chairs upholstered, repaired and built	142
Dining and kitchen tables covered	44
Side boards covered	6
Seats upholstered and repaired	3
Couch Davenport repaired	1
Coffins trimmed and upholstered	18
Mattresses made	81
Mattresses renovated and overhauled	81
Pillows made	79
Window shades made and repaired	28
Hair (old) renovated	695 lbs.
Moss (old) renovated	70 lbs.
Moss (new) picked	60 lbs.
Pool tables cushioned and repaired	3
Trunk trays covered and repaired	2
Invalid Commode seat upholstered	1
Invalid back rest repaired	1
Sewing window covered	1
Sewing tray covered	1
Chair cushion ticks made	2
Stationery case repaired	1
Invalid chair pillow made	1
Felt table cover patched	1
Typewriter cover made	1
Medicine cabinet shelves covered	7
Storage box made for laundry	1
Pool table pockets repaired	1
Shelving cloths made	13
Bedstead bolts tightened	53

LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED BY SUPERINTENDENT.

We find our present insanity laws crude, antiquated, and often contradictory. These should be thoroughly revised, and in making such revision, the legislature should call to its assistance the State Board of Control and the heads of the various institutions for the insane. We would especially recommend the following:

I. More stringent laws regarding the commitment of insane, preventing the commitment of senile harmless cases, alcoholics, drug habitues, and the like. Provision should be made for voluntary commitment, also the parole of the insane.

II. Uniform and complete depositions of witnesses, giving all the available data in regard to the history and environment of the case.

III. Law providing for the sterilization of epileptics, imbeciles, habitual criminals, and persons suffering from recurrent and incurable forms of insanity. These laws to be made similar to those of New Jersey or Indiana.

IV. More stringent laws in regard to the taking of insane out of hospitals on bond.

V. Each county should pay into the state treasury a certain sum towards the care and maintenance of its insane, providing the adjudged lunatic or his near relatives are not able to pay for his maintenance.

VI. Revision of marriage laws, barring the mental defectives, chronic alcoholics, syphilitics, and the like.

VII. The state should establish a farm colony for the use of the insane. At the present time all of the male departments of our hospitals are crowded, and some provision should be made for the relief of this condition and to care for the continued increase in the number of insane. To do this in the most economical manner and in the best interests of the inmates, I believe it will be found that the farm colony plan should be adopted. Unfortunately none of our institutions have sufficient tillable land, and this also makes the establishment of a farm colony more necessary. The plan I should advise is that the state buy a large tract of level farming land and that it be well located in regard to fuel, water supply, drainage and railroad facilities. Upon this farm a building could be erected to house fifty or sixty men to be selected from the different institutions. In direct charge of these would be placed a man and his wife, leaving the control of the colony to one of the superintendents of the hospitals for the insane. In the selection of patients for this colony great care should be used in order that those who are most benefited by out-door occupation should have the preference. As they are restored, others could be selected to take their place. If in after years necessity should arrive of another hospital for the insane this colony can be used, as many improvements to the grounds will have been made, which would take years if a new site were selected. In fact, cottage after cottage could be added to the colony until it would gradually develop into a large institution. The benefits to be derived from the adoption of this plan are threefold: First, it will aid in the recovery of the patients and add much to their comfort and happiness; second, the financial gain from the products of the farm, which can be shipped to the several institutions, and from the enlargement with improvements to the property; third, it will relieve the crowded hospitals at a small cost, and care for the future increase in a gradual manner.

This plan has proven a success in other states where each institution is fairly well supplied with farming land, therefore it should be in our state.

SUPERINTENDENT'S STATEMENT OF NEEDS FOR THE TWO YEARS FROM JULY 1, 1915, TO JULY 1, 1917.

CURRENT EXPENSE.

1916	\$90,000.00
1917	90,000.00

Our population at present is practically 550, and we expect to reach 600 before the beginning of the next biennial period.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

1916 General Repairs	\$5,000.00
1917 General Repairs	5,000.00

Owing to the age of this Institution the need of general repairs is becoming greater each year.

Concrete Bridge\$2,000.00

The Suspension Bridge over Spring Creek is in very bad shape, and should be replaced by a concrete foot and wagon bridge. This will not only shorten the distance from the institution to the railroad station, but give us paved roadway between the two points.

Concrete Walks\$500.00

The many brick walks around the institution are becoming unsightly from wear and disintegration. They should be replaced with concrete walks.

Lathe and Drill Press\$350.00

By the installation of a power lathe and drill press in our machine shop, all ordinary repair work could be done with our own help. Under present arrangement we are often greatly inconvenienced in having to send out of town for repair parts to our machinery.

Fire Protection\$500.00

A four inch water line should be laid in the rear of the buildings for fire hydrants. Our fire hose is so badly deteriorated that it should be replaced with new.

Remodeling 10 Wards\$1,500.00

The wall plaster on the ceilings of our wards has deteriorated through age, and it is continually falling off, causing much repair work. Metal ceilings should be erected in the main corridors. Electric lights should be installed in each bed room, with locking type flush switches in the main corridors. This will do away with the necessity of each night watch carrying a lantern, at the same time our wiring could be made safer and more up to date.

Tile Floor in Lavatories\$600.00

In the male department the lavatory and bath room floors were constructed of a poor grade of concrete and are in bad shape. These should be replaced with tile.

Hydrotherapy Outfit\$1,000.00

More hydrotherapy apparatus is badly needed in our institution.

Iron Fence\$1,800.00

A strong iron fence should be built around the reservoir and lake. This is almost a necessity if we expect to keep trespassers from contaminating the water by swimming, skating, etc. From a safety standpoint it is very advisable.

BUILDING AND GROUNDS.

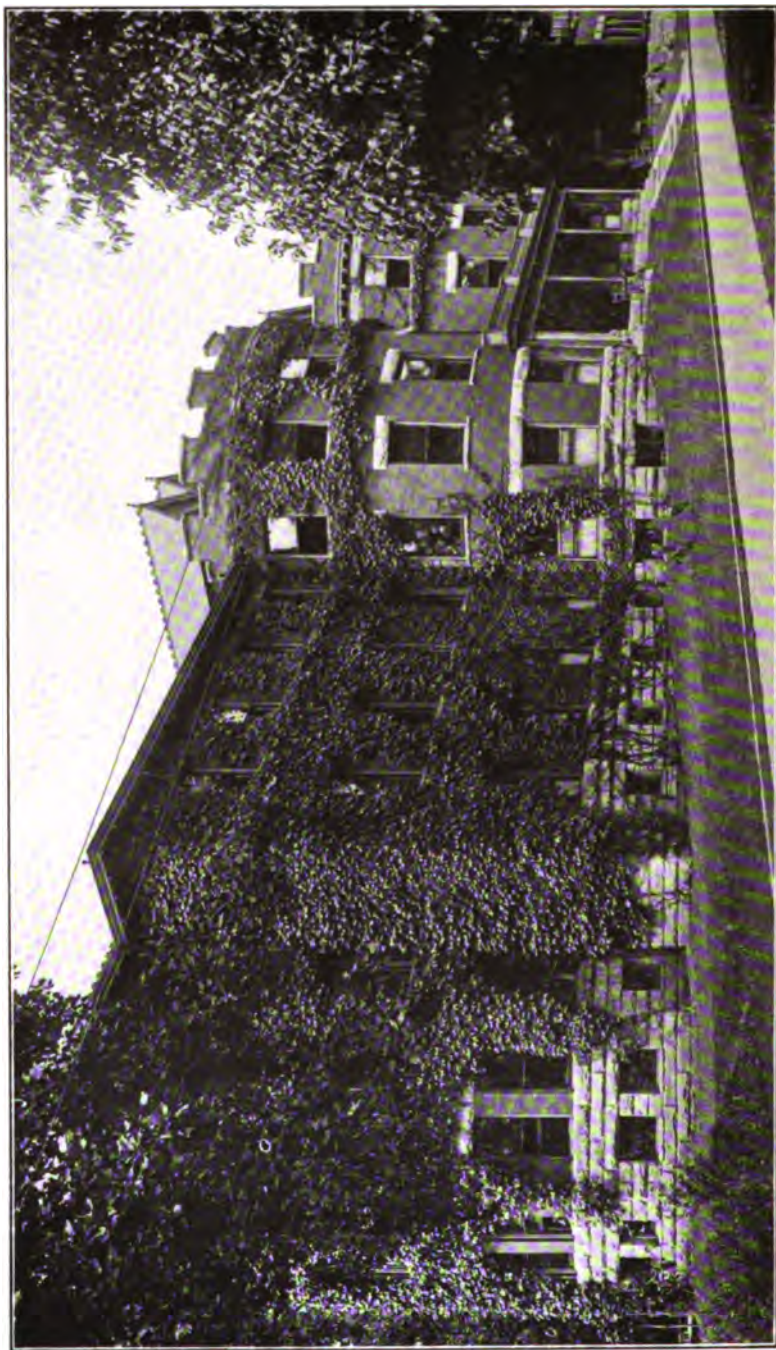
Hospital Building\$30,000.00

That the sick and infirm of an institution like this should be kept separate from the other patients is a self-evident fact. At present these patients are cared for on wards adjoining those where the physically well are located. By the establishment of a regular hospital building we would

not only add one-sixth to the capacity of the institution, but would be enabled to give better care to our sick and proper protection to the physically well. This system is being adopted in all of the leading institutions of the country.

Farm Land\$20,000.00

No institution for the care of the insane should be without plenty of farming land. This institution has never had sufficient; in truth, we have been trucking right up to the buildings, upon ground which should be used for recreational purposes. This institution is permanently located here, and the price of land will never be cheaper. In fact, land is worth more to the institution than to any private individual. We have all to gain and nothing to lose. By the purchase of three or four hundred acres of land adjoining the institution, we could raise at least one half the beef cattle, and the greater portion of the vegetables we would need to supply our inmates. The enjoyment and improved health afforded our patients, not considering the financial return, makes the purchase of additional land highly advisable. We had an offer of 400 acres adjoining the State's property at \$60.00 per acre, and it is possible the tract could be purchased for \$50.00 per acre.



BUILDING NO. 1 FOR MALE PATIENTS, WEST VIRGINIA ASYLUM.



West Virginia Asylum

L. V. GUTHRIE, M. D., Superintendent

This institution is located at Huntington, Cabell County, and is reached by the Baltimore and Ohio, Chesapeake and Ohio, and Virginian Railroads, by the interurban line of the Ohio Valley Electric Railway Company, and by Ohio River steamboats.

Number of patients July 1, 1914 636

West Virginia Asylum

HISTORICAL.

The West Virginia Asylum, formerly called "Home for Incurables," was created by an act of the Legislature of 1897. The Legislature of 1901 changed its name to its present title, and also made important amendments concerning the class of patients to be admitted thereto.

In the year 1897 the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Huntington donated to the State 30 acres of land adjoining the southeast portion of the city. This property is admirably situated for the use of a hospital or asylum. The buildings are located on a series of foot hills, natural drainage is perfect, freedom from noise is assured and the atmosphere is free from dust. The buildings are surrounded by more than a thousand magnificent forest trees.

GROUND.

As stated above, the grounds of the institution consist of thirty acres. This land is practically all hilly and entirely unsuitable for cultivation.

BUILDINGS.

Building No. 1, for male patients, cost \$45,000.00, and has a normal capacity of 150 patients, and is constructed of pressed brick, with Berea sandstone foundation and tile roof.

Building No. 2, the original "Home for Incurables," is used for old women and children. This building was originally two stories in height, slate roof, common brick and native stone foundation. In 1906 one story was added to the main portion of this building and two story and basement annex was erected at the rear. Building No. 2, with additions, cost \$22,000.00. The capacity with present equipment is 103.

Building No. 3, for female patients, is identical with building No. 1, and has a capacity for 150 patients. This building cost \$45,000.00.

Building No. 4, the temporary Administration Building used for employees' quarters, store room, etc., is constructed of pressed brick with tile roof and native stone foundation. Cost of this building \$50,000.00.

Building No. 5, which was completed in 1911 and cost approximately \$40,000.00, is used for male patients. It is constructed of Berea sandstone foundation, pressed brick and tile roof. It will accommodate 150 patients. In connection with this building is the Amusement hall with a seating capacity of 600.

The kitchen building was completed in 1904 and is constructed of common brick, with Kentucky sandstone foundation, and tile roof. A tile floor is also used throughout the entire first floor. This building furnished with a ten-ton capacity ice plant, was completed and equipped at a total cost of \$21,000.00.

The Laundry Building is constructed of brick, with tile roof and concrete floor, the erection of which, with its equipment, cost approximately \$10,000.00.

The Power House Building is similar in design and construction to the Laundry Building. This building is equipped with a battery of boilers of 375 horse-power, has a duplicate system of electric generators, and one pump which will furnish 1,000 gallons of water per minute under high pressure. The cost of the power house and equipment was about \$12,000.00.

The water supply is obtained from two wells located 1,400 feet north of the power house and is pumped by deep-well electric pumps. Capacity, 200,000 gallons each twenty-four hours.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

As it appears that there is widespread misunderstanding as to the classes of persons who may be admitted to this institution, we here give the law and regulation, which are as follows:

"The class of persons who shall be admitted as patients in said institution shall consist of the following:

First. Epileptics, idiots and insane.

Second. Any other incurable defective whose disorder is such as to affect his mind to such an extent as to make him incapable of directing his own actions, or to make him dangerous to himself or others, excluding always persons whose disability is simply physical, such as caused by paralysis, rheumatism, syphilis, deafness, blindness, cancer, consumption, dropsy, diseases of the heart, Bright's disease, etc.

VISITS.

November 22, 1912, Lakin; December 10, 1912, Stephenson; March 29, 1913, Lakin; May 9, 1913, Sheppard; June 24, 1913, Stephenson and Dawson; October 21, 1913, Lakin; October 29, 1913, Dawson; November 9, 1913, Lakin; November 15, 1913, Stephenson; January 24, 1914, Lakin and Dawson; January 26, 1914, Lakin; April 7, 1914, Williamson; May 22, 1914, Lakin; June 15, 1914, Lakin; June 28, 1914, Lakin.



WATER TANK AND DRIVEWAY, WEST VIRGINIA ASYLUM.





AMUSEMENT HALL, WEST VIRGINIA ASYLUM.

PAY ROLL.

Name.	Position.	Monthly Salary.	Emoluments.
L. V. Guthrie, M. D.	Superintendent	\$250.00	Board and residence for family. Board and room.
Harry W. Keatley, M. D.	Assistant Physician	125.00	
Rev. J. S. Douglas	Chaplain	12.50	
William E. Ree	Clerk	100.00	
Clara K. Ree	Secretary	50.00	
Mattie Ellis	Attendant	24.00	Board and room.
Mary Wilson	Attendant	24.00	Board and room.
Lydia Haddox	Attendant	24.00	Board and room.
Frances Thornton	Attendant	25.00	Board and room.
Dora Harris	Attendant	25.00	Board and room.
Maud Wilson	Attendant	22.50	Board and room.
Mabel Brosius	Attendant	22.50	Board and room.
Viola Rhodes	Attendant	22.50	Board and room.
Fannie Pickens	Attendant	22.50	Board and room.
Valerie King	Night Attendant	25.00	Board and room.
Lillian Bowles	Night Attendant	25.00	Board and room.
Mary Vaughan	Night Attendant	25.00	Board and room.
Jennie Elam	Attendant	22.50	Board and room.
Alex Winston	Attendant	37.50	Board.
Wm. O'Connor	Night Attendant	37.50	Board and room.
Jas. Mitchell	Night Attendant	37.50	Board and room.
Edward Wray	Night Attendant	37.50	Board and room.
J. L. Bobo	Attendant	37.50	Board and room.
W. H. Stanley	Farmer and Attendant	40.00	Board.
George Terry	Attendant	37.50	Board.
Ira Yeager	Attendant	37.50	Board.
C. B. Davidson	Attendant	37.50	Board and room.
H. W. Hotchkiss	Attendant	37.50	Board and room.
C. L. Gilmore	Attendant	37.50	Board and room.
O. B. Caldwell	Attendant	37.50	Board.
E. L. Bishop	Attendant	37.50	Board and room.
J. L. Williams	Attendant	37.50	Board and room.
M. G. Burdette	Attendant	37.50	Board.
W. M. Stowers	Attendant	37.50	Board and room.
Tom Rhodes	Teamster	30.00	Board and room.
Martha Savage	Cook	15.00	Board and room.
Ella Bivens	Dining room	16.50	Board and room.
Bessie Trainer	Dining room	16.50	Board and room.
Adenia Burgess	Dining room	15.00	Board and room.
Margaret L. Guthrie	Matron	41.00	Board and room.
D. A. Carpenter	Assistant Cook	20.00	Board and room.
Sophronia Stowers	Cook	30.00	Board and room.
Sam Lloyd	Assistant in kitchen	10.00	Board and room.
Anna Mays	Head laundress	40.00	Board.
Frankie Clark	Laundress	20.00	
Elizabeth Jenkins	Laundress	20.00	
Viola Riley	Laundress	20.00	
Lena Clark	Laundress	20.00	
Brent Centers	Chief Engineer	90.00	Board.
E. J. Clark	Night Engineer	60.00	Board and room.
Robert Coleman	Engineer	50.00	Board and room.
Zona Bishop	Seamstress	30.00	Board and room.

CURRENT EXPENSE AND PER CAPITA COST.

The following schedule shows the purposes for which the appropriation and collections for current expense of West Virginia Asylum were expended for the full fiscal year of nine months ending June 30, 1913, and the full fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, classified into 86 different items.

The amount expended for each item is shown, together with the per capita cost of each item. The average number of inmates for 1913 was 546, for 1914 was 594. The average number of employees for 1913 was 50; for 1914 was 55. The average net per capita cost for 1913 was \$104.09, for 1914 was \$122.07.

FOR WHAT EXPENDED	Expended 1913	Per Capita 1913	Expended 1914	Per Capita 1914
Beef (Fresh)	\$ 3,422.39	\$ 6.27	\$ 4,542.36	\$ 7.65
Pork (Fresh or Cured)	686.54	1.26	983.49	1.65
Poultry and Game	352.70	.64	345.99	.58
Fish and Oysters	162.38	.30	440.23	.74
Canned Meats	10.30	.02	.....	.....
All Other Meats	32.62	.06	277.46	.47
Eggs	382.90	.70	619.55	1.04
Butter	197.14	.36	206.45	.35
Oleomargarine	1,434.49	2.63	1,594.52	2.68
Lard	472.91	.87	631.43	1.06
Milk and Cream	1,738.38	3.18	2,532.99	4.27
Cheese	942.27	1.73	822.99	1.38
Flour	356.84	.65	450.19	.76
Meal	82.63	.15	161.40	.27
Crackers and Bread	3,563.73	6.53	4,599.99	7.73
Macaroni	68.67	.13	94.17	.16
Cereals	247.25	.45	275.86	.47
Sugar	1,221.24	2.24	1,167.56	1.96
Beans	723.60	1.33	724.65	1.22
Coffee and Tea	1,090.54	2.00	1,005.31	1.69
Potatoes	736.39	1.35	1,378.38	2.31
Canned Vegetables	1,444.78	2.65	1,024.30	1.72
Fresh Vegetables	391.79	.72	860.83	1.45
Canned Fruits	1,041.44	1.91	1,240.71	2.09
Fresh Fruits	674.44	1.24	312.41	.53
Dried Fruits	1,203.59	2.20	1,807.79	3.04
Rice and Hominy	205.50	.38	248.75	.42
Syrup	676.68	1.24	572.05	.96
Salt	26.85	.05	43.40	.07
Spices	52.04	.10	93.73	.16
Vinegar	10.81	.02	19.27	.03
Yeast . . . . .	.40	.....	.....	.....
Other Food Supplies	184.86	.34	340.43	.59
Tobacco and Snuff	171.14	.31	284.06	.48
Soap, Gold Dust and Other Cleansers	738.90	1.35	1,039.25	1.75
Other Laundry Supplies	333.11	.61	355.43	.60
Tableware	210.55	.39	172.80	.29
Kitchen Utensils	351.41	.64	115.95	.19
Furniture and Carpets	449.21	.82	611.98	1.03
Bedding	1,895.95	3.47	1,940.70	3.27
Other Household Supplies	113.50	.21	343.98	.58
Brooms, Mops and Brushes	265.11	.49	286.51	.48
Toilet Paper	126.00	.23	200.00	.34
Disinfectants	173.49	.32	205.08	.44
Other Janitor Supplies	13.10	.03	9.30	.02
Shoes	791.95	1.45	556.87	.94
Other Clothing	2,987.21	5.47	2,980.53	5.02
Dry Goods and Notions Unclassified	54.29	.10	197.41	.33
Coal . . . . .	.....	.....	71.12	.12
Gas	4,114.66	7.54	5,841.85	9.83
Oil	208.89	.38	230.88	.39
Water and Ice	80.96	.15	231.41	.39
Telephone, Telegraph and Tolls	116.82	.21	198.67	.33
Postage	146.50	.27	233.42	.39

FOR WHAT EXPENDED	Expended 1913	Per Capita 1913	Expended 1914	Per Capita 1914
Stationery and Office Supplies.....	\$ 228.28	\$.42	\$ 91.54	\$.15
Reading Matter	52.95	.10	33.10	.06
Freight, Expressage and Drayage	183.67	.34	139.02	.23
Cattle	75.00	.14	.....	.....
Hay and Straw	166.07	.30	116.81	.20
Grain	155.93	.29	269.96	.45
All Other Feed for Live Stock	43.05	.08	54.15	.09
Seeds and Plants	29.01	.05	27.28	.05
Fertilizer	7.65	.01	4.50	.01
Agricultural Implements and Tools	3.50	.01	.....	.....
Harness and Stable Supplies	39.75	.07	82.05	.14
Other Supplies for Farm and Garden .....	.....	.....	11.25	.02
Shop Machinery and Tools	83.23	.15	109.57	.20
Gas and Electric Supplies	142.88	.26	330.27	.56
Engine Room Supplies	222.26	.41	217.55	.37
Plumbing Supplies	74.50	.14	.....	.....
Repairs to Buildings and Fences	30.02	.06	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Hardware	156.40	.29	137.59	.23
Salaries (Regular)	15,834.25	29.00	22,945.80	38.63
Labor (Extra)	62.67	.12	168.90	.28
Traveling Expenses	432.27	.79	441.41	.74
Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	935.30	1.89	1,004.32	1.69
Surgical Instruments	4.85	.01	59.76	.10
Surgical Supplies	47.40	.09	107.47	.20
Medical Attendance .....	.....	.....	33.50	.06
Amusements and Religious Services	69.40	.13	148.49	.25
Miscellaneous	537.15	.98	247.05	.42
Funeral Expenses	259.13	.47	178.85	.30
Rent	175.00	.32	175.00	.29
Sewer Certificates .....	.....	.....	89.48	.15
Rewards .....	.....	.....	5.00	.01
Advance Allowance .....	.....	.....	500.00	.84
TOTALS	\$ 57,354.85	\$105.06	\$ 73,816.71	\$123.43
Less Discount Deducted	357.67	.66	372.18	.63
Less Freight Deducted	45.54	.08	43.38	.07
Net Amount Expended	\$ 56,951.64	\$104.32	\$ 72,901.15	\$122.73
Moneys Collected	124.52	.23	391.08	.66
Net Cost to State	\$ 56,827.12	\$104.09	\$ 72,510.07	\$122.07

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The following schedule shows the repairs and improvements made, and expenditures therefor, at the West Virginia Asylum, during the period of twenty-one months covered by this report:

FOR WHAT EXPENDED.	Amount.
Painting	\$ 1,587.96
Carpenter Work	1,391.40
Plastering	554.67
Roofing	67.00
Tin Work	19.85
Concrete	146.52
Hardware	280.94
Glass	113.41
Papering	304.85
Repairs to Fence, Walks and Grounds	106.85
Plumbing and Steam and Gas Fitting	826.01
Repairs to Machinery	173.63
Laundry Machinery	428.66
Repairs to Boilers	466.40
Electrical Supplies and Wiring	486.97
Electric Motor for Water Supply	643.09
Pipe and Repairs for Water Works	850.51
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 8,447.82

FINANCIAL REPORT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.**TABLE NO. 1.**

Showing Amounts Recommended to be returned to the State Treasury,
1912, Which Amounts were returned as Recommended.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance September 30, 1912	Amount Returned to State Treasury Unexpended	Balance October 1, 1912
Repairs and Improvements	3,981.64	3,981.64	.....
TOTALS	\$ 17,713.87	\$ 17,713.87	.....

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS	Balance September 30, 1912	Amount Returned to State Treas- ury Unex- pended	Balance October 1, 1912
Miscellaneous	\$ 15.02	\$ 15.02	.....
TOTALS	\$ 15.02	\$ 15.02	.....
GRAND TOTALS	\$ 17,728.89	\$ 17,728.89	.....

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.**TABLE NO. 2.**

From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1913.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS	Balance October 1, 1912	Legislative Appropriation 1913	Total Amount Available 1913	Disburse- ments 1913	Balance June 30, 1913
Current Expense..	\$ 60,000.00	\$ 60,000.00	\$ 56,951.64	\$ 3,048.36
Repairs and Im- provements	3,750.00	3,750.00	3,394.30	355.70
TOTALS	\$ 63,750.00	\$ 63,750.00	\$ 60,345.94	\$ 3,404.06

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS	Balance October 1, 1912	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1913	Total Amount Available 1913	Disburse- ments 1913	Balance June 30, 1913
Miscellaneous	\$ 91.72	\$ 91.72	.....	\$ 91.72
TOTALS	\$ 91.72	\$ 91.72	.....	\$ 91.72

TABLE NO. 3.
From July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914.
LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS	Balance July 1, 1913	Legislative Appropriation 1914	Total Amount Available 1914	Disburse- ments 1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Current Expense..	\$ 3,048.36	\$ 75,000.00	\$ 78,048.36	\$ 72,649.79	\$ 5,398.57
Repairs and Im- provements	355.70	7,500.00	7,855.70	5,053.51	2,802.18
Building and Land	.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
TOTALS.	\$ 3,404.06	\$ 92,500.00	\$ 95,904.06	\$ 77,703.31	\$ 18,200.75

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS	Balance July 1, 1913	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1914	Total Amount Available 1914	Disburse- ments 1914	Balance June 30, 1913
Miscellaneous	\$ 91.72	\$ 391.08	\$ 482.80	\$ 11.00	\$ 471.80
TOTALS .	\$ 91.72	\$ 391.08	\$ 482.80	\$ 11.00	\$ 471.80

TABLE NO. 4.
From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1914.
LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS	Balance October 1, 1912	Legislative Appropriation 1913-1914	Total Amount Available 1913-1914	Disburse- ments 1913-1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Current Expense	\$135,000.00	\$135,000.00	\$129,601.43	\$ 5,398.57
Repairs and Im- provements	11,250.00	11,250.00	8,447.82	2,802.18
Buildings and Land	10,000.00	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
TOTALS	\$156,250.00	\$156,250.00	\$138,049.25	\$ 18,200.75

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS	Balance October 1 1912	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1913-1914	Total Amount Available 1913-1914	Disburse- ments 1913-1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Miscellaneous	\$ 482.80	\$ 482.80	\$ 11.00	\$ 471.80
TOTALS.	\$ 482.80	\$ 482.80	\$ 11.00	\$ 471.80

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

	Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1916.	Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1917.
Current General Expense	\$85,000.00	\$85,000.00
Repairs and Improvements	7,500.00	7,500.00

PROFESSIONAL REPORT OF L. V. GUTHRIE, M. D., Superintendent.

Owing to the change in the law beginning the fiscal year July 1st instead of October 1st, the first year in the biennial period consists of nine months instead of twelve as heretofore. During this period of nine months 108 patients were admitted and for the following year 173 were received.

The number returned from bond during the nine months was 32, and during the following year there were 38. During the year and nine months 34 were discharged as restored to normal condition.

The highest number under treatment at one time during the nine months was 554, and the lowest was 535. The highest number under treatment for the year ending June 30, 1914, was 627, while the lowest number under treatment for that period was 554. The daily average for the nine months was 545, and for the following year 600. The mortality rate on number treated was 9.30% for the nine months, and for the year ending June 30, 1914, it was 5.73%.

During the year and nine months there were four elopements. There remained in the Asylum June 30, 1913, 554 patients, and on June 30, 1914, there were 627.

SCHEDULE.

- 5:00 a. m.—Cooks report at kitchen.
- 6:00 a. m.—Rising bell.
- 6:30 a. m.—Employes' breakfast.
- 7:00 a. m.—Patients' breakfast.
- 7:00 a. m.—Day nurses report for duty, night nurses relieved.
- 7:30 a. m.—Patients' breakfast finished. Ward work commenced.
- 7:30 a. m.—Officers' breakfast.
- 8:00 a. m.—Physicians visit wards.
- 10:30 a. m.—Medical staff report to Superintendent.
- 11:00 a. m.—Supervisors report to Superintendent.
- 12:00 m.—Employes' dinner.
- 12:30 p. m.—Officers' dinner. Patients' dinner.
- 1:00 p. m.—Medical staff in office for discussion of cases, preparation of case reports, laboratory work, etc
- 2:00 p. m.—Patients' recreation.
- 3:00 p. m.—Medical staff visits wards.
- 4:00 p. m.—Patients return from recreation, etc.
- 5:30 p. m.—Patients' supper.

6:00 p. m.—Officers' and employes' supper.

7:00 p. m.—Night nurses report for duty, relieving day nurses.

7:30 p. m.—All patients retire except those on open wards.

8:30 p. m.—Patients on open wards retire.

10:30 p. m.—Day nurses retire.

12 o'clock midnight—Night nurses' supper.

Visiting days Mondays and Thursdays 9:00 a. m. to 11:00 a. m., and 2:00 p. m. to 4:00 p. m.

Sunday: 8:30 a. m. religious services in chapel, Protestant.

Sunday: 9:30 a. m. every third Sunday, religious services in chapel, Roman Catholic.

Friday: 1:30 to 2:30 p. m. picture show in Amusement Hall.

Tuesdays and Fridays: 4:00 p. m. lectures by medical staff to training school for nursing.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

In describing the general condition of the patients at this institution, we should not lose sight of the fact that the West Virginia Asylum is, from a clinical and pathological stand point, receiving a mixed population. This institution receives idiots, imbeciles, epileptics, and such insane as the State Board of Control may deem eligible; and in this respect the Huntington institution should not be compared with the Weston and Spencer Hospitals for the Insane, as the presumption is that the two latter institutions receive only cases of insanity.

With this mixed population of all degrees of imbecility, epilepsy, and many chronic insane who were transferred to this institution from Spencer and Weston, our percentage of recoveries is necessarily low, and an ideal classification of cases is difficult without additional wards and buildings.

Within the last few months we have gone over our wards carefully for the purpose of re-classifying patients, and the arrangement at present is as good, I think, as it could possibly be without an additional number of buildings.

I have visited quite a number of institutions outside of West Virginia from time to time, and while this State has not shown as much progress in certain particulars in the care of her insane as some other States, at the same time it is no more than an act of justice to state that the insane of West Virginia are receiving the very best possible care on the amount per capita expended for this purpose, and the results so far as cures are concerned, compare favorably with the most progressive institutions in the United States.

This favorable result is due to the painstaking, economical and business-like methods of the State Board of Control, and the active loyal co-operation of the Superintendents and their associates.

By reference to statistics, we find that West Virginia's per capita expense for the care of insane and mental defectives is among the lowest in the United States, and the statistics as to cures show that in New York there were treated 35,000 patients for the year, and that of this number less than 5% were cured. This comparison does not include institu-

tions caring for the idiot, imbecile and epileptic class, and consequently should not include comparisons with the West Virginia Asylum, which is largely treating idiots, imbeciles, epileptics and chronic and incurable insane.

I can readily understand how private institutions treating *selected cases* and patients on *first admissions* can show 25 to 35% of recoveries.

As pointed out in a previous report to your Board, insanity in West Virginia has increased in 42 years from one insane to 2,135 of our general population, to one insane or mentally defective to each 581 of our population.

At a given period, the population of the United States increased 11% while the number of insane persons increased 25%.

The people of the United States spend each year in the care and treatment of the insane more than \$32,000,000.

These statistics show the seriousness as well as the great prevalence of insanity, and should be a warning to all thinking people, for insanity (and mental degeneracy) is one of the few diseases that is increasing.

Judging from statistics and from a study of the general causes of insanity, it may readily be seen that this most terrible of all diseases is more *preventable* than curable; and upon an analysis of the causes we find heredity to be the great underlying or contributing cause in about 65% of all cases. In insanity among men in cities it is found that 20% is either directly or indirectly produced by the use of alcohol, while among men living in the country it is practically 15%.

In addition to this cause we find syphilis responsible for more than 22% of all insanity occurring among men living in cities. Among other avoidable causes should be mentioned the habitual use of morphine and cocaine.

I am firmly convinced that if the general public had more knowledge and realized more fully the seriousness of syphilis, of the excessive use of alcohol, and of the other avoidable causes of insanity, this dreaded disease would be less prevalent.

An enactment of the sterilization law as proposed at the last Legislature would bring about permanent results in reducing the number of mental defectives, and if properly applied and kept under proper restrictions it would, in my judgment, bring about great improvement in the human race.

In many instances it is little short of a crime to permit insane men and women during the period of sexual virility, to be removed from our hospitals for the insane, and if the sterilization law as proposed two years ago is not enacted, at least the Legislature should, in my judgment, authorize the medical staffs at the hospitals for the insane to sterilize such cases as in their judgment they deem to the best interests of the community at large.

Tuberculosis, so common among the insane and others who are largely confined indoors, has shown a slight decrease here during the past few years. After six years' experience in the use of tuberculin, used hypodermically, I am convinced of its value in selected cases.

During the biennial period we have had no serious accident or suicide among the patients.

Religious services have been conducted at regular periods, and the new Amusement Hall has been used for moving picture shows. These shows, together with weekly band concerts, have been greatly appreciated by the patients.

School for the younger epileptics and high grade imbeciles will be commenced on September 1st. The value of educational features among the younger epileptics cannot be overestimated, and it is also of decided advantage to the better classes of idiots and morons.

I very strongly recommend in this connection the installation of diversional occupations for all of our patients who are in condition to follow them. This will be profitable to the patients, and by proper management it can be made self sustaining.

Education, recreation with occupation, and kindness with discipline is in many cases as important as mere medical treatment.

In the modern care and treatment of the insane, mechanical restraint is very seldom resorted to and then only with the homicidal and criminal insane, and there is a decided tendency to discontinue and avoid the use of powerful narcotics and opiates for the relief of the violent and noisy patients.

It has been found that hydropathy, applied judiciously to the insane patient when in a state of excitement, has a quieting and soothing effect, and by encouraging elimination and producing a relaxing effect upon the nervous system, the tendency is curative. Further, by putting the patient in better condition for sleep, it gives the mind a chance to return to its normal condition.

At the suggestion of Governor Hatfield, we are trying the venom treatment for epilepsy. In selected cases the results have been highly gratifying, but it will require several additional months of treatment to prove out the exact value of this remedy, at which time a special report will be made upon the matter.

More recently we have commenced the treatment of dementia praecox by the use of nuclein, (Landvall's formula), and while some of our cases are showing considerable improvement, it is too early to make a definite report.

The introduction of "salvarsanized serum" into the cerebro-spinal canal in the treatment of paresis is purely in an experimental stage. However, in my judgment a method that is safer, and with a less complicated technique, will be found which will give as good results. Some cases have been reported as arrested, and by re-education permanent improvement may possibly be expected in mild and recent cases. If it is found that this remedy offers any hope in paresis, it will be thoroughly tried out at this institution. My experience with anti-luretic remedies (mercury and the iodides) administered by mouth or by inunction for paresis, is that they have proven practically worthless.

Vaccination for the prevention of typhoid fever has been used here for the past year and we have not had that disease.

NEW ADMISSIONS.

Our admissions as a routine practice, are promptly bathed and all their clothing changed. One or more of the medical staff examines the patient for the detection of physical and mental abnormalities and the physicians and attendants carefully observe the patient's general behaviour and symptoms from day to day until a correct diagnosis is determined.

Medical treatment is commenced promptly, and in addition to this, recreation, rational kindness and mild but firm discipline is established. One or more of the physicians visit the patients twice each day, morning and afternoon, and as many times in addition as their condition may require.

Our constant aim is to keep our wards properly provided with competent and faithful nurses, both day and night. Many of our trusty patients render valuable assistance in the care of bedfast and incorrigible patients. Otherwise a very much larger number of nurses would be required.

The buildings are kept as clean and sanitary as possible, and during the winter weather the temperature in the wards is maintained at from 72° to 75° Fahr., the former in wards occupied by the more robust, and the latter by the aged and infirm.

All minor and capital surgical operations as have appeared necessary have been performed by our staff or by a competent specialist. We have made every effort to keep abreast of the times in the treatment of pathological conditions affecting our population.

Our pathological laboratory is equipped for the ordinary bacteriological examinations, and with a little additional equipment would be sufficient to care for the special work that may arise in the future. For obvious reasons, I am of the opinion that great care should be exercised in the discharge of patients as recovered or cured who have been suffering from any form of insanity. Cases apparently recovered could many times be discharged on parole instead of cured, to a mutual advantage of both patient and State.

CHANGE OF NAME.

The original name of this institution, "Asylum for Incurables," was, in my judgment, very unfortunate. In 1903 by House Bill No. 177 the word "Incurables" was dropped, but this was only one step in the right direction. The word "Asylum" should also have been changed to "Hospital," and I trust the Legislature will change this name to "State Hospital at Huntington," instead of "West Virginia Asylum at Huntington."

COUNTIES SHOULD PAY \$100 PER YEAR.

From time to time there appears to be a tendency on the part of some of the counties of the State to use this institution as a State poor house, for the dumping ground of their undesirable paupers. The same tendency, to a less extent, I believe, applies to the two hospitals for the insane.

Nothing proves this more conclusively so far as the West Virginia Asylum is concerned, than the fact that since I have been connected with this institution we have received more than 7,335 applications for the

admission of patients, many of whom could have been properly cared for in a well conducted county infirmary. As a remedy for this abuse, and also in order to make the expense of maintaining these institutions equitable, I very urgently recommend the enactment of a law which will compel each county to pay into the State Treasury at the rate of \$100 per year for each inmate in this institution and also at Weston and Spencer. This has been tried in other States and worked out admirably.

VISITS.

In January, 1914, this institution was visited and inspected by His Excellency, Henry D. Hatfield, and the State Board of Control. They were accompanied by Dr. Carlos F. McDonald, of New York. Their examination was most thorough in every detail, and valuable suggestions were offered. The institution has also been visited from time to time by the different members of the State Board of Control. These visits are always greatly appreciated.

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1912-1914.

TABLE NO. 1.

Movement of Population.

	From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914		
	M	F	Totals	M	F	Totals
No. in Asylum beginning of year.....	286	249	535	305	249	554
Number admitted by transfer from other institutions .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. transferred from penitentiary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. admitted on first commitment.....	63	45	108	112	58	170
No. admitted by readmission.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
No. admitted, No. of commitment unascertained .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. returned from bond.....	20	12	32	24	14	38
No. returned from elopement.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Whole number under treatment.....	371	306	677	445	322	767
Number discharged as recovered.....	8	5	13	15	6	21
Number discharged as harmless and incurable .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Number discharged on bond.....	15	29	44	41	22	63
Number delivered to Courts.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Number eloped.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Number transferred to other institutions .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number that died.....	41	22	63	34	10	44
Number discharged as not insane.....	2	1	3	5	.....	5
Total number discharged.....	66	57	123	102	38	140
Number remaining in Asylum June 30, 1913-1914	305	249	554	343	284	627
Highest number under treatment at one time	305	249	554	343	284	627
Lowest number under treatment at one time	286	249	535	306	249	554
Daily average under treatment.....	294	251	545	324	276	600
Mortality rate on number treated.....	.....	.....	9.30%	.....	.....	5.73%

TABLE NO. 2.
Showing the Ages of Those Admitted During the Year.

	From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914		
	M	F	Totals	M	F	Totals
Between 1 and 5 yrs. of age.....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Between 5 and 10 yrs. of age.....	1	1	2	2	1	3
Between 10 and 15 yrs. of age.....	5	1	6	2	2	4
Between 15 and 20 yrs. of age.....	2	1	3	12	8	20
Between 20 and 25 yrs. of age.....	5	5	10	21	7	28
Between 25 and 30 yrs. of age.....	8	7	15	14	12	26
Between 30 and 35 yrs. of age.....	12	8	20	16	4	20
Between 35 and 40 yrs. of age.....	9	5	14	20	5	25
Between 40 and 45 yrs. of age.....	6	4	10	5	5	10
Between 45 and 50 yrs. of age.....	3	5	8	3	5	8
Between 50 and 55 yrs. of age.....	5	4	9	6	8	14
Between 55 and 60 yrs. of age.....	2	2	4	4	....	4
Between 60 and 65 yrs. of age.....	1	1	2	5	1	6
Between 65 and 70 yrs. of age.....	2	2	4	....	....	....
Between 70 and 75 yrs. of age.....	1	1	2	1	....	1
Between 75 and 80 yrs. of age.....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Between 80 and 85 yrs. of age.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Unknown.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
TOTALS.....	63	45	108	114	59	173

TABLE NO. 3.
Showing the Civil Condition of Those Admitted During Year.

	From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914		
	M	F	Totals	M	F	Totals
Married.....	22	19	44	43	32	75
Single.....	32	19	51	71	25	96
Widowed.....	4	6	10	....	2	2
Divorced.....	2	1	3	....	....	....
Unknown.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
TOTALS.....	63	45	108	114	59	173

TABLE NO. 4.
Showing Degree of Education of Those Admitted for the First Time.

	From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914		
	M	F	Totals	M	F	Totals
Collegiate.....	2	....	2	4	....	4
High School.....	1	1	2	5	2	7
Common School.....	20	12	32	17	14	31
Read or Write.....	15	21	36	40	25	65
None.....	21	11	32	47	17	64
Unascertained.....	4	....	4	1	1	2
TOTALS.....	63	45	108	114	59	173

TABLE NO. 5.
Showing Nativity of Those Admitted During the Year.

	From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914		
	M	F	Totals	M	F	Totals
West Virginia.....	45	36	81	85	42	127
Indiana	1	...	1	...	...	...
Kentucky	2	5	7	4	1	5
Ohio	3	2	5	3	4	7
Missouri .....	...	...	...	...	1	1
Tennessee .....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Maryland .....	...	...	...	...	1	1
Pennsylvania .....	...	...	...	3	...	3
North Carolina.....	2	...	2	...	1	1
South Carolina.....	...	...	...	2	...	2
New York .....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Virginia	4	2	6	5	4	9
TOTALS.....	57	45	102	112	59	171
Austria	1	...	1	1	...	1
Wales	1	...	1	...	...	...
Hungary	1	...	1	...	...	...
Italy	1	...	1	...	...	...
Russia	1	...	1	1	...	1
Sweden	1	...	1	...	...	...
GRAND TOTALS.....	63	45	108	114	59	173

TABLE NO. 6.
Showing Number Admitted During the Year by Counties.

	From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914			No. Remaining June 30, 1914		
	M.	F.	Totals	M.	F.	Totals	M.	F.	Totals
Barbour	1	1	1	2	2	4	2	3	5
Berkeley				1		1	11	4	15
Boone		1	1	1		1	2	3	5
Braxton				1		1	3		3
Brooke	1		1	1		1	3	3	6
Cabell	12	11	23	24	10	34	48	38	86
Calhoun							2		2
Clay									
Doddridge								3	3
Fayette	3	3	6	10	8	18	13	25	38
Gilmer		1	1				2	5	7
Grant							1		1
Greenbrier	2	1	3	7	1	8	13	3	16
Hampshire				1		1	2	1	3
Hancock							2	1	3
Hardy							1	1	2
Harrison				2		2	8	10	18
Jackson							4	5	9
Jefferson							4	2	6
Kanawha	14	9	23	20	12	32	47	37	84
Lewis				1		1	2		2
Lincoln	3	2	5	1		1	7	7	14
Logan	4	4	8	2	1	3	9	7	16
McDowell	1		1	2		2	5	3	8
Marion	1	1	2	1	2	3	10	15	25
Marshall	1	1	2	2		2	10	8	18
Mason	1	1	2	4		4	13	9	22
Mercer	4	4	8	4	2	6	13	8	21
Mineral	1		1	1	2	3	3	3	6
Mingo	1	1	2	1		1	2	1	3
Monongalia	1		1	4	2	6	5	3	8
Monroe	1		1	2	2	4	6	3	9
Morgan				1		1	2		2
Nicholas				1	5	6	2		2
Ohio	3	1	4		1	1	14	25	39
Pendleton		1	1						
Pleasants					1	1	2	1	3
Pocahontas				2		2	3		3
Preston							1		1
Putnam	2		2	1	1	2	5	5	10
Raleigh	1		1	1	1	2	4	3	7
Randolph	1		1	1	1	2	6	9	15
Ritchie							1	1	2
Roane							1		1
Summers		1	1	7	2	9	10	4	14
Taylor							6	4	10
Tucker				2		2	1	2	3
Tyler					1	1	2	1	3
Upshur							2	3	5
Wayne	1		1				13	5	18
Webster	3	1	4	2	1	3	3	1	4
Wetzel		1	1				2	1	3
Wirt							2		2
Wood				2	1	3	11	8	19
Wyoming									
TOTALS	63	45	108	114	59	173	343	284	627

TABLE NO. 7.

Showing Previous Residence of Those Admitted During the Year, Classified as City, Village and Rural.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	M	F	Totals	M	F	Totals
City	25	23	48	50	21	71
Village	17	5	22	26	17	43
Rural	21	17	38	38	21	59
Unascertained .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTALS.....	63	45	108	114	59	173

TABLE NO. 8.

Showing the Occupation of Those Admitted During the Year.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	M	F	Totals	M	F	Totals
Bricklayer	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Barber	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Bartender	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Blacksmith	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Carpenter	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Coal Miner	3	.....	3	7	.....	7
Domestic .....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Druggist	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Farmer	12	.....	12	15	.....	15
Nurse .....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Butcher	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Harness Maker .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Housekeeper .....	.....	21	21	.....	35	35
Laborer	12	.....	12	20	.....	20
Teacher	2	2	4	2	.....	2
Railroad Man	1	.....	1	9	.....	9
Lawyer .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Physician	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Marble Cutter .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Civil Engineer .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Stenographer .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Clerk	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Preacher	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Glass Blower	3	.....	3	2	.....	2
None	18	18	36	52	24	76
TOTALS.....	63	45	108	114	59	173

TABLE NO. 9.

Showing Form of Disorder of Those Admitted During the Year.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	M	F	Totals	M	F	Totals
Epilepsy	6	6	12	11	9	20
Epileptic dementia	6	1	7	9	5	14
Senile dementia	4	3	7	...	3	3
Dipsomania	4	1	5	3	2	5
Cerebral syphilis	1	...	1	1	...	1
Epileptic imbecile	1	...	1	4	...	4
Maniac depressive insanity	12	18	30	13	13	26
Imbecile insane	1	3	4	...	...	...
Idiot	6	3	9	8	1	9
Imbecile	6	1	7	13	10	23
Dementia praecox	1	1	2	10	3	13
Paresis	2	...	2	5	2	7
Pellagra .....	...	1	1	...	...	...
Infection psychosis .....	...	...	...	...	3	3
Chorea .....	...	...	...	2	2	4
Alcoholic psychosis	5	...	5	2	1	3
Not insane	1	1	2	4	...	4
Under observation .....	...	...	...	...	1	1
Epileptic idiot	1	...	1	...	...	...
Narcomania	6	6	12	29	4	33
TOTALS	63	45	108	114	59	173

TABLE NO. 10.

Showing Form of Disorder of Those Discharged as Recovered During the Year.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	M	F	Totals	M	F	Totals
Narcomania	3	3	6	10	3	13
Dipsomania .....	...	1	1	1	...	1
Maniac depressive insanity	3	2	5	2	...	2
Infection psychosis .....	...	...	...	...	1	1
Not insane .....	...	1	1	2	2	4
TOTALS	6	7	13	15	6	21

TABLE NO. 11.

Showing Alleged Cause of Disorder of Those Admitted During the Year.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	M	F	Totals	M	F	Totals
Morphine and whiskey.....	1	1	2	17	6	23
Alcohol.....	3	6	9	1	...	1
Congenital.....	10	...	10	19	1	20
Typhoid fever.....	4	4	8	2	2	4
Heroin.....	1	...	1	1	...	1
Syphilis.....	6	5	11	7	2	9
Not insane.....	...	...	...	4	...	4
Unknown.....	17	...	17	37	32	69
Overwork.....	1	1	2	5	2	7
Injury to head.....	10	5	15	6	...	6
Meningitis.....	1	...	1	2	...	2
Morphine.....	...	3	3	4	4	8
Bromidia.....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Worry.....	2	6	8	1	1	2
Age.....	5	2	7	7	2	9
Fright.....	...	3	3	...	1	1
Puerperal sepsis.....	...	...	...	...	3	3
Menopause.....	...	1	1	...	1	1
Puberty.....	...	2	2	...	1	1
Masturbation.....	1	1	2	...	...	...
Measles & traumatism.....	...	...	...	...	1	1
Pregnancy.....	...	2	2	...	...	...
Presenility.....	...	1	1	...	...	...
Traumatism.....	2	2	4	...	...	...
TOTALS.....	63	45	108	114	59	173

TABLE NO. 12.

Showing Hereditary Influence in Causing Disorder of Those Admitted During the Year.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	M	F	Totals	M	F	Totals
Hereditary taint denied.....	31	23	54	60	25	85
Father or Mother insane.....	4	3	7	5	5	10
Grandfather or Grandmother insane.....	8	5	13	1	1	2
Aunts, Uncles or Cousins insane.....	2	3	5	5	6	11
Brothers or Sisters insane.....	2	3	5	9	2	11
Unascertained.....	17	11	28	34	20	54
TOTALS.....	63	45	108	114	59	173

TABLE NO. 13.
Showing Duration of Disorder Before Admission.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	M	F	Totals	M	F	Totals
Under 1 year.....	22	17	39	51	22	73
From 1 to 5 yrs.....	19	9	28	22	13	35
From 5 to 10 yrs.....	3	6	9	5	2	7
From 10 to 15 yrs.....	4	4	8	5	4	9
From 15 to 20 yrs.....	4	1	5	4	2	6
From 20 to 25 yrs.....	1	.....	1	1	3	4
From 25 to 30 yrs.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
From 30 to 35 yrs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From 35 to 40 yrs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From 40 to 45 yrs.....	2	.....	2	3	.....	3
From 45 to 50 yrs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From 50 to 55 yrs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	7	8	15	22	12	35
TOTALS.....	63	45	108	114	59	173

TABLE NO. 14.
Showing Cause of Death.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	M	F	Totals	M	F	Totals
Pulmonary tuberculosis	2	1	3	2	1	3
Pneumonia	2	3	5	1	1	2
Asthenia	20	9	29	18	.....	18
Enteritis	1	1	2	2	5	7
Heart Failure	3	5	8	2	.....	5
Exhaustion	7	1	8	6	1	7
Paresis	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Pernicious anemia	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Meningitis	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Nephritis	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
Broncho-pneumonia .....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Erysipelas	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Pellagra	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Oedema .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
TOTALS.....	41	22	63	34	10	44

TABLE NO. 15.
Showing Form of Disorder of Those Who Died During Year.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	M	F	Totals	M	F	Totals
Dementia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maniac depressive. Ins.	3	4	7	4	2	6
Epileptic imbecile	2	.....	2	3	.....	3
Senile dementia	7	2	9	6	1	7
Paresis	8	1	9	2	1	3
Narcomania .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Idiot	3	.....	5	7	1	8
Imbecile	4	3	7	4	2	6
Epileptic	12	8	20	7	3	10
Pellagra .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Insane epileptic	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....
TOTALS.....	41	22	63	34	10	44

TABLE NO. 16.

Showing Period of Residence in Asylum of Those Who Died During the Year.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	M	F	Totals	M	F	Totals
Less than one month.....	5	1	6	2	....	2
From one to two months.....	....	1	1	8	4	12
From two to six months.....	7	7	14	16	2	18
From six to twelve months.....	3	1	4	6	4	10
From one to five years.....	17	10	27	1	....	1
From five to ten years.....	7	2	9	1	....	1
From ten to fifteen years.....	2	....	2	....	....	....
TOTALS.....	41	22	63	34	10	44

TABLE NO. 17.

Showing Number of Patients Clothed by the State and Number Clothed by Relatives.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	M	F	Totals	M	F	Totals
Furnished by State.....	290	229	519	323	258	581
Furnished by relatives.....	15	20	35	20	26	46
TOTALS.....	305	249	554	343	284	627

TABLE NO. 18.

Showing Admissions Since September 30, 1900.

	Males	Females	Totals
1901	71	36	107
1902	20	19	39
1903	77	57	134
1904	75	67	142
1905	48	54	102
1906	46	36	82
1907	58	63	121
1908	71	75	146
1909	55	57	112
1910	56	59	115
1911	56	60	116
1912	89	66	155
1913	63	45	108
1914	114	59	173

TABLE NO. 19.
Showing Discharges Since September 30, 1900.

	Recovered			Improved			Unimproved			Died		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1901 ...	1	...	1	1	1	2	3	5	8	...	2	2
1902 ...	...	1	1	3	3	6	2	8	10	6	13	19
1903 ...	1	2	3	4	3	7	2	3	5	9	9	18
1904 ...	3	14	17	5	8	13	2	2	4	27	14	41
1905 ...	7	16	23	4	16	20	3	...	3	33	20	53
1906 ...	5	11	16	10	10	20	2	...	2	22	12	34
1907 ...	9	17	26	11	14	25	4	4	8	33	22	55
1908 ...	11	16	27	13	14	27	5	8	13	33	20	53
1909 ...	11	11	22	10	9	19	10	16	26	28	28	56
1910 ...	11	12	23	20	19	39	5	9	14	24	21	45
1911 ...	6	11	17	14	17	31	3	1	4	18	21	39
1912 ...	21	13	34	35	25	60	2	1	3	30	17	47
1913 ...	8	5	13	13	26	39	2	3	5	41	22	63
1914 ...	15	6	21	39	20	59	2	2	4	34	10	44
TOTALS	100	135	244	182	185	367	48	61	109	338	231	569

TABLE NO. 20.
Showing Relation to Pauper, Criminal and Inebriate Classes of Those Admitted During the Year.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	M	F	Totals	M	F	Totals
Pauper	1	5	6	23	5	28
Criminal	1	3	4	3	4	7
Inebriate	10	4	14	15	5	20
Relation denied	16	20	36	30	5	35
Unknown	35	13	48	43	40	83
TOTALS	63	45	108	114	59	173

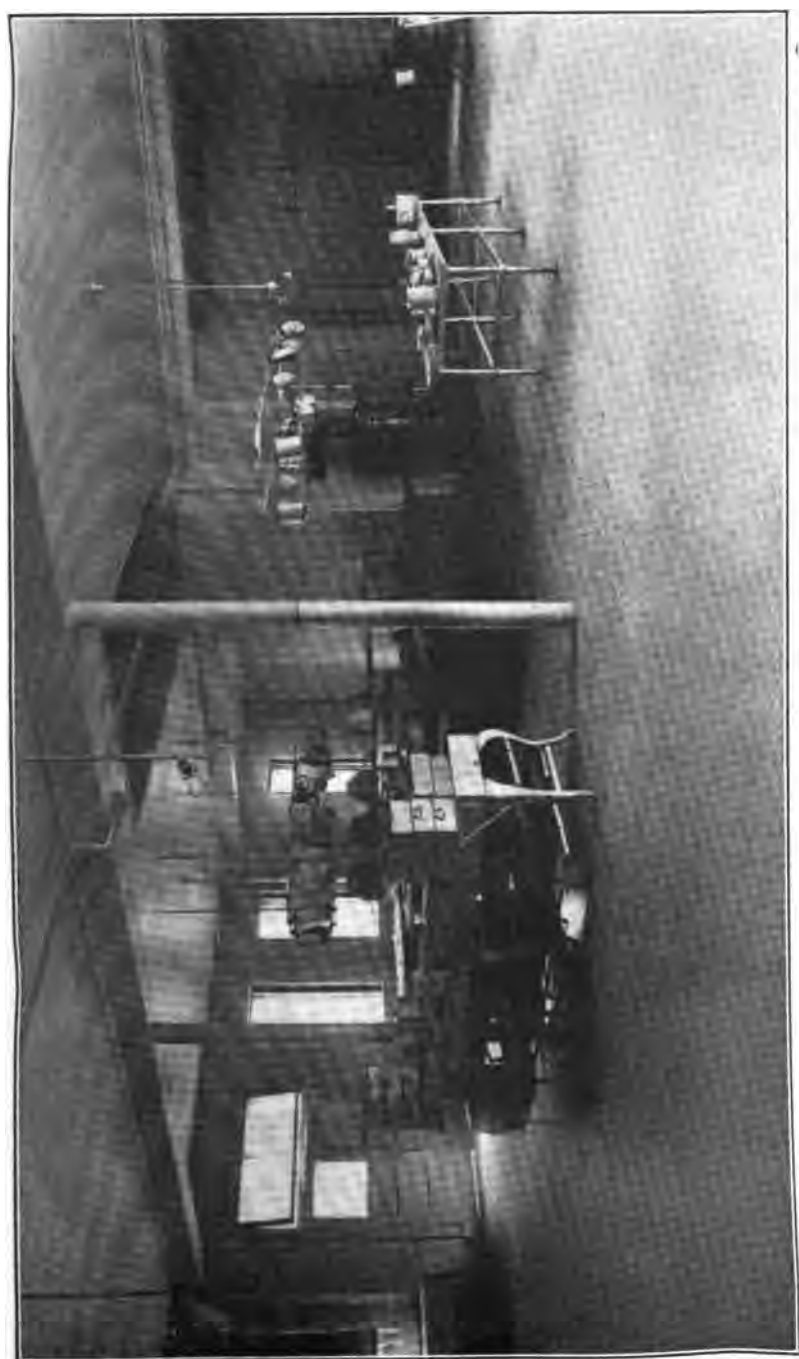
BUSINESS REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

Repairs and Improvements for Biennial Period.

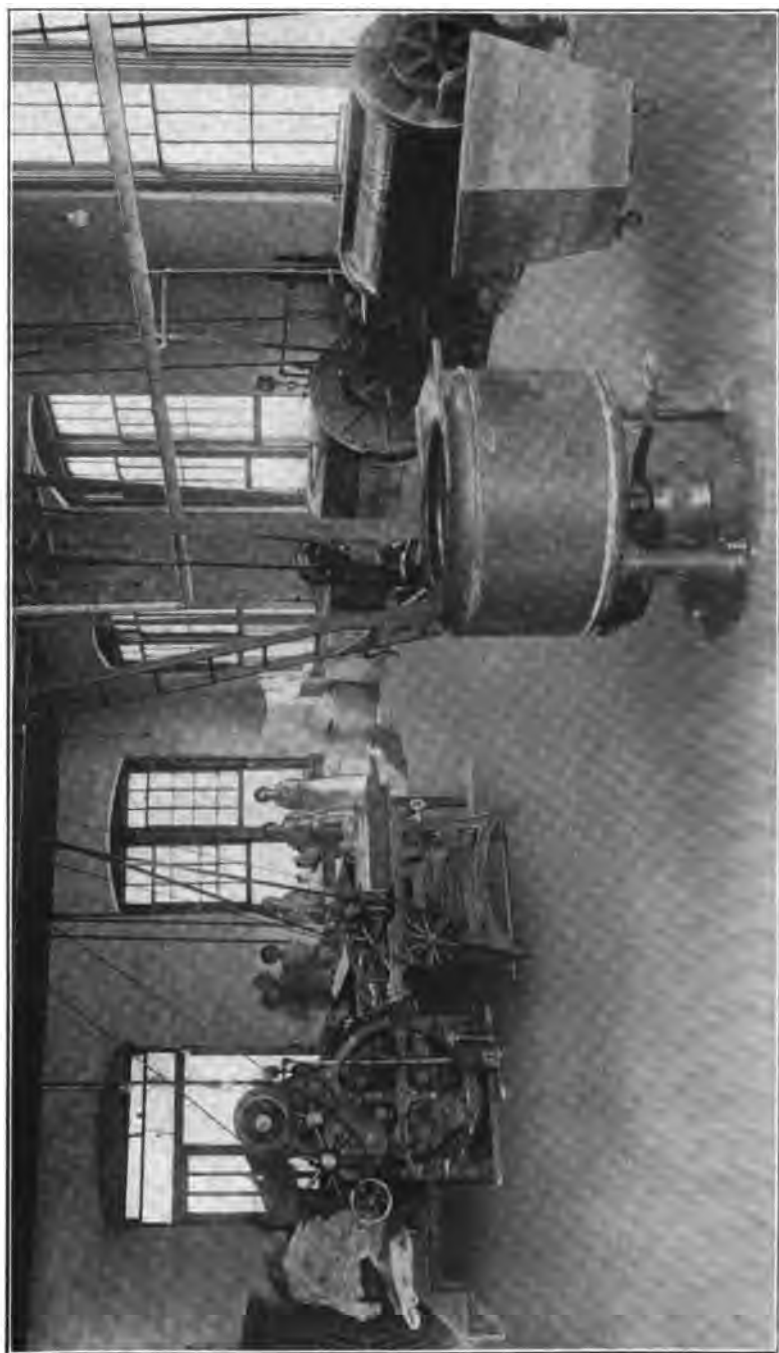
Among the more important improvements and equipment added to the institution during the biennial period should be mentioned 1,200 feet of six inch cast iron water main, and several additional fire hydrants, connecting with the fire pump and service tank and all the buildings. This work was done by the patients and our regular employees, and considerable money was thus saved in labor.

Two new electric motors have been installed at the pump station, taking the place of the original motors, which were badly worn and were not of sufficient power to do the work required of them in a satisfactory manner.

One thousand feet of fence, eight feet high, constructed of corrugated iron, is now in process of construction. The patients and our regular employees are doing all this work.



KITCHEN, WEST VIRGINIA ASYLUM.



LAUNDRY, WEST VIRGINIA ASYLUM.

Four thousand five hundred and fifty yards of metal ceiling received one coat of paint and six thousand yards of plastered walls have been painted two coats. In addition to this two thousand five hundred yards of plastered walls have been kalsomined, two thousand six hundred yards of floor have been varnished one coat, two thousand three hundred yards of exterior painting has been done, and seven hundred and fifty yards of interior varnishing.

Four hundred double rolls of paper have been hung on the various walls throughout the institution. Practically all this painting and kalsomining has been done by our patients. This naturally furnished them diversion and also permits them to finish a larger amount of work than if regular wages had been paid.

The general repairs at the power house, laundry and ice plant and throughout the institution have been kept up.

A great amount of plastering was done during the past summer. As it was patch work, it is a little difficult to estimate the exact number of yards.

A galvanized iron roof has been constructed over the walk between the general kitchen and wards in Building No. 5.

New hardwood floors have been laid throughout the first floor in the old building, making it much more serviceable, and adding greatly to the attractiveness of the building.

One of the basement rooms in the new building 24x28 feet in diameter has been converted into a morgue and post mortem room. It is admirably adapted for the purpose and was badly needed.

A new bath room has been equipped in connection with the kitchen department.

The new contract for gas, furnishing this institution fuel at a lower rate will make quite a saving and will consequently lower our per capita cost for fuel.

This institution maintains a well equipped laundry and handles approximately 950,000 articles in a year at a cost for labor of .0013 each.

SEWING ROOM REPORT.

Showing number of pieces made and mended in sewing room during year, July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.

Aprons	496
Bed ticks	106
Bonnets	12
Chemise	10
Corset covers	18
Curtains	846
Drawers	960
Dresses	1142
Napkins	984
Night Gowns	94
Night shirts	6
Pillow cases	1182
Pillow shams	350
Sheets	1682
Shirts	24
Shrouds	52
Skirts	128

Strong dresses	625
Suspenders	48
Table cloths	172
Towels, single	1586
Towels, double	472
Waists	18
Wrappers	134
Window blinds	432
TOTAL	11580
Number of pieces mended	
For men	978
For women	108
	1086

LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED BY SUPERINTENDENT.

Your attention is respectfully directed to the recommendations herein-after following, in relation to changes suggested in certain of the statutes of the State of West Virginia concerning insane persons. These recommendations are based upon practical observation and experience, and will, I am certain, meet with your approval and enlist your influence for their adoption.

They are as follows:

Section 2644, of Chapter 53 (See the West Publishing Company's Annotated Code of West Virginia, 1906) provides that the examining magistrate may summon a physician. In my opinion this section should be so amended as to give the suspected person the right to demand the attendance of another physician to co-operate with the one whose selection the law now directs. The right to make this demand may really be taken as one of the partial tests of the sanity of the suspected person, and it is fair to him that he should have that right if he chooses to exercise it, and the additional cost of the proceedings would be inconsiderable.

This section should be further amended by the addition of the two following questions:

1. Is the patient, or not, an epileptic?
2. Is he white or colored?

The latter question is suggested because of the fact that inconvenience and delays sometimes arise in the commitment of colored persons who are not shown to be colored by the commitment proceedings, and in view of the fact that colored patients are only detained at Weston, the trouble and delay complained of could be easily avoided by the question suggested.

Section 2641 provides that any one or more of the directors, together with the Superintendent of each institution shall constitute an examining board to examine the persons brought to the hospital as lunatics, and order those found to be such to be received.

This should be changed to provide that the examination of the suspected person should be made by the Superintendent and medical staff of the institution. As a matter of common practice this course is pursued, and it would often entail inconvenience and delay to wait on one or more of the directors for this purpose, as the statute now provides. Of course any decision so rendered by the Superintendent and medical staff of the

institution could be, and perhaps should be, made subject to the approval of the Board.

Section 2649 should be changed for the same apparent reason as the one suggested in Section 2641, that is: The examining board should be the Superintendent and the medical staff, instead of the examining board which the last named section provides. The decision in this case, also, to be subject to the review or approval of the State Board of Control.

Section 2656, providing for the giving of bond for security by any friend of a detained lunatic in asylums for insane, should be so amended as to vest the power to accept such bond in the Superintendent of the institution, and not in the board, as the law now provides. In practice, the Superintendent passes upon the sufficiency of the bond, and the condition of the patient, and there is no necessity that this detail in the management of the institution should be referred to the Board. Were the letter of the law followed, it would take a considerable portion of the time of one or more of the members of the Board to look after the sufficiency of these bonds, and would be a matter of great inconvenience and delay to the persons offering the bond.

Section 2658, providing for the arrest of an escaped patient, should vest the authority for the arrest of such patient in the Superintendent of the institution from which he has escaped, instead of in the President of the Board as the law now provides.

The reason for this change is obvious, because of the time which might be saved, and the greater facility with which the escaped patient may be captured.

Section 2660 should vest the power of discharging a patient now held by the Board and medical staff of the institution, in the Superintendent, instead of the Board as now provided.

As above stated, the foregoing recommendations are based upon practical experience, and where the letter of the law has not been fulfilled no harm has, so far as we know, in a single instance, followed the failure to comply with cumbersome and needless provisions. It may be said then, that these recommendations seek to perfectly legalize the long established and practicable customs which have been developed with equal pace in all of the institutions in this state which provide for the detention of the insane, and we submit that it is only necessary to direct the attention of the legislature to the matters hereinabove suggested, in order that the proposed corrections and changes should be made.

SUPERINTENDENT'S STATEMENT OF NEEDS FOR THE TWO YEARS FROM JULY 1, 1915, to JULY 1, 1917.

In order that this institution may fill a long felt want, a building for feeble minded children should be erected without further delay. We have scores of deserving applicants for admission from this class, and the demands are urgent. A building of this character would also enable me to remove from the other wards many children whose presence in

the adult wards is undesirable, and the creation of vacancies in our adult wards would enable me to better classify the patients throughout the entire institution.

This institution is practically without a childrens' department except in name, and if we are to receive children, suitable equipment and accommodations should be provided.

As this institution increases in size and importance, the necessity for additional land becomes more apparent, and in my judgment an appropriation for its purchase should be made. The amount of this appropriation will of course depend upon the amount of land deemed expedient to purchase at this time.

Our stable is becoming more dilapidated each year, and is insufficient for the needs of the institution. It should be replaced by a fire proof structure.

The appropriation for current expense should be based on 650 patients at approximately \$150.00 per annum.

Additional fencing should be provided for the grounds.

Quite a number of our lateral water mains are worn out and should be replaced with new piping. It has been estimated that this will require \$500.00.



MAIN ENTRANCE, WEST VIRGINIA PENITENTIARY.

West Virginia Penitentiary

M. L. BROWN, Warden

This institution is located at Moundsville, Marshall County, and is reached by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Number of inmates June 30, 1914.....1,234.

Note—Mr. Brown was succeeded on August 1, 1914, by M. Z. White. The warden's reports herein printed were written by Mr. Brown.

West Virginia Penitentiary

HISTORICAL.

West Virginia Penitentiary is the State's only penal institution. As Virginia never erected such an institution in the territory now composing West Virginia, when the two states separated and West Virginia came into the Union, county jails were the only places in which to incarcerate persons convicted of crime. In 1864 the Legislature directed the Governor to have all persons convicted of felony confined in the jail of Ohio County. In 1866 an act of the Legislature directed the Board of Public Works to select a site for a penitentiary at or near Moundsville; to purchase not less than ten acres of land there; and to appoint a board of directors. Fifty thousand dollars were appropriated with which to buy land and commence building.

For some years no appropriations whatever have been made for this institution, the proceeds of labor done by the convicts not only paying all expenses of the prison, but making in addition a considerable profit for the state.

GROUNDS.

The buildings are located on a tract of ten acres of ground in the City of Moundsville, fronting on Jefferson Avenue, and extending eastward between Eighth and Tenth Streets to Washington Avenue. In addition, the institution has a farm of 212 acres located about one mile from the prison, part used for pasture and part for trucking.

BUILDINGS.

The Administration building, including the north and south cell halls, takes up the entire Jefferson Avenue front, 682 feet. This building is of cut sandstone, formidable in appearance, with a lawn in front. The Administration building proper is four stories in height, and is occupied by the various offices, guards' rooms, warden's apartments, etc. The north and south cell halls contain a total of 840 modernly equipped steel cells. The building for females contains 36 similar cells.

The site of the buildings is inclosed by a solid wall of masonry, 25 feet high, 5 feet at the base and tapering somewhat toward the top, and surmounted at each of the corners by a guard tower. The stone wall extends around the two ends and the back of the grounds, the front of the building on Jefferson Avenue taking the place of the wall on that side. Within this inclosure are all the buildings, except the horse stables and the barn, and the buildings on the farm, some distance from the prison.

There are five large work-shops of brick, all three stories in height, except one. These shops are well ventilated and lighted and are steam heated.

The building used as the dining room and kitchen and chapel, 78x140 feet, is two stories in height. The chapel, on the second floor, is of ample capacity, seated with chairs, has a gallery and a large platform, and an excellent pipe organ.

Within the inclosure and entirely separated from the other buildings, is a new building occupied by the female prisoners, containing their cells, work-shops, matron's quarters, dining rooms, and kitchen, etc.

Other buildings are the hospital, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, green house and bakery.

VISITS.

December 26, 1912, Lakin; November 5, 1913, Lakin and Dawson; November 22, 1913, Lakin; February 27, 1914, Williamson; March 17, 1914, Lakin; April 18, 1914, Williamson; May 2, 1914, Lakin and Williamson; May 28, 1914, Williamson; June 23, 1914, Lakin; June 26, 1914, Williamson.

PAY ROLL.

Name	Position	Monthly Salary	Emoluments
M. L. Brown	Warden	\$250.00	Apartment and board for self and family.
J. E. Bloyd	Captain Guards	150.00	
R. M. Ayers	Clerk	110.00	Room.
R. A. Ashworth	Physician	175.00	
V. G. Echols	Chief Engineer	125.00	
M. O. Miller	Night Engineer	75.00	
Pearl B. Stultz	Stenographer	75.00	
Esther Pope	Matron	60.00	Board and room.
Elizabeth Ernst	Asst. Matron	50.00	
Rev. A. S. Arnett	Chaplain	50.00	
Rev. F. J. Flanagan	Catholic Chaplain	15.00	
J. W. Allen	Guard, Shop No. 1	75.00	
F. W. H. Baldwin	Guard, Stable	75.00	
A. L. Boggs	Guard, Commissary	75.00	
F. K. Burgy	Guard, Dining Room	75.00	
Green Burks	Guard, Shop No. 3	75.00	
George Beckett	Guard, Shop No. 5	75.00	
M. C. Barker	Guard, N. Hall, D. and Lock-out	75.00	
C. W. Boyles	Guard, Tower No. 2	75.00	
J. C. Brady	Guard, Shop No. 2	75.00	
Chester Bachman	Guard, Sub.	67.50	
G. W. Berry	Guard, Road Camp No. 1	50.00	
G. L. Carpenter	Guard, Shop No. 5	75.00	
William Charlton	Guard, S. Hall, D.	75.00	
A. J. Coleman	Guard, Shop No. 5	75.00	
Frank Cowl	Guard, Office Night Gate	75.00	
George Drake	Guard, Farm	60.00	Residence.
A. H. Evans	Guard, Shop No. 3	75.00	
J. M. Gray	Guard, Shop No. 4	75.00	
S. F. Garwood	Guard, Relief	75.00	
S. R. Harshberger	Guard, S. Hall N.	75.00	
W. C. High	Guard, Shop No. 1	75.00	
John Hill	Guard, Conductor, Postmaster, lockout	75.00	
James Holmes	Guard, Tower No. 3	75.00	
O. W. Hanliffan	Guard, Road Camp No. 1	50.00	
J. M. Howard	Guard, Shop No. 1	75.00	
J. E. Johnson	Guard, Tower No. 5	67.50	
C. R. Knight	Guard, Shop No. 2	75.00	
H. E. Keadle	Guard, Tower No. 5	67.50	
J. W. Long	Guard, Carpenter	75.00	
J. A. Layfield	Guard, Tower No. 3	67.50	
H. C. Love	Guard, Office Day Gate	75.00	
E. B. Montague	Guard, Tower No. 4	67.50	
O. Miller	Guard, Shop No. 1	75.00	
Church Marsh	Guard, Tower No. 4	67.50	
J. W. Maxwell	Guard, Tower No. 1	67.50	
G. W. Miller	Guard, Gardener	75.00	
A. McMurray	Guard, Day Patrol	75.00	
Frank Seamon	Guard, Tower No. 2	67.50	
Ernest Steed	Guard, Shop No. 4	75.00	
D. L. Swick	Guard, N. Patrol	75.00	
A. E. Strosnider	Guard, N. Hall N.	75.00	
Gay Sheets	Guard, Tower No. 1	67.50	
W. G. Sayles	Guard, Watchman	75.00	
R. L. Thompson	Guard, Wagon Gate	75.00	
W. T. Vickers	Guard, Shop No. 1	75.00	
H. O. Whitworth	Guard, State Shop	90.00	
H. F. Williams	Guard, Shop No. 1	75.00	
F. A. Wilkins	Guard, Road Camp No. 2	50.00	
William Bryson	Band Leader	25.00	
Genevieve Barth	Catholic Organist	1.00	
Emma Moore Scott	Organist	2.50	per day.
B. E. Hiatt	Chorister	2.50	per day.
Ross D. Brown	Guard, Sub.	2.00	per day.
J. W. Alexander	Guard, Sub.	2.00	per day.
Wesley Riggs	Guard, Sub.	2.00	per day.
Lee Gatts	Guard, Sub.	2.00	per day.
H. C. Hutchinson	Guard, Sub.	2.00	per day.

CURRENT EXPENSE AND PER CAPITA COST.

The following schedule shows the purposes for which the collections for current expense of West Virginia Penitentiary were expended for the fiscal year of nine months ending June 30, 1913, and the full fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, classified into 94 different items.

The amount expended for each item is shown, together with the per capita cost of each item. The average number of inmates for 1913 was 1,092, for 1914 was 1,171. The average number of employees for 1913 was 61, for 1914 was 66. The average net per capita earnings for 1913 were \$22.88, for 1914 were \$38.24.

FOR WHAT EXPENDED.	Expended 1913	Per Capita 1913	Expended 1914	Per Capita 1914
Beef (Fresh)	\$ 5,065.04	\$ 4.64	\$ 6,994.33	\$ 5.97
Pork (Fresh or Cured)	3,535.86	3.24	5,080.67	4.35
Poultry and Game	246.17	.23	431.18	.37
Fish and Oysters (Fresh and Canned)	149.53	.14	298.95	.25
Canned Meats	130.50	.13	76.65	.07
All Other Meats	3,000.17	2.75	2,243.39	1.92
Eggs	58.29	.05	212.31	.18
Butter	7.74	.01	10.54	.01
Oleomargarine	3,978.59	3.64	4,647.42	3.97
Lard	474.03	.45	1,088.54	1.01
Milk and Cream	8.00	.01	55.70	.05
Cheese	187.01	.17	311.92	.26
Flour	6,597.68	6.04	7,884.48	6.73
Meal	78.90	.07	388.83	.33
Crackers and Bread	16.21	.02	25.15	.02
Macaroni	52.29	.05	258.56	.21
Cereals	104.20	.10	116.51	.10
Sugar	1,562.72	1.43	1,975.59	1.69
Beans	1,489.18	1.37	2,256.81	1.93
Coffee and Tea	1,778.97	1.63	1,441.45	1.23
Potatoes	1,334.17	1.22	2,611.51	2.23
Canned Vegetables	768.37	.70	1,544.56	1.32
Fresh Vegetables	217.49	.20	312.87	.27
Canned Fruits	18.98	.02	120.27	.10
Fresh Fruits	504.29	.46	183.53	.16
Dried Fruits	400.00	.37	821.75	.70
Rice and Hominy	1,003.19	.92	1,297.75	1.11
Syrup	634.28	.58	1,043.62	.89
Salt	97.75	.09	194.95	.17
Spices	107.03	.10	81.06	.07
Vinegar	50.46	.05	74.60	.06
Yeast and Baking Powder	462.00	.42	619.83	.53
Other Food Supplies	41.84	.04	158.69	.13
Tobacco and Snuff	668.25	.61	925.52	.79
Soap, Gold Dust and Other Cleansers	1,640.41	1.50	2,322.88	1.98
Other Laundry Supplies	131.22	.12	238.83	.20
Laundry .....	.....	.....	6.93	.01
Tableware	57.76	.05	560.67	.48
Kitchen Utensils	32.25	.03	97.38	.08
Furniture and Carpets	143.14	.13	248.34	.21
Bedding	1,094.84	1.00	846.30	.72
Other Household Supplies	199.64	.18	163.01	.14
Brooms, Mops and Brushes	392.97	.36	495.67	.42
Toilet Paper	234.00	.22	312.00	.27
Disinfectants	118.99	.11	245.41	.21
Other Janitor Supplies	63.51	.06	.....	.....
Shoes	1,700.66	1.56	2,637.06	2.25
Other Clothing	6,234.36	5.71	8,335.22	7.12
Dry Goods and Notions Unclassi- fied	254.61	.24	310.50	.26

FOR WHAT EXPENDED.	Expended 1913	Per Capita 1913	Expended 1914	Per Capita 1914
Coal	\$ 5,062.19	\$ 4.64	\$ 6,054.00	\$ 5.17
Gas	1,975.96	1.72	2,897.50	2.47
Oil	288.56	.26	348.33	.30
Water and Ice	1,620.59	1.49	1,638.61	1.40
Telephone, Telegraph and Tolls.	379.63	.35	550.28	.47
Postage	594.82	.54	770.22	.66
Stationery and Office Supplies..	164.97	.15	858.76	.73
Reading Matter	38.14	.04	113.32	.09
Freight, Expressage and Drayage	590.13	.55	502.39	.43
Horses	750.00	.69	450.00	.38
Cattle	692.50	.63	475.90	.40
Hogs	1,960.34	1.80	3,497.09	2.98
All Other Live Stock .....	.....	.....	55.50	.05
Hay and Straw	752.18	.70	1,201.03	1.02
Grain	428.34	.40	644.06	.55
All Other Feed for Live Stock..	492.80	.46	637.71	.54
Seeds and Plants	205.61	.19	333.20	.28
Fertilizer	456.70	.42	680.90	.58
Agricultural Implements and Tools	2.05	.....	19.03	.02
Vehicles	140.00	.13	16.63	.01
Harness and Stable Supplies ...	135.69	.12	169.61	.14
Other Supplies for Farm and Garden	44.55	.04	142.93	.12
Shop Machinery and Tools	608.10	.56	474.10	.40
Gas and Electric Supplies	417.25	.38	454.48	.39
Engine Room Supplies	374.45	.34	746.75	.64
Plumbing Supplies	377.45	.34	.....	.....
Sewer Supplies .....	.75	.....	.....	.....
Repairs to Bldgs. and Fences ..	80.77	.07	.....	.....
Salaries (Regular)	40,550.05	37.13	55,668.31	47.54
Labor (Extra)	134.90	.12	136.20	.11
Travelling Expenses	261.65	.24	475.87	.41
Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	912.68	.84	1,259.74	1.08
Rent	700.00	.64	500.00	.43
School Supplies	67.06	.06	175.18	.15
Surgical Supplies	145.92	.13	198.86	.17
Medical Attendance .....	.....	.....	137.48	.11
Expenses of Road Camps .....	.....	.....	213.88	.18
Amusements and Religious Ser- vices	98.50	.09	248.50	.20
Miscellaneous	380.43	.35	328.90	.28
Funeral Expenses	52.92	.05	14.55	.01
Pistol Licenses	270.20	.26	.....	.....
Discharge of Prisoners	1,780.80	1.64	2,291.90	1.96
Miscellaneous Hardware	328.60	.30	478.22	.41
Rewards .....	.....	.....	285.90	.25
Tents .....	.....	.....	866.15	.74
TOTALS	\$111,493.50	\$ 102.09	\$149,630.74	\$ 127.78
Less Discount Deducted	393.19	.36	561.76	.48
Less Freight Deducted	87.60	.08	61.06	.05
Net Amount Expended	\$111,012.71	\$ 101.66	\$149,007.92	\$ 127.25
Moneys Collected.....	135,903.16	124.54	193,793.46	165.49
Net Gain to State	\$ 24,980.45	\$ 22.88	\$ 44,785.54	\$ 38.24

COMMENT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

Able-bodied prisoners, not sick, work nine hours a day in the shops, except Sundays and holidays. Their daily tasks are approved by the warden. When a man completes his daily task in the shop he is allowed to work on his own account, and is paid by the contractor at the same rate that the State is paid for his labor.

The institution is heated by steam and lighted by electricity, generated from the institution's own plant. The water is from wells bored within the inclosure. It is clear and wholesome. Two 100-horse-power gas engines, each directly connected to a 60 K. W. generator, have just been installed, which will greatly improve the lighting capacity and reduce the cost of power very much.

We agree pretty fully with the excellent reports of former Warden Brown, following. The purpose of punishment is to protect society; but if a man is put in prison for a period and at the end of that time is turned out a worse man than when he went in, society is not protected but menaced. Hence, all punishment should be of a reformatory nature. Most men who get into trouble, in prisons and out of them, do so from want of self control. To make a man better two things at least are necessary. First, a proper ideal; for "where there is no vision the people perish." Secondly, the will power to live up to his ideal. Strong will power without a proper ideal makes a bad man; the proper ideal without will power makes weak and flabby men. Relatively, only a few men in the penitentiary are criminals; and this is so partly for the reason that West Virginia has no great cities with their slum districts where criminals are made. The average prisoner in the West Virginia Penitentiary is amenable to good treatment.

Our penitentiary has long been well conducted and ranks among the best of the country. But there is still room for improvement. By your order some time since all corporal punishment has been abolished, and the prisoners have been granted the right to write letters to yourself and members of the governing board without being censored at the institution.

The warden points out in his report that while the colored population of the state is only 5.3 per cent. of the whole population, yet the colored prisoners in the penitentiary are 40 per cent. of the whole number of inmates. This should cause churches, philanthropists, and all of us to see that we have not been doing our duty toward the colored people. Do they get even-handed justice in our courts?

We think the prisoners are kept too long in their cells, and especially on Sunday. This is done largely to avoid hiring more guards and in order to keep down expenses. But this is not a good thing for the prisoners, and the institution ought to be conducted for their benefit, and their benefit should not be sacrificed to the small extra expense of hiring more guards.

The guard is a very important officer. He comes directly into contact with the prisoners. He ought to be a man of character and of absolute honesty. The average prisoner becomes pretty cunning. Naturally he

seeks to gain favors; and he tries out the guards in almost every conceivable way to obtain these favors. If the guard has a weakness the prisoner will find it out. In fact, there are among the prisoners some able men. Guards ought not to be employed until after a thorough examination, physically and otherwise, and they ought to be men of good character, moral and upright. They should be employed on a probation of, say, six months. All guards should have a course of study in practical penology, and they should be required to take examinations, and be promoted in accordance with the result of these examinations, and their compensation increased as they are promoted. If, after being tried six months, the new guard does not make good, he should be dismissed.

There ought to be employed at the institution a chaplain, not for a part of the time, but for all of the time. He should be, next to the captain of the guard, or even before him, the warden's right-hand man. He should be a man of large out-look, of proper disposition, one who loves his fellow-man, one who has the capacity and disposition to be a "big brother." His uplift work among the prisoners would simply be incalculable. The warden is a pretty busy man with the work of administration of the prison, which is a constant responsibility and burden. The chaplain cannot do the work that ought to be done by him by spending only a day or two in the week at the prison. It surely is not necessary to expatiate upon the importance of a high moral tone at the penitentiary, where we are trying to develop the higher and drive out the lower part of men's natures. If there is not such a tone and such a moral atmosphere about the penitentiary, it will fail miserably of its purpose.

And along this same line, there ought to be an abundance of good books and entertaining current publications. As the warden recommends, there should be better school facilities. The men should meet oftener together in their organizations, societies and meetings, and less time should be spent in their small cells; for while the cells are new and are of steel, they are of smaller area than the books tell us a man ought to have for breathing space. These new cells are a great improvement over the old stone ones, which were infested with vermin, and much smaller.

And this brings us again to another part of the warden's report, in which he states that he is compelled to put two men in many of the cells on account of having prisoners from the United States Government and more State prisoners than he has cells. Two men ought not to be put in one cell, especially in a cell too small for one man. Putting two men in one cell is apt to lead to unnamable practices, destructive both to health and morals.

The warden tells us that the fund earned by the prisoners for over-work amounts to \$20,000, and within the past year there was paid to out-going prisoners from this fund nearly \$16,000. It is well known that the penitentiary has been a source of considerable profit to the State, and that a considerable portion of it has been rebuilt and an excellent farm bought, as well as considerable money paid into the State treasury, within the past fifteen years, out of these profits. We agree with the warden that after the State is reimbursed from the labor of the prisoners for their

maintenance, the balance ought to go back to them to support their families or other dependents, and where the prisoner has none such, to be invested for his benefit when he goes out of the prison. Doubtless many men in the prison suffer greatly from their knowledge that their wives and children at home are suffering privation and want. After the State is reimbursed for the maintenance of the husband and father, surely the wife and children ought to have the excess. The women and children are the greatest sufferers after all, and this little relief ought not to be denied them. Moreover, it would have a most excellent effect upon the discipline of the men, because it would be just and because it would show that the authorities are kindly disposed toward them, and this knowledge of justice and sympathy for him is a powerful incentive to make a man stand erect on his feet.

We are in further accord with what Warden Brown says about the parole system. We agree with him that the warden should not be a member of that board; it should be a board of big, philanthropic men of good practical sense, who will serve not for the sake of the office or the compensation, but out of love for the work. Such men can be had. The pardon attorney should be secretary of the board and attend its meetings. He should be brought into personal contact with the prison and the prisoners. We are not quite sure that the parole of the prisoners should not be approved by the Governor; it is taken for granted that he would approve the individual cases recommended by the board for parole, unless there were good reasons to the contrary. There should be by all means, as recommended by Mr. Brown, a parole officer to go about and see the men on parole, strengthen and encourage them and otherwise look after their welfare. He also should be charged with the duty of looking after the welfare of the recently discharged prisoner, assist him to get employment and get on his feet. He also could look after the welfare of the families of the prisoners.

The inclosure about the prison is too small. It is pretty well filled up with buildings; there is not sufficient room for recreation grounds. These men should have a maximum of recreation consistent with proper discipline. Indeed, one of the best methods of enforcing good discipline is to give privileges and take them away as a means of punishment. We are impressed with the fact that there is not sufficient outdoor recreation at our State prison; and, as we have said, the men are confined for too much of the time in their cells.

PRISONERS ON PUBLIC ROADS.

Chapter 41 of the Acts of 1913 provides for the leasing of prisoners from the penitentiary to the counties to work on the county roads. This subject is pretty fully discussed by Mr. Brown, and he incorporates nearly all the rules and regulations adopted by the State Board of Control concerning the matter. Prisoners are now working on the roads in three counties, namely, Pleasants, Berkeley and Kanawha. The scheme seems to be a success. It is a good thing for the prisoner and it is a good thing for the county. Many counties supposed that these prisoners would be

furnished to them free, but the law does not so provide. It provides that the prisoners shall be supported as they have been heretofore, that is by their own labor. As the Legislature made no appropriation for their support otherwise, it certainly did not intend that they should be furnished to the counties free of cost, for if so there would be no means of supporting them. The law needs amendment. It provides that no fewer than ten prisoners shall be furnished to a county. This board does not furnish less than twenty. This number is too small, because the overhead expense is too great. Not less than fifty should go out to any county. The overhead expense of keeping fifty men in camp would be very little greater than keeping ten men. We fixed 75 cents a day as the compensation, and nine hours for a day's work. Seventy-five cents does not cover the cost to the State, especially where the number of men is only twenty-five, and no county has contracted with us for more than twenty-five. The law should be thoroughly revised, because it is not clear in several of its provisions. It is recommended that the State furnish these men free of cost to work on leading State roads. The difficulty in doing this may arise from the fact that all of the counties will be taxed to support the prisoners and only a few counties will get any benefit, at least directly, from such a scheme. It might be better in adopting any plan to provide that the county in which the prisoners work should pay, if not all the expense of their maintenance and something besides for them, at least a portion. We think the reasons are obvious why this would be a better plan than to furnish them entirely free.

This seems to be the proper place to remark that we are likely in the very near future to be confronted with the problem of finding employment for these prisoners. The lower house of Congress has passed and there is pending in the Senate of the United States a bill making it unlawful to transport prison-made goods in interstate commerce. As all the goods turned out by the contractors for the labor of our prisoners must be sold in other states, or at least the greater part of them, this would wipe out the contract system in our penitentiary and make it necessary to provide other employment for the prisoners. It is unthinkable that we would keep them in idleness. That would be "cruel and inhuman punishment." More than one-half of the States have abolished the contract labor system and prohibited the sale of prison-made goods in the state, and they naturally do not want such goods shipped into the state from other states and sold therein. And it does not seem that it should be done. The basis of the objection to the sale of prison-made goods is that it brings these products in competition with the products of free labor. But every man who works and produces anything useful or necessary comes into competition with every other man who produces the same or like thing; and so the problem is to eliminate the evils of competition between convict labor and free labor as much as possible, because, as has been said, convicts can not be kept in idleness. It appears that there are no manufactured articles which could be made in the prison which the State would consume in sufficient quantities to justify, as a business proposition, the making of such in the prison for State use only.

The State can buy shoes, clothing, furniture and other things it uses cheaper than it can make them in the prison, because of the comparatively small amount used.

One source of relief from this problem is the working of the prisoners on the roads, preparing road material, and the like; and another source is farming. Warden Brown thinks we ought to have 500 acres of farming land at the prison. We think we should add a cipher to that number and make it 5,000. But all the land need not necessarily be at the prison. It might be in separate tracts, and the men kept on these tracts in farm colonies. Now, the advantages of farming are many. It is healthful work. The State is a large consumer of the products of the soil. What the State would not consume is always saleable at good prices, and the matter of competition with free labor would be *nil*. The State is able to command the capital necessary for intensive farming, and with no labor problem it could be made a profitable industry. One objection might be raised that there would be insufficient work in the winter; but we think there is little in this objection.

Under a considerable part of the farm at the prison there is fine coal. We recommend that an act be passed authorizing the mining of this coal on royalty.

FINANCIAL REPORT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing Amounts Recommended to be returned to the State Treasury, 1912, Which Amounts were returned as Recommended.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS	Balance September 30, 1912	Amount Returned to State Treas- ury Unex- pended	Balance October 1, 1912
Appropriation to City of Moundsville for sewer..	\$14,649.00	\$14,649.00	.....
TOTALS.....	\$14,649.00	\$14,649.00	.....

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS	Balance September 30, 1912	Amount Returned to State Treas- ury Unex- pended	Balance October 1, 1912
General Fund	\$68,987.65	\$68,987.65	.....
TOTALS.....	\$68,987.65	\$68,987.65	.....
GRAND TOTALS.....	\$83,636.65	\$83,636.65	.....

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

TABLE NO. 2.

From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1913.

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS	Balance October 1, 1912	Moneys Collected by State Board of Control 1913	Total Amount Available 1913	Disburse- ments 1913	Balance June 30, 1913
Current Expense	\$135,993.16	\$135,993.16	\$114,234.78	\$ 21,758.38
TOTALS.....	\$135,993.16	\$135,993.16	\$114,234.78	\$ 21,758.38

TABLE NO. 3.

From July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914.

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS	Balance July 1, 1913	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1914	Total Amount Available 1914	Disburse- ments 1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Current Expense ..	\$ 21,758.38	\$193,793.46	\$215,551.84	\$157,254.47	\$ 58,297.37
TOTALS.....	\$ 21,758.38	\$193,793.46	\$215,551.84	\$157,254.47	\$ 58,297.37

TABLE NO. 4.

From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1914.

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS	Balance October 1, 1912	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1913-1914	Total Amount Available 1913-1914	Disburse- ments 1913-1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Current Expense	\$329,586.62	\$329,586.62	\$271,289.25	\$ 58,297.37
TOTALS.....	\$329,586.62	\$329,586.62	\$271,289.25	\$ 58,297.37

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

The uncertainty as to being able to employ the prisoners at remunerative labor as heretofore, makes it necessary that the Legislature should make an appropriation for the penitentiary. We also recommend that there be an appropriation made to buy additional land and put up buildings on it, as above suggested. If the appropriations for current expenses or for repairs and improvements are not needed, of course, they will not be spent. We therefore recommend as follows:

	Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1916	Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1917.
Current General Expense.....	\$140,000.00	\$140,000.00
Repairs and Improvements	10,000.00	10,000.00

PROFESSIONAL REPORT OF M. L. BROWN, WARDEN.

On October 1, 1912, the beginning of this biennial period, the number of prisoners confined in the penitentiary was 1,128. During this period of 21 months, 716 have been received from the state courts, 157 have been received from U. S. courts, 13 have been received from military courts, 2 have been returned for violating pardons, 8 have been returned for violating paroles and 1 escape has been returned, 541 have been discharged after completing their sentences, 114 have been released on parole, 82 have received conditional pardons, 5 have been executed, 3 have been transferred to reformatories, 1 was returned for new trial and 1 is out as a witness, 6 have been adjudged insane and transferred to insane asylums, 14 United States prisoners have been paroled, 1 received a pardon, 2 have escaped and 21 have died, leaving a prison population at the close of the biennial period of 1,234. The average population for the biennial period was 1,145. The colored population at the close of the period is 501, or 40 per cent. of the whole population, while the per cent. of colored population of the State, according to the U. S. Census of 1910, was only 5.3 per cent. The number of life prisoners at the close of the period is 173. The number of U. S. prisoners on June 30, 1914, is 124.

RECEPTION OF PRISONERS.

Upon his arrival at the institution, the prisoner is at once enrolled and given a serial number. He is then required to bathe, given a hair cut and shaved, dressed in prison uniform and placed in the second grade. This grade is indicated by a plaid suit. If the prisoner's conduct is good for six months, he is promoted to the first grade and clothed in a suit of cadet gray. However, if his conduct was not good, he would not be advanced, and should his behavior be bad, he would be reduced to third grade and placed in prison stripes, which he would be compelled to wear until he showed by his conduct that he was worthy of advancement. Soon after a prisoner arrives and has been received as stated, he is given a careful examination by the prison physician. All defects are noted and a complete record is kept of the examination. He is afterward measured by the prison clerk, in accordance with the Bertillon system. A complete record is made showing his nativity, color, parentage, antecedents, habits, domestic relations, religious affiliations, educational attainments and previous prison record, if any. A photograph is also made showing both front and side view of the face, and filed with the record. If the prisoner is able bodied, he is assigned to one of the factories operated within the prison and is required to perform nine hours labor each day, except Sunday and holidays.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the institution, as affecting both employees and inmates, has been steadily improved during the biennial period. With few exceptions the conduct of the prisoners has been excellent. More privileges have been granted than ever before. The last form of corporal punishment has been abolished. The most severe punishment now inflicted is confinement in a cell, partially darkened, the prisoner at the same time

being required to subsist on a meagre diet for a few days. In some extreme cases, the prisoner is required to stand during work hours without tension. The discipline of any institution of this kind must necessarily be strict, but at the same time, it should be humane. The rules are easily understood and not difficult to observe. The substance of all the rules is as follows: That the inmate must attend to his own business strictly, be faithful at his work, keep his cell and person neat and clean, and always act in a quiet and orderly manner. My opinion, previously held, that men respond more readily to kind treatment than they do to harsh measures, has been fully confirmed by my prison experience. The reward of "Good Time" allowance, the enactment of the parole law, the judicious use of the pardoning power and the giving of special privileges for good conduct has done more to improve prison discipline than all the tortures ever inflicted. It has always been my practice to appeal to the higher nature of the prisoner and never to browbeat or degrade him. The inmates are accorded more privileges and the discipline is easier than in any similar institution I have ever visited. Many individuals in prison, as well as some of the outside world, are discouraged through the baneful influence of monotony. Prison life at best is monotonous. The modern prison should provide more forms of amusement and entertainment, more of the real currents of normal life than is now customary, or in most instances possible on account of inadequate facilities. It is the opinion of some persons who have studied this subject, that modern prison methods have already gone too far in this direction. While the sentimentalist has gone to the extreme in the opposite direction, some have even gone so far as to express the opinion that we should do away with locks and bars and prison walls. The practical prison management, however, lies between these two extremes. On this basis we must develop principles of reformation which will aid the man who has fallen to regain his foothold and to become able to meet the conditions of actual life upon his release from prison.

DISCHARGE OF PRISONERS.

When a prisoner's term has expired and the day comes for his final discharge, he is given a complete new outfit of citizen's clothes of good material, and if in the winter time, an overcoat is also furnished. Transportation is paid him to the county from which he was sent, and in addition, he is given a cash allowance of \$3.00, which sum is entirely too small. If the prisoner does not have the funds himself and has not had the opportunity of earning money while in prison, he should be given at least \$10.00 upon discharge. With only a small allowance of \$3.00, he must secure employment in a very few days or else resort to begging or stealing.

OVERTIME MONEY.

Comparatively few prisoners are discharged who do not have even more than \$10.00 in cash. Under the system of work in the shops, when the prisoner performs more than the allotted task assigned, he is paid by the contractor, at the same rate the State receives for his labor. The prison-

ers earn for themselves an average of more than \$2,500.00 per month or more than \$30,000.00 per year. Many prisoners aid materially in supporting dependent families and they are encouraged to do so. They are also permitted to purchase groceries and various items of clothing, once each month from these earnings. In order to further benefit the prisoners, these grocery supplies are now being furnished by the management at wholesale rates and furnished at cost. The prisoners are not encouraged to spend this money for any purpose except to support their families. This fund has been gradually growing until it has reached \$20,000.00. When I assumed charge of the institution, it was about \$10,000.00. With the exception of a moderate working balance, this fund is deposited in banks on interest bearing time certificates. The interest received has been used in various ways for the benefit of the prisoners. Some has been used in providing lectures and entertainments, some has been used in assisting prisoners who live in distant states to reach home when discharged, and some assistance has also been given to needy families of worthy prisoners. During the last six months interest has been paid to all prisoners having an account of \$50.00 or more. During this biennial period of twenty-one months, fifteen thousand three hundred and ninety-four dollars and ninety-one cents (\$15,394.91) have been paid prisoners on discharge from this fund.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.

The regular Chapel service, lasting one hour, is held every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. This service is compulsory upon all inmates unless excused for satisfactory reasons. The service consists of an organ prelude, singing, scripture reading and prayer, closing with a sermon by the Chaplain. Music is a strong feature of our Chapel service. The Chapel is supplied with a good pipe organ; Mrs. Emma Moore Scott is the organist, and under the efficient leadership of Mr. Blanchard E. Hiatt, excellent results are obtained in congregational singing. Rev. A. S. Arnett has been the regular Protestant Chaplain during the past year. Rev. F. J. Flanagan has continued looking after those of the Roman Catholic faith with fidelity and attention, and has preached once each month to the entire body of prisoners.

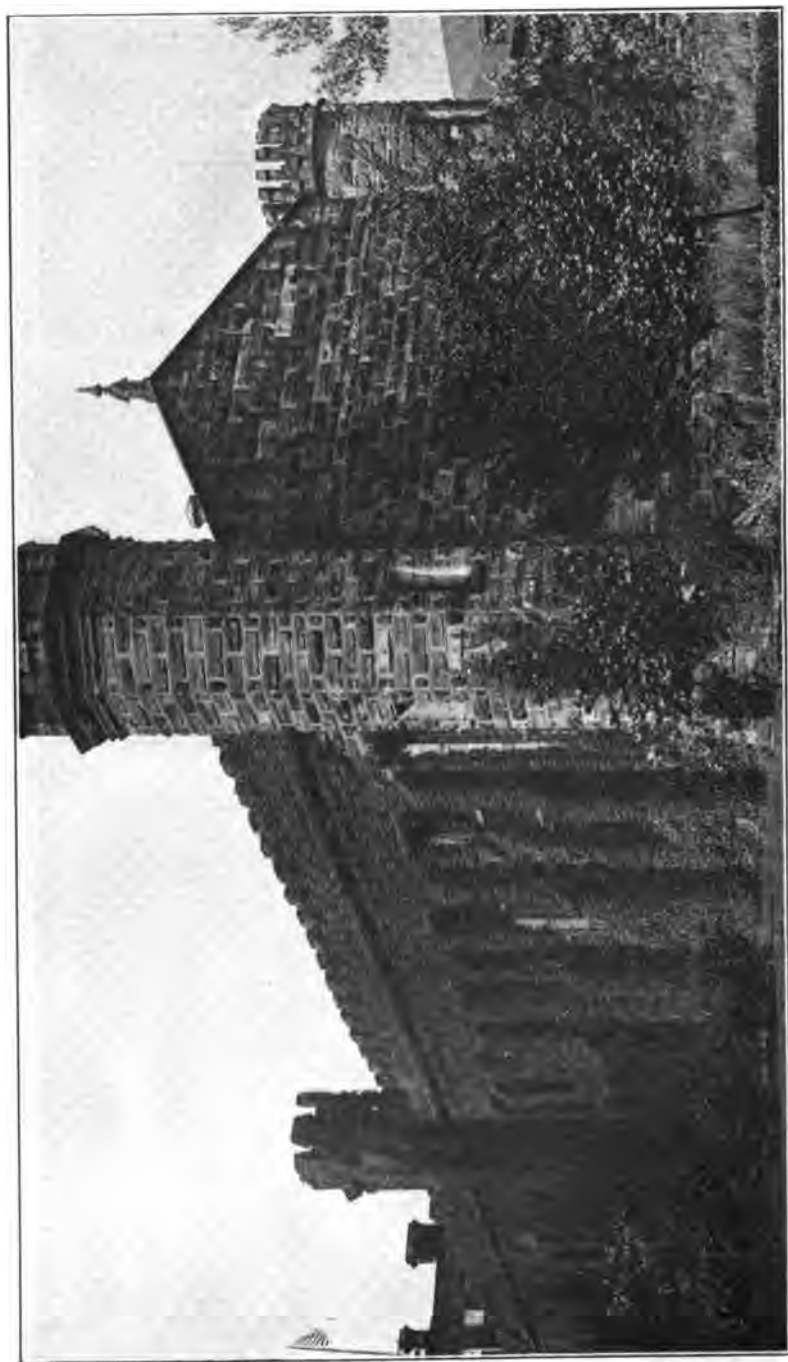
The Sunday School, under the voluntary leadership of Mr. C. E. Woodburn, has continued to grow in interest and attendance. In this work Mr. Woodburn has been ably assisted by Mrs. Emma Moore Scott, the organist, who also teaches a class. Classes are also taught by several other well disposed citizens of Moundsville.

The organization known as the Volunteer Prison League, founded by Mrs. Maude Ballington Booth, meets once each month on Sunday afternoon. This is a voluntary organization, with a membership of about 550. At these meetings, interesting programs are rendered and much good is accomplished.

For a more comprehensive and detailed report of the religious features, I herewith submit as a part of my report, the complete report of Rev. A. S. Arnett, Chaplain, with the conclusions drawn as the result of his work.



CELL BLOCK, WEST VIRGINIA PENITENTIARY.



END OF PRISON WALL, WEST VIRGINIA PENITENTIARY.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

I herewith present my First Annual Report as Prison Chaplain, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1914.

I entered upon the duties of this position November 1, 1913, and, while the work differs very much from the regular work of the ministry, I have found great pleasure in laboring among the inmates of the institution for their moral and spiritual uplift, and, I believe, with a fair measure of success.

During this time many have expressed a desire to live a better life, and a goodly number have professed faith in the Lord Jesus Christ as their personal Savior.

Chapel services have been conducted each Sabbath morning by the Chaplain, or by someone else. At these services the claims of the gospel of Christ have been urged, and without exception, the listeners have been respectful and attentive, and we hope and pray that the seed sown may produce a rich harvest in the lives of those who from time to time have thus waited upon the ministry of the word.

The music, under the leadership of the Chorister, Blanchard E. Hiatt, has been a great inspiration, and necessarily productive of much good.

The Sunday School, under the superintendency of C. E. Woodburn, has been a great success. The average attendance for the year was about three hundred and fifty (350), and even during the hot weather, the attendance has seldom dropped below three hundred (300).

The Volunteer Prison League is another potent force for good. Mrs. Emma Moore Scott is the very efficient president, and the meetings, which are held once a month, are always interesting and helpful. The present membership is five hundred and twenty-eight (528).

There are about seven thousand (7,000) volumes in the prison library. About three hundred (300) volumes were added the past year. During the year more than twenty-eight thousand (28,000) volumes were read by the prisoners, and, as only five hundred (500) or six hundred (600) avail themselves of the privileges of the library, that would make an average of nearly fifty (50) volumes to each prisoner for the year. Fiction seems to have the lead, but about twenty-five per cent. (25%) of the books read are on religious subjects—not a bad showing.

During my incumbency I have interviewed more than a thousand men—many of them I have seen more than once, and some of them several times. In these interviews, I have endeavored to secure such information in regard to the former life, habits, environments and family history of these men as would aid me in my labors for their moral and spiritual benefit. I have devoted much time to this kind of work, and I have found it both interesting and profitable. Apparently nearly all these men crave the opportunity of explaining to the Chaplain how they happened to get into prison, and I have listened to them patiently and sympathetically, with the result that they apparently felt they had a friend and sympathizer in the Chaplain, and the Chaplain had a better understanding of the real character and disposition of the man he was trying to help, and a deeper interest in his welfare. These interviews have disclosed

the fact that seventy-three per cent. (73%) of these men were reared in homes where both parents were professedly religious, and, of the others, more than eleven per cent. (11%) were reared in homes where one parent was religious, and I am loath to believe that even a majority of them are real criminals at heart. In most instances the young man left home for the very laudable purpose of carving out his future, but unwarned as to the perils that lie along his pathway and the blandishments of evil and designing individuals, he fell an easy victim to the seductive influences of evil. Once in the toils of the law, he was deeply humiliated, and now, incarcerated in prison, his mind naturally goes back to his early training, and the Christian worker usually finds him deeply concerned about his spiritual condition.

The influence of prison life is not always conducive to the development of the highest type of Christian character, and yet numbers of these men are devotedly religious, and many more "groaning so to be."

Language is inadequate to express my feelings of gratitude to the management for the encouragement and help I have had in my labors among the inmates of this institution. I have always found the Warden and the Captain of the Guards interested in anything that would in any way contribute to the moral benefit of any prisoner, and the guards, without exception, have been very courteous and helpful.

In my confidential interviews with more than a thousand men, representing all types of character, I did not find more than fifty who seemed inclined to "knock" at the management, and I found fewer than a dozen men who had any word of criticism for either the Warden or the Captain of the Guards, and invariably the criticism was because of some failure in connection with the prisoner's application for either a parole or a pardon. Some of them hold to the erroneous idea that the determination of such matters is largely with these officials.

With few exceptions, I also noted the fact that there seems to be a general feeling of amity between prisoners and guards.

While there is no laxness in the enforcement of prison rules, the splendid discipline that has placed this institution among the leading institutions of its kind in the nation, is the result of a willing conformity to prison rules on the part of prisoners, out of respect for those in authority over them, rather than an autocratic enforcement on the part of the management, and this sane, humane conduct of the affairs of the institution appeals to the better nature of the inmates, awakening the latent elements of manhood and womanhood within them, rendering the task of the Christian worker among them much easier than it would otherwise have been.

Some facts of more or less importance might be given in this connection, for the consideration of those who are interested in the work of reducing crime to the minimum on the outside.

Of one thousand men interviewed, sixteen per cent. can neither read nor write; thirty-four per cent. can merely read and write; thirty-nine per cent. had not advanced beyond the fifth or sixth grade, when they dropped out of school; less than three per cent. were in high school; while of the one thousand men interviewed, only seven are college graduates.

I also discovered that most of the men who failed to attend school while growing up now desire the opportunity of attending the prison school, and not a few men have learned to read and write since they came here.

Many of these men grew to manhood in this State since our compulsory school law came into existence. It looks very much like something ought to be done to make that law more effective. If parents are not sufficiently interested to keep their children in school, the State should take the matter in hand and compel attendance.

The immediate causes of downfall of the most of these men who went wrong were liquor and lust of gambling,—in some instances all contributing to the downfall of the same person,—but the enforcement of our new law against the sale of liquor in our commonwealth will eliminate the chief source of crime, and any community ought to have sufficient interest in its young men to protect them against the other evils.

It is incumbent upon us to do what we can for the reformation of the fellow who has gone wrong, but it is far better to save the young man from the stigma of a criminal record by enacting and enforcing laws for his protection and safety.

I thank you for your counsel and encouragement in my work.

PRISON SCHOOL.

School is maintained at the penitentiary five evenings in the week from five o'clock until seven o'clock during eight months in the year. This school is in charge of an officer superintendent. There are accommodations for about 140 pupils, requiring the services of fifteen teachers. We have always been able to secure enough volunteers from among the inmates to perform this teaching. Some well trained and proficient teachers are often obtained.

The pupils are selected from those who are illiterate, or most nearly so, having in view also those whose terms will soon expire. We aim to give the rudiments of an education to every prisoner who has not had advantages of school.

The results obtained in the school are highly satisfactory. Much interest is manifested, and there are always more applicants than can be accommodated. We now include in our course of study the subjects of Reading, Writing, Spelling, Arithmetic, Geography, U. S. History and Civil Government.

There should be additional school facilities provided for the benefit of those who have already obtained the rudiments of an education, but desire to further improve themselves while in prison. In addition to our regular school, a number of prisoners have been permitted to take courses in correspondence schools.

With the facilities at our command, every encouragement possible is given for the mental improvements of the prisoners.

PRISON LABOR.

The statutes of our State provide for the contract labor system. Under this system the contracts for labor are awarded to the highest bidders who are considered desirable persons or firms for such purpose and who operate such industries as are best suited for such labor. During this biennial period, one contract has been renewed for the usual term of five years. The rate on this contract has been increased from fifty-two cents to seventy cents per day. One contractor, employing 275 men, pays seventy-five cents per day; three contracts, calling for 300 prisoners, pay seventy cents each per day and one contract calling for 450, pays sixty-five cents per day. The last contract will expire in the near future, when it is expected that the rate on this one will also be increased. The different articles manufactured in this prison are men's trousers, shirts, brooms, whips and brass bed trimmings. A small amount of embroidery and some underwear are also made here.

From the product of our labor under this system, we have been able to maintain the penitentiary without any cost to the taxpayers of the State and have also earned and turned over to the State Treasury on an average of about \$3,000.00 per month, or more than \$60,000.00 for this biennial period of 21 months. During the three and one-half years of my term of office, in addition to maintaining the institution and making many repairs and improvements, including a small purchase of real estate and building a new work shop, there has been a net profit to the State of more than \$120,000.00. This record, I believe, to be unequaled in this or any other State.

Within recent years, considerable opposition has developed against the system of contract labor. There has been much agitation on the subject, both in State Legislatures and also in the National Congress. About one-half of the States of the Union have abolished the system. Congress has also passed laws against its use in the Federal Prisons. Bills have also passed the lower branch of Congress seeking to abolish it in the different States, by restricting inter-state shipments.

The opposition to the contract labor system comes chiefly from two sources. Organized labor claims that it brings the prison labor in unfair competition with free labor. The competing manufacturer contends that it enables the prison contractor to place his goods and wares on the market at a price that is unfair to him.

It is not my purpose either as an individual or as a prison official to defend any particular system of prison labor. It must be said that the contract system has worked well in West Virginia. It also may be stated that in no State where what is known as the "State Use System" is exclusively in vogue, has it been possible to maintain the institution without appropriations from the Legislature. In the State of New York, where this system has been in use for ten years, it has not been possible to earn 50% of the cost of maintenance.

It seems to me that the first proposition to be considered in relation to this matter, is the welfare of the prisoner himself. I believe in doing those things which are necessary and proper for the reformation of the criminal.

There is nothing more harmful to a convict—to any human being—than to be kept in idleness. Probably the next most harmful thing is to compel him to labor at something that does not result in any profit, mere physical labor that does not produce anything.

He should be required to labor under such system as will enable him to pay for his support and maintenance while in prison, and also if possible render some assistance to those dependent upon him at home. I cannot conceive of any profitable labor at which prisoners could be employed that would not in some way come in competition with free labor. Where a profit is made, over and above the cost of maintaining the institution, such as in our State, I am firmly convinced that this profit should go to the support of the prisoner's family, if he has one and if he has no family, it should be paid him upon his release. The convict should not be exploited.

Recently the prisoners themselves have contributed to a fund known as the "Family Relief Fund." From such a voluntary fund only a small number can be helped, but already some very deserving cases have been given relief. Only those coming directly in touch with such matters can have any proper conception of the distress and suffering endured by the families of many of the prisoners. As I stated in my first report, a little assistance from the State, wisely administered, would in a large measure alleviate these sufferings and probably prevent further crime and prostitution in the future. It would also in my judgment make a better citizen of the prisoner when he is released. He would then feel that the State was not his enemy, but his friend.

There are some difficulties in framing a practical law on this subject, yet after careful study, I am of the opinion that such a law can be made practicable. The States of Minnesota and Ohio, and possibly some others, have already passed such laws and are obtaining good results.

CONVICTS ON PUBLIC ROADS.

An act of the Legislature of 1913, provides for the employment of convicts from the state penitentiary on the public roads of the state, upon such terms and conditions as may be arranged between the State Board of Control and the various county courts desiring such labor. The following rules and regulations have been adopted by the State Board of Control:

Any county court desiring convicts to work on roads, under the provisions of Chapter 41 of the Acts of the Legislature of West Virginia of 1913, should proceed as follows:

1. Pass an order describing the road it is proposed to construct or improve, and requesting therein the Chief Road Engineer to view the same and prepare plans, specifications and estimates of the cost of the work. A copy of this order, certified by the Clerk of the Court, will be a sufficient application. See Section 12 of said Chapter 41. On receiving from the Chief Road Engineer the blank mentioned in that section, the court should cause the same to be filled up carefully and returned to the said Chief Engineer. On receiving from him the plans, specifications and estimates, the court will then decide whether it will proceed with

the work in accordance with such plans and specifications. See Section 2. If the court decides to proceed, it will pass an order, reciting the former order and application to the Chief Road Engineer, and containing a definite description of the road; stating that plans, specifications and estimates of cost had been received from the Chief Road Engineer; and describing the character of the work to be done, naming the materials to be used, and the estimate of the cost, as received from the Chief Road Engineer; and will enter into written agreement with the State Road Bureau, as provided in Section 2. The court is now ready to apply to the State Board of Control for convicts.

2. Such application will be made on a blank furnished by the State Board of Control, and signed in duplicate—one copy for the board and one copy for the court. See Section 2. The application will be accompanied by a certified copy of the last named order of the court and of the agreement with the State Road Bureau. If the application is accepted by the State Board of Control, the board and the court will enter into a written agreement accordingly and as prescribed in said Chapter 41.

3. A period of thirty days from the date of the execution of the contract will be allowed the warden of the penitentiary for making necessary preparations and transporting convicts and camp equipment to location of work. For the present year of 1914, convicts will not be sent to work on roads before the first day of May.

4. Only such convicts will be selected for work on the public roads as have eighteen months or less of their term remaining to serve.

5. All convicts will be placed on honor and trust, and shall be in charge of guards without arms; and as an incentive to good behavior each convict so employed on the roads shall be entitled to an additional good time allowance of five days per month for such good behavior.

6. It is preferred to place the convicts in camps of from 25 to 50 men, and contracts for labor of that number will be given preference; and in no case will contract be entered into for labor of fewer than ten convicts.

7. The term of each contract shall be one year, with provision for renewal of contract on application of court and approval of board.

8. The county will pay for the labor of such convicts at the rate of seventy-five (75) cents per convict per day, nine hours to constitute a day's work, and in proportion for any fractional part of such day.

9. The warden of the penitentiary will furnish necessary camp equipment, food, clothing and guards for the convict road force, and provide transportation for convicts from penitentiary to place of work, and return to penitentiary.

10. The county court will provide needed medical attendance for the convicts during the term of the contract, as provided by Section 24 of Chapter 41 of the Acts of 1913.

11. The county court will furnish all necessary free men, such as teamsters (where "trusties" cannot be used) and foremen. All such free men shall be persons of good character, and not addicted to drunkenness or the use of profane language; they shall have no communication or intercourse with the convicts, except such as is made necessary by the

nature of their employment and the exigencies of the work; neither they or any other persons shall have any dealings whatever with convicts, nor give to any convict any article or thing whatever, without the previous approval of the guard in charge. They shall treat convicts with respect, and use no insulting language to them. Any such free men who fail to observe the foregoing provisions shall be taken off the work.

12. No visitors or unemployed persons will be permitted on or about the work or in or about the convicts' camp or quarters, except by permission of the guard. No person shall bring about the work or the camp, any intoxicant or opiate; nor, except by permission of the guard, have any dealings with any convict, nor give nor sell to any of them any article or thing whatever.

13. The county court will furnish all material, tools and machinery necessary for the work to be performed, and all teams necessary for work on roads and for transporting convicts from camp to work and return to camp.

14. The county court will provide sufficient work to keep said convicts continuously employed, except Sundays and legal holidays; and failure so to do shall not relieve the court from payment of the stipulated contract price for labor during the period in which work is not so furnished.

15. The guard in charge of the convict road force will decide when the weather is too inclement to work same on the roads; and the court shall not be required to pay for the time said force is unemployed for such reason.

16. If by reason of discharge or illness of convicts, or for any other reason, the warden is unable to furnish the full number of men provided for in any contract, the county court will pay for the labor of only such number as are furnished.

17. Payment for labor of convicts will be made by the county court on or before the 15th day of each month for the work performed during the preceding month.

18. No convict will be assigned to work in his native county, or in the county from which he was committed.

Pursuant to this act of the Legislature and in compliance with the foregoing rules, two road camps have already been established and are now in successful operation. One camp is located in Pleasants County, near the town of St. Marys, and the other camp is located near Inwood in Berkeley County. The first camp is composed of 33 prisoners, 30 working on the roads and 3 are required to do the necessary work about the camp. The camp in Berkeley County is composed of 23 prisoners, 20 are employed on the roads and 3 are needed to perform the work about the camp. Each camp is furnished with two guards, one who looks after the management of the camp and transacts all the business pertaining thereto, and the other officer guards the men while at work. The men thus far placed in road camps are put upon their honor and the guards are unarmed. The results so far have been satisfactory. The county authorities have been well pleased with the work performed and the officers have been pleased with the conduct of the prisoners. I am sure that our present

system of sending small groups of men to widely separated counties cannot be made a financial success. The necessary expense of transportation and maintenance is too great. The expense of guarding the men and the equipment is almost as much for 20 men as it would be for 75. It seems to me the better way would be for the State to establish certain state roads, extending east and west and north and south through the State, and then if it is desired, to use prison labor on the roads, larger numbers could be taken out and worked in a much more economical manner. I am only in favor of working such prisoners on the roads as can be placed upon honor. I am opposed to the use of the ball and chain or shackles. I have no faith in reforming a prisoner in such a manner. In my judgment about 20% of our prison population could be trusted in this manner. Difficulties will be encountered in the winter season in our state. Much time must necessarily be lost on account of inclement weather. It may be found possible to operate brick kilns and stone quarries in the winter time at some convenient points in the state, and thereby give steady employment during the rough season.

The statute providing that only \$50.00 per month be paid guards in road camps works a hardship and should be repealed. It is very difficult to procure men for that sum. The officers already in charge of these camps accepted the positions through loyalty to the institution and the State. They were all receiving more money and working shorter hours when on duty at the penitentiary. Guards in charge of road camps should receive the same pay as those on duty at the penitentiary.

PAROLE LAW.

West Virginia was one of the first states in the Union to put in operation a parole law. This law has been in force some ten or twelve years, and has been uniformly successful.

During the last biennial period the Parole Board considered 357 applications. Of this number, 131 applications were recommended to the Governor; from this number the Governor paroled 114. During this time 8 have been returned to the penitentiary for violation of their paroles. The total number now on parole is 112. The conduct of about 93 per cent. of the men paroled has been good, fully demonstrating the wisdom and propriety of the parole law.

The operation of this law has also been a great factor towards securing good discipline in the prison, as only those with a good prison record are considered eligible for parole.

Under our law there are two classes of prisoners who are eligible for parole, one class being all those who have received indeterminate sentences; the other class includes all those who have received more than the minimum sentence prescribed by law. In my judgment entirely too few of our prisoners receive indeterminate sentences. Our judges have never taken this law very seriously and comparatively few prisoners are received here with indeterminate sentences. In some states, of late years, nearly all sentences, with the exception of life sentences, are for an indeterminate number of years, notably in the State of Ohio.

Realizing that the provisions of this law are not as fully understood as they should be, I herewith submit as a part of this report the statute under which the parole law is operated, together with the rules and regulations that have been adopted for carrying out its provisions.

SECTION 4682, CODE OF 1906.

The Governor shall have authority, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to issue a parole or permit to go at large, to any convict who now is, or hereafter may be, imprisoned in the penitentiary of this State, under sentence other than a life sentence, who may have served the minimum term provided by law for the crime for which he was convicted, and who has not previously served two terms of imprisonment in any penal institution for felony.

Every convict, while on parole, shall remain in the legal custody and under control of the Governor, and shall be subject at any time to be taken back within the enclosure of the penitentiary for any reason that shall be satisfactory to the Governor, and at his sole discretion; and full power to re-take and return any such paroled convict to the penitentiary is hereby expressly conferred upon the Governor, whose written order, when attested by the Secretary of State, shall be a sufficient warrant, authorizing all officers named therein to return to actual custody in the penitentiary any such paroled convict, and it is hereby made the duty of all officers to execute said order the same as an ordinary criminal process.

This act shall not be construed to operate in any sense as a release of any convict paroled under its provisions, but simply as a permit granted to such convict to go without the enclosure of the penitentiary, and while so at large he shall be deemed to be serving out the sentence imposed upon him by the court, and shall be entitled to good time the same as if he were confined in the penitentiary.

1. It shall be the duty of the warden to keep a full and accurate record of each convict confined in the penitentiary who may be eligible to parole. This record shall contain, as far as practicable, his conduct, demeanor, diligence at labor, physical condition and mental improvement while in prison. The warden shall classify the convicts in the penitentiary in three grades: First, or highest; second, or intermediate; and third, or lowest. He shall prepare the necessary regulations by which they may be advanced to the first grade. No application for parole will be received except from convicts who are in the first grade.

2. The Governor shall designate two persons, who, together with the warden of the penitentiary, shall constitute the Board of Parole. The warden shall be president, and the clerk of the penitentiary shall be secretary of the board. No application for parole shall be passed upon by the board except when the warden and one other member are present. No recommendations shall be forwarded to the Governor unless made by the warden and one other member of the board. The Board of Parole shall hold regular meetings in the office of the warden on the first Tuesday of each month.

3. Each applicant shall cause to have published at least once a week for two successive weeks, in some newspaper published in the County in

which he was convicted, or if there is no newspaper published in his county, in a paper published in an adjoining county, the fact that he intends to apply for parole, and no application shall be considered by the board until a statement of the publishers, with a copy of the notice attached, shall have been filed.

4. Upon request of any convict eligible to parole, the warden shall furnish to such convict a blank application to be prescribed by the warden; and this blank application shall be made out by the applicant. It shall be addressed to the Governor, but shall be submitted to the Board of Parole.

5. Before considering any case for parole, the board, through its secretary, shall require a written report and recommendation of the captain of the guard, the report of the physician as to the health, and of the clerk as to the conduct of the applicant; also statement from the prosecuting attorney and trial judge of the county from which applicant was sentenced. The reports of these different officers shall be separate. The captain of the guard, the prosecuting attorney and the trial judge shall each set out in full in their reports their reasons for or against parole, and the advisability of granting parole.

6. In no case shall any convict be recommended for parole unless there is in the judgment of the board reasonable ground to believe that he will, if paroled, live and remain at liberty without violating the law, and that his release is not incompatible with the welfare of society nor perverting the ends of justice, and to this end the board shall obtain all possible information of the antecedents of each and every applicant for parole. No recommendation should be made unless the board is thoroughly convinced of three things: (a) that the applicant has reformed; (b) that he has been sufficiently punished; (c) that he will, if released, be a peaceable and law-abiding citizen.

7. The board shall not consider an application until the statement is obtained from the prosecuting attorney of the county in which the prisoner was convicted, showing that there is no other indictment or serious charge pending against this convict.

8. No illiterate person, unless more than 30 years of age at the time of sentence, will be paroled. The prison school furnishes ample opportunity for obtaining a rudimentary education, and illiterate persons desiring parole must avail themselves of its advantages before being considered for parole.

9. Numerous signed petitions should be given no great weight by the board. No oral argument shall be heard for or against any applicant for parole. All arguments must be in writing and filed as a part of the record in the case to which they refer. The employment of attorneys by convicts is discouraged, but communications by letters of friends giving information will be filed and given consideration.

10. No convict will be released on parole until satisfactory evidence shall have been furnished the board in writing, that employment will be furnished such convict by some responsible and reputable person, certified to be such by the clerk of the county court of the county where such person resides, or that he will engage in some respectable business for

himself. No convict will be released on parole until he shall have given bond in the penalty of Fifty (50) Dollars with one or more sureties to be approved by the warden, or until there shall have been deposited with the warden, the sum of Twenty-five (25) Dollars, the proceeds of said bond or of said deposit to be used toward defraying the expense of arresting and re-committing the paroled convict, should the conditions of parole be violated. Should no such expense be incurred, the entire amount shall be refunded to the depositor on return of receipt properly endorsed, after final discharge of paroled convict, or the bond shall be cancelled, as the case may be.

11. No convict shall be paroled unless he has served the minimum sentence for the crime upon which he was convicted. No convict sentenced indeterminately will be paroled until his conduct record has been uniformly good for the time just prior to making application equal to that of the minimum sentence for the crime upon which he was convicted.

12. The term of parole will be wholly at the will of the Governor. Unless otherwise specified in the executive order granting the parole, it shall be for the rest of the term of the convict, reckoning good time the same as in prison, or for the remainder of the maximum sentence in the case of convicts sentenced under Indeterminate Sentence Law.

13. When the board makes a recommendation in favor of parole of a convict, they shall set out fully in their recommendation their reasons for recommending parole and along with this report they shall forward to the Governor all petitions, letters and exhibits filed in consideration of the case.

14. Upon the denial of the application for parole, the convict may renew his application at the end of six months from the date of denial.

15. No convict once paroled and returned to the prison for violation of his parole agreement, will be eligible to parole a second time until he has served, after his return to prison, a time equal to that served by him before he was first paroled.

RULES GOVERNING CONDUCT OF CONVICTS ON PAROLE.

1. Paroled convicts must provide transportation to the place of their employment.

2. The paroled convict shall proceed at once to the place of employment provided for him, and there remain.

3. He shall in all respects conduct himself honestly, avoid all evil associations, the use of intoxicating liquors, and in general pursue the course of a law-abiding citizen.

4. In case he finds it necessary to change his employment or residence, he shall, when practicable, first obtain the written consent of the Governor, through the warden of the penitentiary, but in any event notify the warden of such change.

5. Every paroled convict shall be liable to be re-taken and again placed within the enclosure of the penitentiary for any reason that shall be satisfactory to the Governor, and at his sole discretion, until he receives his final discharge.

6. If he fails to report to the warden, as required in Rule 7, or is guilty of doing any act prohibited by these rules or by the proclamation paroling him, he will be subject to return to the penitentiary.

7. Every paroled convict shall report in writing, over his signature, to the warden of the penitentiary in accordance with blank forms furnished by the warden, as follows: For the first 12 months, he shall report on the first day of each month, each of which reports shall be countersigned by the person in whose employ the convict may be at the time, if employed by another; for the second 12 months, he shall report every sixty days; for the third 12 months every four months, and thereafter once each six months. No reports but those for the first twelve months need be countersigned by the employer. Provided, however, that the making of reports shall cease upon the expiration of the original sentence of the court, or the maximum sentence if the convict was sentenced indeterminate.

8. No convict under parole will be permitted to leave the State of West Virginia without a written permit to do so, issued by the Governor, and if such paroled convict shall leave the state without the written permission of the Governor, he shall be treated in all respects as if he had escaped from the prison enclosure.

No paroled convict need fear or hesitate to communicate freely with the warden of the penitentiary in case he becomes unable to labor by reason of sickness or otherwise. The Governor and the penitentiary authorities have a lively and friendly interest in paroled convicts and will do their part to make the parole system a success.

I am in full sympathy with the parole law and would like to see its provisions still further extended. My experience has convinced me that we should be even more liberal in granting paroles than we have been in the past. The National Congress has recently enacted a law by which life termers may be paroled. The provisions of this law are that the prisoner shall have served a full term of 15 years in the penitentiary, with a uniformly good record and that he shall not have been known as a criminal before his conviction.

The American Prison Association went on record, as favoring this law, at its meeting held in Baltimore in November, 1913. The states of Wisconsin and Pennsylvania have already adopted similar laws. Some modifications should be made to still further increase the efficiency of the parole law in our state. The endorsements of prosecuting attorneys should not be required on parole applications; neither do I think that formal action of the Governor should be required. The duties of his office are too great to expect him to give much consideration to matters of this kind, especially when the matter is first passed upon by the parole board and also reported upon by the pardon attorney. When the parole board recommends and the pardon attorney, after investigating all the legal phases in the case, also recommends, I think the prisoner should be released without formal action from the Governor.

I am still strongly of the opinion that the warden of the penitentiary should not be a member of the parole board, as at present. By virtue of

his office as warden, it is his duty to furnish blanks, give advice and counsel to the applicants for parole privileges, in a sense becoming their attorney. He is then required to sit as a judge upon the case. If the applicant is refused, he usually places the blame upon the warden. In the mind of the prisoner, the warden is the dominating influence upon the parole board. No one having anything to do with the management of the penitentiary should serve on the parole board. The warden and prison officials should be required to make recommendations and should be freely consulted in such matters, but should not be required to take official action.

I will also again repeat my recommendation that a parole officer or agent should be appointed to look after the welfare of paroled prisoners. It should also be his duty to make a careful study of the previous history, society conditions and antecedents of the applicant. All this work is now required to be done in the office of the warden of the penitentiary, and with the many duties devolving upon the warden, it is impossible to give this matter the attention it deserves.

FEDERAL PRISONERS.

During the greater part of this biennial period, at the request of the Superintendent of Prisoners, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., United States prisoners from the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Virginia and West Virginia have been kept at this penitentiary. We were requested to keep these prisoners on account of the overcrowded conditions prevailing in the Federal prisons. For this service we receive 30 cents per day for each prisoner and in addition we also receive the amount received for the labor of these convicts. We now have 124 Federal prisoners. Owing to our overcrowded condition, I would recommend that we discontinue keeping these prisoners. We cannot afford to overcrowd our facilities for the mere sake of profit.

Owing to a lack of sufficient appropriation, the Department has not paid for this support for the past six months. There is now due this institution more than \$6,000.00, which cannot be shown in the earnings for the penitentiary for this biennial period.

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1912-1914.

TABLE NO. 1.

Movement of Population.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals
Number of Prisoners Sep- tember 30 and June 30...	1098	30	1128	1111	32	1143
Received from State Courts	282	7	289	407	20	427
Received from U. S. Courts	39	3	42	112	3	115
Received from Military Courts	13		13			
Returned for Violating Pardon	2		2			
Returned for Violating Parole	2		2	5	1	6
Escapes Returned				1		1
TOTALS	1436	40	1476	1638	56	1692
Expiration of Sentence, State Prisoners	239	8	247	269	9	278
Expiration of Sentence, U. S. Prisoners				13	3	16
Paroled	41	1	42	72		72
Pardoned	31		31	50	1	51
Died	9		9	12		12
Transferred to Asylum	2		2	2	1	3
Transferred to U. S. Asylum					1	1
Transferred to U. S. Reformatory				3		3
Executed	4		4	1		1
Escaped	1		1	1		1
U. S. Paroled				14		14
U. S. Pardoned				1		1
Out as Witness				1		1
Returned for New Trial				1		1
TOTALS	327	9	336	440	15	455
Number of Prisoners June 30	1109	31	1140	1196	41	1237
TOTALS	1436	40	1476	1638	56	1692
Highest number at one time	1132	32	1164	1200	40	1240
Lowest number at one time	984	30	1014	1103	32	1135
Daily Average	1077	31	1108	1144	38	1182
Number U. S. Prisoners June 30, 1914						124

TABLE NO. 2.

Showing Ages of Those Admitted During the Year.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	M.	F.	Totals.	M	F.	Totals
Between 10 and 20 years of age	67	1	68	74	5	79
Between 20 and 30 years of age	163	7	170	256	11	267
Between 30 and 40 years of age	72		72	120	4	124
Between 40 and 50 years of age	18	2	20	44	3	47
Between 50 and 60 years of age	8		8	19		19
Between 60 and 70 years of age	5		5	6		6
Between 70 and 80 years of age	1		1			
TOTALS	334	10	344	519	23	542

TABLE NO. 3.
Showing Civil Condition of Those Admitted During the Year.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	M.	F.	Totals.	M	F.	Totals
Married	112	4	116	197	15	212
Single	208	4	212	290	4	294
Widowed	14	2	16	32	4	36
TOTALS	334	10	344	519	23	542

TABLE NO. 4.
Showing Degree of Education of Those Admitted During the Year.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913.						From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914.					
	Number			Percentage			Number			Percentage		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Collegiate .	2	0	2	.5	0	.5	3	0	3	.7	0	.7
High School	4	0	4	1.1	0	1.1	5	0	5	1.1	0	1.1
Common School...	58	0	58	17.3	0	17.3	60	0	60	11.4	0	11.4
Read or Write...	187	7	194	56.2	70.0	56.1	337	17	354	64.9	73.9	65.2
None	83	3	86	24.9	30.0	25.0	114	6	120	21.9	26.1	21.6
TOTALS	334	10	334	100.	100.	100.	519	23	542	100.	100.	100.

TABLE NO. 5.
Showing Nativity of Those Admitted During the Year.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	M.	F.	Totals.	M	F.	Totals
Alabama	1	.....	1	4	.....	4
Arkansas	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
California	.....	1	1	4	.....	4
Colorado	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Connecticut	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
District of Columbia	1	.....	1	4	1	5
Delaware	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Florida	1	.....	1	2	1	3
Georgia	3	.....	3	4	.....	4
Illinois	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Indiana	3	.....	3	3	.....	3
Iowa	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Kentucky	24	2	26	39	3	42
Louisiana	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Maryland	6	.....	6	7	.....	7
Massachusetts	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Michigan	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Missouri	3	.....	3	1	.....	1
New Hampshire	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
New Jersey	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
New York	7	.....	7	5	1	6
North Carolina	21	.....	21	28	2	30
Ohio	24	.....	24	43	.....	43
Oklahoma	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	9	.....	9	16	1	17
Rhode Island	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
South Carolina	6	1	6	6	.....	6
Tennessee	5	.....	5	6	1	7
Texas	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Utah	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Virginia	73	3	76	114	7	121
West Virginia	94	3	97	159	5	164
Wisconsin	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Austria	18	.....	18	7	1	8
Australia	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Canada	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Germany	3	.....	3	1	.....	1
Italy	14	.....	14	28	.....	28
Poland	2	.....	2	6	.....	6
Russia	3	.....	3	7	.....	7
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Syria	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
West Indies	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
TOTALS	334	10	344	519	23	542

TABLE NO. 6.
Showing Number Admitted During the Year by Counties.

COUNTIES.	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	M.	F.	Totals	M.	F.	Totals
Barbour	1		1			
Berkeley	5		5	9	1	10
Boone	1		1	6		6
Braxton				5		5
Brooke				3		3
Cabell	24	1	25	23		23
Calhoun	2		2	2		2
Clay	3		3	1		1
Doddridge				1		1
Fayette	19	1	20	24		24
Gilmer				2		2
Grant				1		1
Greenbrier	12		12	2		2
Hampshire	1		1			
Hardy				1		1
Harrison	11		11	24	2	26
Jackson				2		2
Jefferson	2		2	3		3
Kanawha	19		19	29	1	30
Lincoln	2		2	8		8
Logan	4		4			
Marion	10		10	32	2	34
Marshall	2		2	4		4
Mason	3		3	2		2
Mercer	10		10	20		20
Mineral	2		2	10		10
Mingo	24		24	19	1	20
Monongalia	1		1	2		2
Monroe						
Morgan	3		3	7		7
McDowell	59	4	63	68	9	77
Nicholas	3		3	2		2
Ohio	14	1	15	15	1	16
Pendleton				1		1
Pleasants						
Pocahontas	1		1	5		5
Preston	5		5	7		7
Putnam				2		2
Raleigh	2		2	14	2	16
Randolph	5		5	3		3
Ritchie				2		2
Roane				1		1
Summers	4	1	5	12	1	13
Taylor	5		5	3		3
Tucker	4		4	3		3
Tyler	2		2	1		1
Upshur				2		2
Wayne	4		4	3		3
Webster				5		5
Wetzel	6		6	1		1
Wirt	1		1			
Wood	6		6	8		8
Wyoming				2		2
Northern District of Ohio	20	1	21	23	1	24
Southern District of Ohio	6	1	7	9	1	10
Northern District of West Virginia	1		1	8		8
Southern District of West Virginia				16		16
Eastern District of Kentucky	9		9	22	1	23
Western District of Kentucky				7		7
Eastern District of Virginia				9		9
Western District of Virginia	2		2	18		18
District of Columbia	1		1			
Military Courts	13		13			
TOTALS	334	10	344	519	23	542

TABLE NO. 7.
Showing Assignment June 30, 1914.

Tailor Shop.....	411
Skirt Shop, Males.....	174
Skirt Shop, Females.....	21
Broom Shop.....	100
Whip Shop.....	98
Enamel Shop.....	67
Road.....	56
Sick in Hospital.....	16
Old and Infirm.....	84
In Punishment.....	2
Condemned.....	1
Unassigned.....	9
Insane.....	2
Errand Boys in Shops.....	5
Bakery.....	5
Errand Boy, Trusty.....	1
Barbers.....	4
Paint Shop.....	2
Carpenter Shop.....	4
Blacksmith Shop.....	2
Clerks.....	1
Commissary.....	2
Dispensary & Hospital.....	6
Elevator.....	1
Engineer's Department.....	14
Farm & Garden.....	30
Teamsters.....	6
Green House.....	2
Janitor for Offices.....	1
Kitchen & Dining Room.....	33
Laundry.....	23
Photograph Gallery.....	1
Printing Office.....	1
State Tailor Shop.....	15
Warden's Apartment.....	2
Cell Hall Men, Janitors.....	14
Janitress, Female Department.....	2
Seamstress.....	3
Wash Women.....	3
Library & Chapel.....	2
Wagon Gate.....	1
Yard Men.....	9
TOTALS.....	1,234

TABLE NO. 8.
Showing Occupation of Those Admitted During the Year.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	M.	F.	Totals	M	F.	Totals
Attorney	2	...	2	2	...	2
Actor .....	...	...	...	2	...	2
Baker	2	...	2	...	...	...
Barber	3	...	3	3	...	3
Bartender	4	...	4	4	...	4
Blacksmith	2	...	2	3	...	3
Bookkeeper	1	...	1	5	...	5
Brakeman	3	...	3	1	...	1
Brick-mason .....	...	...	...	2	...	2
Butcher	1	...	1	1	...	1
Boilermaker .....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Chauffeur	2	...	2	5	...	5
Carpenter	2	...	2	5	...	5
Clerk	11	...	11	8	...	8
Cook	6	2	8	9	6	15
Drug Clerk	1	...	1	1	...	1
Deputy sheriff	1	...	1	...	...	...
Distiller	1	...	1	...	...	...
Doctor .....	...	...	...	2	...	2
Driller .....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Electrician	2	...	2	4	...	4
Engineer	4	...	4	4	...	4
Farmer	28	...	28	69	...	69
Fireman	4	...	4	7	...	7
Glassworker	5	...	5	5	...	5
Hotel-keeper	2	...	2	1	...	1
House-keeper .....	...	8	8	...	17	17
Iron-worker .....	...	...	...	3	...	3
Insurance Agent .....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Justice of the Peace .....	...	...	...	2	...	2
Laborer	117	...	117	134	...	134
Lineman .....	...	...	...	3	...	3
Mail Carrier	2	...	2	5	...	5
Merchant .....	...	...	...	5	...	5
Miner	90	...	90	138	...	138
Machinist	2	...	2	2	...	2
Mill-worker .....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Painter	5	...	5	6	...	6
Presser .....	...	...	...	2	...	2
Plasterer	2	...	2	2	...	2
Printer	2	...	2	1	...	1
Preacher .....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Plumber	1	...	1	1	...	1
Police .....	...	...	...	4	...	4
Porter	4	...	4	7	...	7
Railroader	4	...	4	15	...	15
Sailor .....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Salesman	2	...	2	5	...	5
School Teacher .....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Student .....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Shoemaker	2	...	2	1	...	1
Tool-dresser .....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Tamster	11	...	11	19	...	19
Tailor	2	...	2	1	...	1
Veterinary Surgeon .....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Waiter	1	...	1	10	...	10
TOTALS	334	10	344	519	23	542

TABLE NO. 9.

Showing Crime for Which Convicted of Those Admitted During the Year.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	M.	F.	Totals.	M	F.	Totals
Arson	1		1	3		3
Attempt to Kill	4		4	2		2
Attempt to Rape	2		2	3		3
Bigamy				6	1	7
Breaking and Entering Dwelling	1		1	1		1
Breaking and Entering	52	1	53	41		41
Buggery				1		1
Burglary	6		6	7		7
Carrying concealed Weapons	2		2	1	1	2
Conspiracy	1		1	1		1
Dynamiting Fish				3		3
Embezzlement	1		1	1		1
Entering without Breaking				2		2
Entering Dwelling Day-time	3		3	2		2
Extortion				1		1
False Pretense				1		1
Forgery	23		23	27	1	28
Grand Larceny	45	2	47	101	6	107
Horse Stealing	6		6	1		1
Incest				2		2
Malicious Assault	8		8	1		1
Malicious Shooting	1		1	1		1
Malicious Wounding	17	1	18	43	3	46
Malicious Wounding of Animals	3		3	1		1
Murder, 1st Degree	8	1	9	14	1	15
Murder, 2nd Degree	24	1	25	31	1	32
Petty Larceny and Former conviction	2		2	4		4
Perjury	1		1	1		1
Rape	2		2	7		7
Robbery	18	1	19	24		24
Selling Liquor Without License				1		1
Stoning Train	1		1	1		1
Selling Cocaine Without License	1		1	7	1	8
Unlawful Assault	29		29	29	1	30
Unlawful Cutting				7	1	8
Voluntary Manslaughter	18	1	19	20	3	23
Uttering Forged Check	1		1			
Violating Section 190 and 192	2		2			
Violating Section 211	1		1	2		2
Violating Section 3206				2		2
Violating Section 3258				2		2
Violating Sections 194 and 259				13		13
Violating Section 40				1		1
Violating Section 4317	2		2			
Violating Section 31	3		3			
Violating Section 19	1		1			
Violating Section 4341	7		7			
Violating Revenue Laws	5		5	9		9
Violating Drug Law	1		1			
Violating Section 195	1		1	5		5
Violating Act. 2-20-07	1		1			
Violating Bankruptcy Act	1		1			
Violating Postal Laws	1		1	5		5
White Slavery	5		5	9	2	11
Violating Section 215	3	1	4	5		5
Violating Section 3242	2		2	9		9
Violating Act 2-13-13	8		8	33		33
Violating Section 218	1		1	2		2
Violating Section 192 and 47	1		1	4		4
Counterfeiting	1		1	1		1
Violating Section 5457	1		1			
Violating Section 37	2		2			
Violating Section 163	3	1	4	3		3
Violating Section 4299				5		5
Violating Section 191				1		1
Violating Section 272 and 287				1		1
Imposing Government Officer				1		1
Resisting U. S. Officer				1		1
Violating Section 3281				1	1	2
Violating Section 5480				1		1

TABLE NO. 9.—Continued.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
Violating Section 125.....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Violating Section 3105.....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Violating Section 225.....	...	...	...	2	...	2
TOTALS	334	10	344	519	23	542

TABLE NO. 10.

Showing Length of Term of Prisoners Received During the Year.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	M.	F.	Totals	M	F.	Totals
Six Months.....	...	...	...	3	...	3
One Year.....	51	...	51	70	5	75
One year and one day.....	15	...	15	52	2	54
Thirteen months.....	1	...	1	4	...	4
Fourteen months.....	1	...	1	1	...	1
Fifteen months.....	2	...	2	5	...	5
Eighteen months.....	8	...	8	17	...	17
Twenty-one months.....	1	...	1	1	...	1
Twenty-three months.....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Two years.....	79	3	82	130	8	138
Two years and three months.....	...	1	1	...	...	...
Two years and six months.....	1	...	1	11	2	13
Three years.....	33	2	35	41	1	42
Three years and six months.....	13	...	13	3	...	3
Four years.....	13	1	14	15	1	16
Four years and nine months.....	2	...	2	...	...	...
Five years.....	57	...	57	64	2	66
Five years and six months.....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Six years.....	5	...	5	9	...	9
Seven years.....	12	...	12	14	...	14
Seven years and six months.....	1	...	1	1	...	1
Eight years.....	7	...	7	6	...	6
Nine years.....	3	...	3	3	...	3
Ten years.....	10	1	17	22	1	23
Ten years and six months.....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Twelve years.....	1	1	2	5	...	5
Thirteen years.....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Fourteen years.....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Fifteen years.....	1	...	1	4	...	4
Sixteen years.....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Eighteen years.....	5	...	5	7	...	7
Twenty years.....	...	...	...	2	...	2
One to five years.....	1	...	1	1	...	1
One to ten years.....	2	...	2	...	...	...
Two to ten years.....	1	...	1	5	...	5
Five to eighteen years.....	4	...	4	1	...	1
Seven to twenty years.....	...	...	...	2	...	2
Life.....	7	1	8	12	1	13
To be executed.....	4	...	4	2	...	2
TOTALS	334	10	344	519	23	542

TABLE NO. 11.

Showing First and Previous Terms of Those Admitted During the Year.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	M.	F.	Totals.	M	F.	Totals
First Term	296	9	305	446	22	468
Second term	25	1	26	55	1	56
Third term	1	....	1	9	....	9
Fourth term .....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Former inmates of Reform School	12	....	12	8	....	8
TOTALS	334	10	344	510	23	542

TABLE NO. 12.

Number of parole cases considered by Parole Board, from October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1914	357
Number of parole cases recommended by Parole Board, from October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1914	131
Number paroled by the Governor, from October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1914	114
Number of parole prisoners returned for violating parole, from October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1914	8
Number of prisoners now on parole	112
Number of paroled prisoners whose terms have expired, from October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1914	73

TABLE NO. 13.

List Showing the Number of Prisoners Confined in the West Virginia Penitentiary, from Each County in the State, on July 1, 1914.

	Males	Females	Totals
Barbour	3		3
Berkeley	18	1	19
Boone	8		8
Braxton	9		9
Brooke	5		5
Cabell	79	1	80
Calhoun	3		3
Clay	1		1
Doddridge	2		2
Fayette	112	3	115
Gilmer	4		4
Greenbrier	20		20
Hampshire	5		5
Hancock	1		1
Hardy	2		2
Harrison	47	2	49
Jackson	3		3
Jefferson	6		6
Kanawha	63	1	64
Lincoln	14		14
Logan	20		20
Marion	53	2	55
Marshall	11		11
Mason	7		7
Mercer	44		44
Mineral	20		20
Mingo	53	2	55
Monongalia	6		6
Morgan	11		11
McDowell	198	16	214
Nicholas	7		7
Ohio	37	2	39
Pendleton	2		2
Pleasants			
Pocahontas	14		14
Preston	11	1	12
Putnam	3		3
Raleigh	29	3	32
Randolph	9		9
Ritchie	4		4
Roane	2		2
Summers	24	2	26
Taylor	11		11
Tucker	14		14
Tyler	7		7
Upshur	10		10
Wayne	11		11
Webster	6		6
Wetzel	12		12
Wirt	3		3
Wood	25		25
Wyoming	5		5
Northern District of Ohio	32	1	33
Southern District of Ohio	12	2	14
Northern District of West Virginia	8		8
Southern District of West Virginia	13		13
Western District of Kentucky	7		7
Eastern District of Kentucky	24		24
Western District of Virginia	17		17
Eastern District of Virginia	7		7
District of Columbia		1	1
TOTALS	1194	40	1234

POSTMASTER'S REPORT.

Under the rules of the institution prisoners are permitted to receive all proper mail sent them, either letters, newspapers or magazines.

First grade prisoners are permitted to write two letters each month to friends and relatives, postage and stationery being furnished free of charge by the State. Second grade prisoners are permitted to write one each month with postage and stationery furnished.

In addition to these regular letters, special permission is granted to any prisoner whose conduct is good, to write special letters on any business of importance or on any family matter that needs attention. During this period over 15,000 special letters have been written. In the case of special letters the State furnishes the stationery free of charge, but the prisoner is required to pay his own postage.

It will be seen from the tabulated statement attached herewith that great numbers of papers are sent in to the prison. Many of these are subscribed for in the regular way, from the publishers, and a large number are sent to the prisoners by the friends on the outside. As a matter of precaution, I would recommend that only such papers be permitted to come to the institution as come direct from the publishers.

Under our present method there may be great danger of articles being smuggled into the institution.

During this period there has been received in letters for the prisoners, the sum of \$8,874.32 in cash and \$42.21 in postage stamps. These amounts have been turned over to the clerk of the penitentiary and credit given to the parties to whom sent.

	Mail Sent Out.					Mail Received.				
	Letters	Post C.	Par. P.	Reg.	Pags.	Letters	Post C.	Par. P.	Reg.	Papers
1912:										
October	1910	168	....	....	94	2003	405	53	9	1923
November	1963	218	....	....	43	1923	419	12	2	1798
December	2097	159	....	....	36	2066	613	....	15	1807
1913:										
January	1922	84	29	8	9	2089	297	55	10	3011
February	1892	68	17	10	25	1783	290	11	6	2667
March	1860	56	17	4	13	1709	346	43	9	2911
April	2007	40	14	4	12	1837	325	63	7	3934
May	1979	86	21	5	6	2053	349	85	4	3913
June	1875	61	16	4	18	2112	306	90	7	3801
July	2083	67	6	3	16	2033	281	80	8	3339
August	1936	111	8	3	19	2145	301	88	8	3974
September	1858	79	17	12	16	1954	284	50	24	3122
October	1959	115	21	5	24	2303	289	85	16	3374
November	2001	100	18	9	25	2313	314	122	7	2820
December	2186	196	49	4	....	2648	528	228	13	3011
1914:										
January	2339	135	29	4	11	2445	307	111	17	2245
February	2070	147	22	4	13	2531	288	110	7	2819
March	2209	160	26	2	2	2845	285	135	10	3209
April	2053	98	27	6	....	2613	413	167	18	3460
May	2171	76	20	7	....	2489	234	124	20	3480
June	1933	82	22	8	....	2378	156	164	12	3616

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

As my connection with the institution only dates from November 1st, 1913, it was necessary for me to rely on statistics kept by others for the greater part of the data submitted in this report. Owing to our good sanitary conditions, the general health of the institution has been good. This fact is evident when comparison is made with previous reports. In addition to the regular medical and surgical services furnished by the State, the services of a capable oculist and a good dentist have also been furnished to those in need of such service. The sanitary conditions, discipline and the general well being and well feeling of the prisoners was never better. During this period there have been twenty deaths from sickness, one suicide and five executions. The death rate has been less than 1 per cent., which is a good showing. Of those that died, eight were from tuberculosis. There are at this time in the institution about thirty-five patients suffering from this malady. During that period we have had two epidemics of mumps, have had two cases of diphtheria and several cases of erysipelas. There have been no deaths from these contagious diseases.

Plans have been made and adopted, and a part of the material is now at hand for the construction of an addition to the hospital. This addition is to be built with special reference to the treatment of tubercular cases. It will supply a long felt want at the institution. We will then be able to isolate our tubercular patients and thereby greatly lessen the liability of infection.

I would recommend the construction of a new sanitary closet for the yard. More cell room is also needed. As our cell capacity is 876, and with an average population of 1,145, it is necessary to place two men in about one-half of the cells, when these cells are scarcely large enough for one person. A cell for each inmate would improve the health of the whole institution and the morals of a few.

In making this report I desire to express my appreciation for the valuable suggestions made by Governor Hatfield in reference to some difficult conditions and for the special interest he has taken in the new hospital.

In closing, I desire to commend you for the interest you have taken in my department. You have at all times been willing to furnish everything that was needed in the way of diet and medicine, and have also accorded the sick patients more privileges than usual, and also for the special efforts you have made to provide the tubercular patients with well lighted and well ventilated cells, and further for your co-operation in improving the sanitary conditions about the institution.

I also desire to thank Captain Bloyd and the other officers for their hearty co-operation.

TABLE NO. 1.
Medical Cases Treated in Hospital.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913				From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914			
	Admitted	Discharged	Deaths	Remaining	Admitted	Discharged	Deaths	Remaining
Abscess of Brain	1		1					
Asthma	1			1				
Acute Dilation of Heart					1		1	
Acute Articular Rheu. and T. B.					1		1	
Bilious Fever	3	3			9	9		
Corneal Ulcers					2	2		
Constipation					3	3		
Dysentery	1	1						
Diphtheria					2	2		
Diabetes Insipidus					1	1		
Erysipelas	3	3			7	7		
Epileptic	1	1			1	1		
Fallic Tonsillitis	3	3			7	7		
General Debility	5	5						
Gonorrhea Ophthalmia	1	1						
Heart Disease					5	4	1	
Hemoptysis					3	3		
Hematuria					1	1		
Insanity					1	1		
Influenza	2	2			2	2		
Indigestion	1	1			1	1		
Lumbago	1	1						
Malingering	1	1			1	1		
Mental Deficiency					4	4		
Middle Ear Infection					3	3		
Mumps	2	2			1	1		
Masturbation					1	1		
Nephritis	1	1			2	2		
Neuralgia					1	1		
Orchitis	1	1			2	2		
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	8	5	3		44	27	9	8
Pneumonia	1	1			2	2		
Pyonophritis					1	1		
Pleurisy					3	3		
Quinsy					1	1		
Renal Colic	2	2			3	3		
Rheumatism	8	8			8	8		
Syphilis	2	1	1		7	6		1
Tape Worm	1	1						
Tubercular Peritonitis	1		1					
Typhoid Fever	2	2			2	1		1
Typhoid and Tuberculosis	1		1					
Ulcer of Foot					1	1		
Uremic Convulsion	1	1			3	3		
Varnish Poisoning Accidental	1		1					
TOTALS	56	47	8	1	137	115	12	10

TABLE NO. 2.
Surgical Cases Treated in Hospital.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913				From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914			
	Admitted	Discharged	Deaths	Remaining	Admitted	Discharged	Deaths	Remaining
Appendicitis	3	3			3	3		
Burns	2	2			1	1		
Contusion of back	1	1			1	1		
Fracture of arm	1	1						
Gall Stone					1	1		
Hemorrhoids	2	2			3	3		
Hernia	1	1			3	3		
Incised and Stab wounds	2	2			3	3		
Infected toe	1	1						
Enucleation of eye	1	1						
Leg amputated	1	1						
Quinay and middle ear infection					1	1		
Syphilitic Abscess	2	1		1				
Syphilis (R606)	2	2			14	13		1
Sup. Max. and Middle Ear Infection					1	1		
Urethral Abscess	1	1						
Urethral Stricture	1	1			1	1		
TOTALS	21	20		1	32	31		1

TABLE NO. 3.
Sick Report.

Number of men reported sick		12,819
Number of men sent to work	1,508	
Number of men excused	11,155	
Number of men taken off contract	156	
TOTALS	12,819	12,819
Executions		5
Suicide by hanging		1

BUSINESS REPORT OF WARDEN.

Extending north and south from the main central corridor are located the two large cell halls. These halls are known as the North and South hall. The North hall contains 416 cells and the South hall contains 424 cells. In addition to these the female ward contains 36 cells, making a total of 876 cells in the institution. These cells are arranged in tiers, one above another, there being four tiers of cells in each hall. The cells are of modern steel construction, each being supplied with running water, automatic closet, electric light and steel spring bunk, and are well lighted and well ventilated. The halls are so arranged that the sunshines in practically every cell at some time during the day. The cells are two sizes. The older ones, numbering 368, are 7 ft. x 7 ft. x 5 ft. and contain 245 cu. ft. The new cells are 8 ft. x 7 ft. x 5 ft. and contain 280 cu. ft. All the cells are kept thoroughly renovated and painted and the walls and the cell halls are regularly cleaned and whitewashed, being at this time in

excellent condition. While these cells are fairly well constructed, and as previously stated, they are light and well ventilated, yet they are too small to contain more than one prisoner without danger to the health of those confined. As we have more prisoners than there are cells, it becomes necessary for us to place two men in about one-half the cells. This is overcrowding and should be avoided, if possible. The way in which this condition might be overcome, is to build additional cells, or by refusing to take Federal prisoners and thereby limiting our population to that extent; or another and more advanced method would be to build an institution somewhere, a reformatory, in which there might be confined first offenders for the less serious crimes, from the ages of say, 18 to 30. If such institution were established, the various trades might be taught the young men confined, and much more might be done toward the reformation than is possible to be done in a large overcrowded penitentiary where all sorts and conditions of prisoners are kept, closely confined together without reference to age or term of imprisonment. It may be that the State is not yet ready to take up this proposition, but it is one that is sure to come. Such institutions have already been established for a number of years in the adjoining states of Pennsylvania and Ohio.

DINING HALL AND KITCHEN.

The dining hall and kitchen occupy the entire first floor of the large pressed brick building, 78x140 ft., the second floor of this building being used for chapel services and library purposes. The space is ample and both rooms are well lighted and well ventilated. The dining hall is large enough to accommodate our present population in a comfortable manner. The kitchen equipment is somewhat antiquated and should before long be supplemented with a better working outfit. Since the last report, new and better arrangements have been made for washing and handling dishes. This improvement has added very materially to the convenience of this department.

A fan system has also been installed in the dining room, adding much to the comfort during the summer season.

BAKERY.

The bakery is located near the north end of the dining room, but in a separate building. It is very well equipped and has ample capacity for the present needs of the institution. All the bread and pastry consumed by the prisoners is furnished by this department and it is operated entirely by prisoners. An additional oven should be built for use in case of breakdown or other emergency. There is ample space in the present building for this purpose and the cost would be very small.

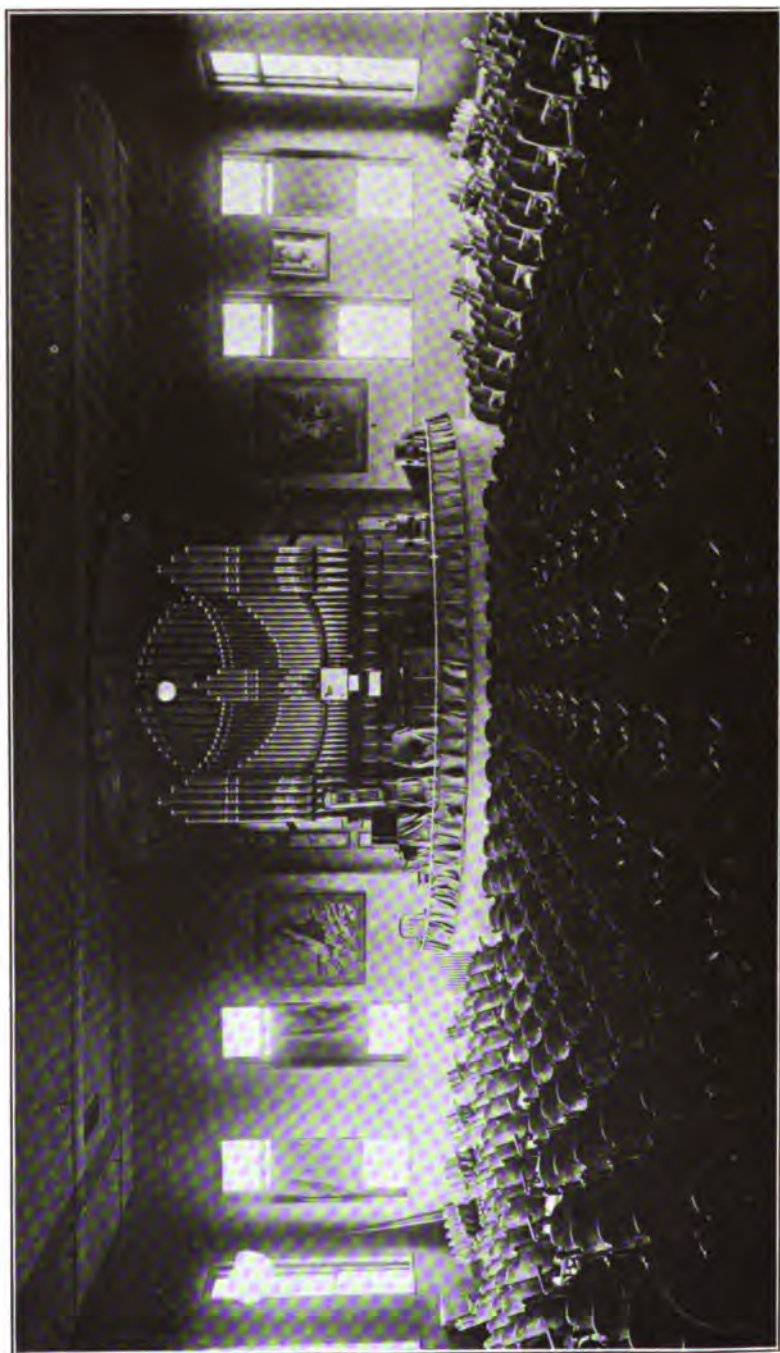
STORE ROOM.

The supplies for the institution are principally kept in the basement of the Administration building. The room is ample for the storage of ordinary groceries and supplies of various kinds purchased in the markets. It is entirely inadequate and unsuited for the storage of potatoes and other vegetables grown on the farm, for the reason that the steam pipes supplying heat for the main cell halls pass through this basement, making



DINING ROOM, WEST VIRGINIA PENITENTIARY.





CHAPEL, WEST VIRGINIA PENITENTIARY.

it too warm for the proper keeping of vegetables. Additional storage room should be provided within the walls of the institution if possible, but if no further room can be found on the inside, more storage room should be provided outside the walls, either on the farm or in the garden.

LAUNDRY.

The laundry is located in the basement under the kitchen and dining room. It is well equipped with three steam washers, two extractors and mangles, all run by power. The equipment of this department is ample for the present needs of the institution, with the exception of a new and better dry house. This should be supplied before another winter. I would recommend a mechanical drying outfit, which can easily be placed in our present building, and the cost would not be excessive. All the work in this department is done by the inmates. Clean bed clothing and clean clothing for the prisoners are supplied to each inmate once each week. This bed clothing is carefully washed and ironed, and so likewise is the clothing for the prisoners.

Just adjoining the laundry is the large shower bath room where each inmate is required to bathe once each week, unless excused for some good reason. Some new sprinkler heads for this bath have just been added, so that the present equipment answers our purpose very well.

POWER PLANT.

The present power plant consists of six boilers and two engines. One is a modern Corliss engine of 175 h. p. and the other is a Buckeye engine of 125 h. p. Light, heat and power are produced and furnished for the whole institution, with the exception of the factory operated by the National Bed Company. This company furnishes its own power. Other contractors purchase light and power from the penitentiary. Some of the boilers are getting old, one already having been condemned, so that it has been thought best to install an entirely new power plant, but leaving the old one for use in case of emergency. Two new gas engines each of 100 h. p. capacity, together with electric motors, have been purchased, and are at the writing of this report about completed at the factory. These will soon be installed, thereby giving us two additional power units, and also I believe, from our investigation into the subject, that power will be produced much cheaper than by using our present system. This matter has been investigated with great care by myself and also by the members of the State Board of Control, and it is believed that the new outfit now just ready to be installed, will be very satisfactory. These new engines can be located in the space already set apart for the purpose of the power plant, so that no additional buildings are required.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply for the institution is obtained from deep wells drilled within the prison walls. These wells are about 90 ft. deep, extending to the river gravel. The water is of excellent quality. During the biennial period we have drilled two new wells, but even with this number, it is not possible to obtain sufficient water for the needs of the institution. This is not because the water supply is deficient, but it is for the reason

that it is difficult to obtain the water after the wells are drilled on account of the large amount of quick sand which lies just over the gravel and the thin strata of gravel in which the water is obtained. However, we have connection with the city water supply and any shortage can easily be secured from this source. Within the last year, we have installed a new 30 h. p. gas engine, which is adequate for pumping the three wells now in use.

FUEL.

Natural gas is the fuel used for cooking and heating purposes in the offices, warden's apartments, hospital and state shop.

For generating electricity for the power plant and for heating the cell halls and shop buildings, coal is used at a considerably cheaper price. When the gas engines are installed, to which reference has previously been made, it will undoubtedly afford a great saving in the cost of fuel.

FACTORIES.

There are five factory buildings within the prison walls where the inmates are constantly employed in manufacturing the different articles. These shops are well built brick buildings, well lighted and well ventilated, heated by steam and lighted by electricity, all being three stories in height except two, which are two stories. Numerous repairs and improvements have been made in these factories since the time of the last report, the most important one being the erection of a separate closet room for the tailor shop, where 450 men are employed. This new closet room has been built three stories high with complete system of toilets installed on every floor, adding very much to the sanitary conditions of the institution.

HOSPITAL.

Plans have been made, part of the materials have been purchased and are on the ground for an addition to the hospital, it being our purpose to add an additional story to the building now used for that purpose. This building is 140 ft. long and 46 ft. wide. In building this large addition, it is intended to segregate the tuberculosis patients about the institution, and as far as possible keep them separate and apart from the other inmates. When this addition is made, we will have a thoroughly up to date and well equipped hospital, giving adequate facilities for any demands that will likely arise for a number of years. This new addition will be fire proof and is arranged to have a sleeping porch and also a separate kitchen, separate dining room and separate bath rooms.

STATE SHOP.

The clothing for the inmates of the institution is manufactured in the building known as the "State Shop." All the clothing worn by the prisoners is manufactured within the prison, with the exception of socks and shoes. These articles can be purchased in the market more cheaply than such articles can be manufactured in the small quantities required by one institution. All other clothing used by the inmates of the institution, also sheets and pillow cases, are manufactured here. Discharge suits, however, are purchased in the market on the outside, one

reason for this being that a prisoner does not like to wear on the outside clothing that he associates with prison life. This shop is equipped with power sewing machines and electric irons and a modern shoe machine. It is well equipped and it has ample capacity for the needs of the institution.

PRINTING SHOP.

In the same building occupied by the state shop, a small printing plant is maintained and operated by an inmate. Practically all the printing for the institution is turned out at this plant, without cost to the state. In a number of the leading penal institutions of the country, a weekly newspaper is now published by the inmates under the direction and supervision of the management. Such papers seem to be popular and some of them have considerable merit. I think such an enterprise should be started at this institution. I believe it would stimulate interest and add no little to the intellectual life of the institution. One of the difficulties of prison life is the monotony of existence, there not being sufficient avenues for the development of the natural capacity of those confined therein. There can usually be found in every penitentiary, one or more inmates who are capable of editing and publishing a small newspaper.

CARPENTER AND BLACKSMITH SHOP.

These shops are located near the wagon gate, the blacksmith shop on the first floor and the carpenter shop on the second floor of the building, constructed for that purpose. These shops are well equipped with tools and machines and are large enough for the amount of different character of work needed at the institution. We usually are able to find good mechanics among the inmates, so that it has not been necessary to employ outside labor. One head carpenter is employed as an officer to manage this department. He usually works under him two carpenters and one blacksmith.

PLUMBING AND MACHINE SHOP.

The plumbing and machine shop is located under the dining room and is well equipped, being under the supervision of the chief engineer, Mr. V. G. Echols, who has been connected with the institution for a long time and renders most excellent service. He is assisted by some two or three plumbers and machinists, selected from among the inmates. There is a vast amount of repairing to be done, besides new work that is continually being added. The management of this department has been most satisfactory.

An engine lathe is badly needed in this department and should be purchased without delay.

GREENHOUSE.

For the purpose of supplying and preserving the flowers used on the lawn, both on the outside as well as the inside of the walls, a green house is maintained. This building is located at the northwest corner of the prison and is not well suited for the purpose. The house is old and practically worn out. A new house should be built outside the walls where

more sunlight and better ventilation can be secured. The new room occupied by this building is badly needed for other purposes, so that from every standpoint, this building should be located on the outside, preferably in the garden, which lies just outside the prison walls. It could still be operated by prisoners as it is always possible to find trustees to take care of such work on the outside.

FARM AND GARDEN.

The State owns, in connection with the penitentiary, about 212 acres of farm land. One hundred acres of this land is hillside and unsuited for farming purposes, but is excellent pasture land, affording excellent pasture for the dairy herd and other stock at the institution. The remainder is excellent bottom land, well suited for farming and gardening purposes. This portion is kept in a high state of cultivation and is cultivated intensively. Large quantities of vegetables are raised for consumption by the inmates of the institution.

The farm each year will show a profit of about \$7,000.00, prices being based upon wholesale prices at the time the various productions are consumed, and the farm being charged with labor at the price received for labor by the State for the prisoners working within the walls. All farm work is done by prisoners, and during the summer months from 20 to 30 are kept constantly employed. It may be of interest to state that not a single man escaped from the farm during my term of office, three and one-half years. There were two unsuccessful attempts. In addition to the financial profit derived from operating the farm, it is extremely valuable in other ways. It enables us to feed a great many fresh vegetables and food stuffs that it would be impossible to purchase in sufficient quantities in the local markets, which are conducive to the health and contentment of the inmates. It also enables us to give outdoor employment to a number of worthy prisoners, thereby placing them upon their honor and further fitting them for the requirements they will be forced to meet on their final discharge.

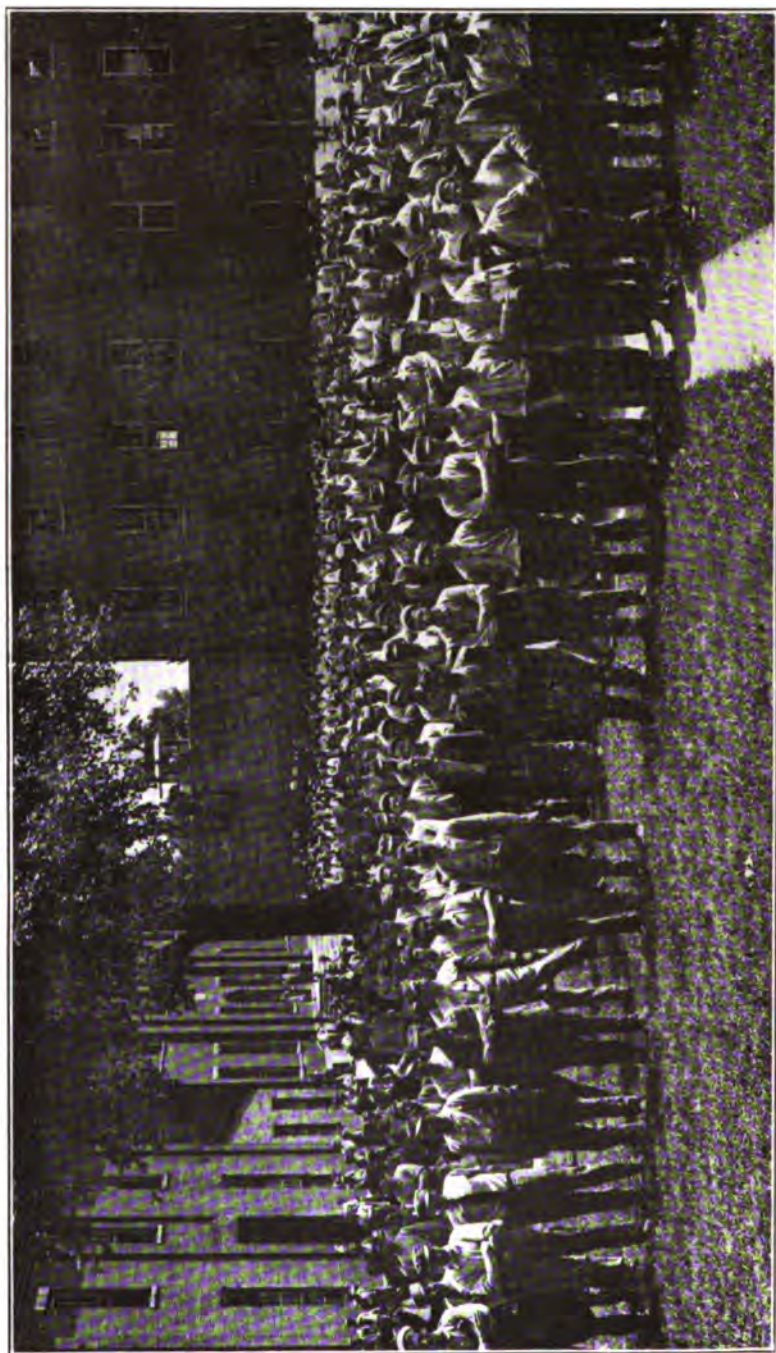
It has also proven beneficial to the health of a number of men after their systems have become somewhat weakened by close confinement within the walls; thus, while our farm is profitable from every standpoint, yet it is entirely too small for an institution of this kind. In order to provide a sufficient supply of milk for the large number of inmates, a dairy herd of at least 50 cows should be kept. We are now unable to keep more than about 20. If the farm were larger, we might also can a great many vegetables for use during the winter months. The only vegetable we have been able to can is tomatoes. Last year we canned nearly 10,000 gallons in addition to the ones consumed while the crop was in season. This was a sufficient quantity to last for the entire year. There is no reason why we should not be able to can corn, beans, pumpkin and other vegetables. An institution the size of this one should operate a farm of at least 500 acres. One farm of 130 acres, adjoining the present farm, is on the market at this time, and also two smaller tracts, aggregating about 50 acres. The price asked is a little excessive, being about \$300.00 per acre, but there is probably no opportunity of getting land

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MEN ON PRISON YARD, WEST VIRGINIA PENITENTIARY.

cheaper in this locality. The farm above mentioned is underlaid with the Pittsburgh or River vein of coal, which in itself is a valuable asset. About 65 acres of the land now owned by the institution is underlaid with the same vein of coal, the coal now being worth more than was paid for the entire farm at the time it was purchased. I, therefore, repeat the recommendation made in my last report, that additional farm lands be procured.

WARDEN'S STATEMENT OF NEEDS FOR THE TWO YEARS FROM JULY 1, 1915, TO JULY 1, 1917.

Unless some federal or other law is passed inimical to the system of labor now in vogue, and provided not more than 200 prisoners are taken for road work, no legislative appropriations will be required for the support of this institution. If such a law should be enacted, or if for any reason we were unable to employ the men at remunerative labor, there would be needed approximately \$160,000.00 per year for current expenses and \$10,000.00 per year for repairs and improvements. Should additional farm lands be purchased, an appropriation would also be required.

In addition to the buildings and repairs now under construction, a new farm house should be constructed at once. The old one is unsafe and entirely too small. A new house of modern design should be erected.

FARM LANDS.

Two tracts of land adjoining the prison farm are now on the market, one known as the "Fairground Tract," containing about 30 acres, and the other known as the "Wiedebusch Tract," containing 17 acres. These tracts are both good bottom lands and adjoin the city limits. The price asked is about \$300.00 per acre. I would recommend that these two tracts be purchased.

CONCLUSION.

There is no more difficult task than the management of a great penal institution. I have become deeply interested in the work and believe that some good has been accomplished during my administration. The experience I have gained during my term of office has been of inestimable value to me, and it is a great satisfaction to know that my administration of this office has met with the approval of my superior officers and has also been satisfactory to the people of the state.

I desire to express my thanks to the members of the State Board of Control for their loyal support and for promptness and efficiency in transacting the business affairs of the institution.

I also desire to express my appreciation for the valuable services rendered by the Captain of the Guards, J. E. Bloyd, in maintaining discipline and assisting in many ways in carrying out the plans of the administration.

To numerous other officers who have been efficient, faithful and loyal, I also express my gratitude.

The Miners' Hospitals

HISTORICAL.

The miners' hospitals were established pursuant to chapter 57, Acts 1899, passed February 24 of that year, the first section whereof provided:

"That there shall be established, and maintained at the expense of the state, three hospitals, to be known as miners' hospitals, and located as follows: One in the Flat Top coal region, either in McDowell or Mercer County, which shall be known as miners' hospital No. 1; one in the New River coal region, either in Fayette or Kanawha county, which shall be known as miners' hospital No. 2; one in the Fairmont coal region, in the county of Marion, which shall be known as miners' hospital No. 3."

The act provided that the Governor should appoint for each hospital a board of directors of four persons, which was empowered to select the site for its hospital as specified in section one; the site to contain not less than one acre, to be donated and conveyed to the state free of cost. When the site was so secured, the board of directors was empowered to have the buildings constructed, and given the management and control of the institution. The cost of the buildings for each hospital was limited to \$15,000.00, and the equipment to \$2,000.00.

The sites so selected were: For Hospital No. 1, Welch, McDowell County; for No. 2, McKendree, Fayette County; for No. 3, Fairmont, Marion County.

WHO ADMITTED.

The fact that they are named "Miners' Hospitals" and that each is situated in a mining region, gives currency to a general belief that they are exclusively for the benefit of those who work in the mines. Such, however, is not the case. Section 546 of Code 1913 (chap. 51 of Acts 1903), referring to admission to these hospitals, is as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors of each of these hospitals to admit under their rules and regulations persons requiring care, and to treat free of charge, persons accidentally injured in this State while engaged in their usual employment or occupation, but preference at all times to be given to persons accidentally injured."

Under authority of this statute the State Board of Control, having succeeded to all of the rights and duties of the former Boards of Directors, has established the following regulations governing the admission of patients to miners' hospitals:

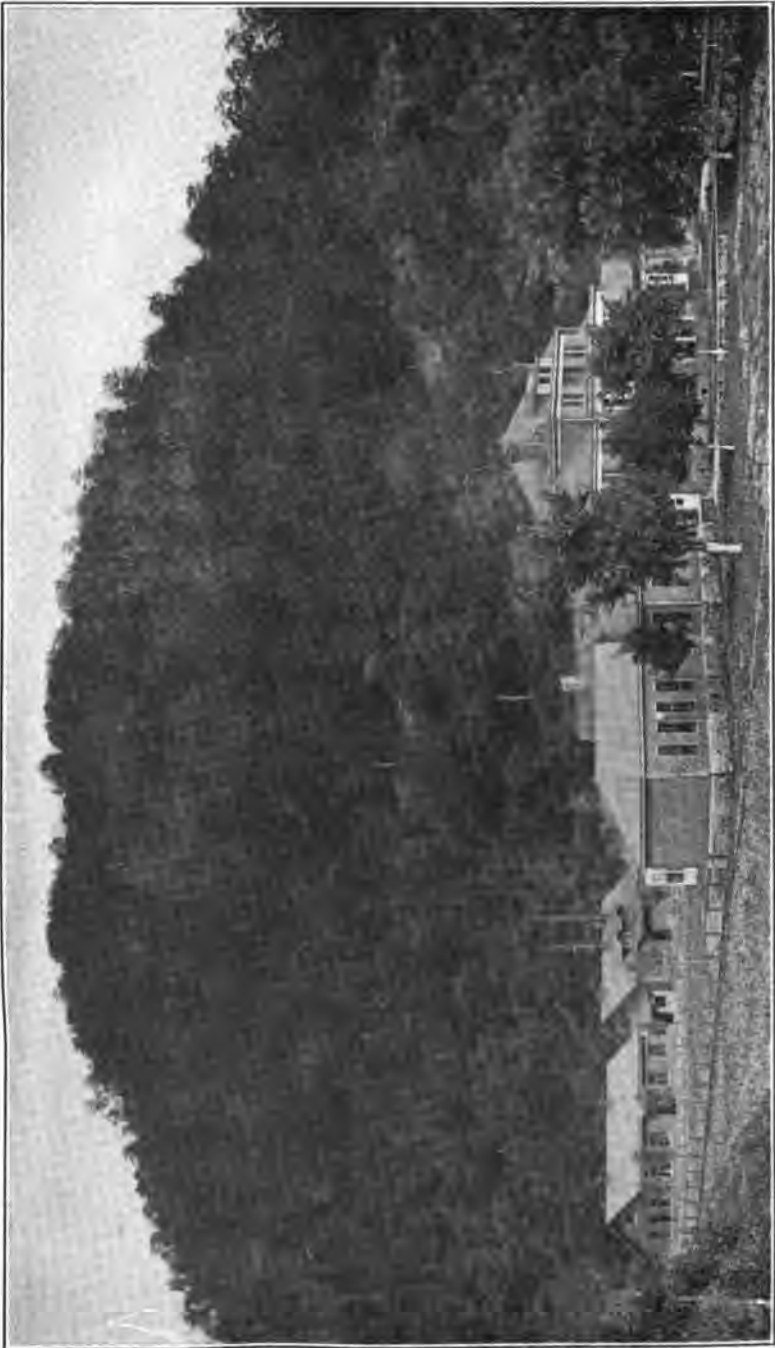
I. Only such persons as require hospital care, not afflicted with infections or contagious diseases, shall be admitted as patients at Miners' Hospitals of this State. Preference in admission shall be given to residents of this State accidentally injured.

II. Persons not residents of this State stricken or injured outside of this State, shall not be admitted as free patients at said hospital.

III. Only such persons as are accidentally injured within this State and while engaged in their usual employment or occupation will be treated free of charge.

IV. Charges to be fixed by the Superintendent will be made for all other patients and when the patient is unable to pay for his or her maintenance, the same shall be charged to and collected from the person, county, firm or corporation sending or delivering such person to the hospital.

V. In case of death of a patient at any of such hospitals, if the body is not claimed and taken by relatives or friends or disposed of as provided by Section 1726 of the Code of 1906 within twenty-four hours, the Superintendent shall then cause the body to be buried and charge the funeral expenses to the county from which such person came.



MINERS' HOSPITAL No. 1.

Miners' Hospital Number One

C. F. HICKS, M. D., Superintendent

This institution is located at Welch, McDowell County, and is reached by the Norfolk and Western Railroad.

Number of patients treated during June, 1914.....171

Miners' Hospital Number One

GROUND.

The grounds consist of three and one-quarter acres of land in the western portion of the town of Welch, donated to the State by the citizens of Welch in 1899.

Since the publication of our last report the concrete wall therein recommended has been built in front and on part of each side of the grounds, and as soon as the necessary filling and grading are completed the institution will have a splendid lawn.

BUILDINGS.

The buildings at this institution are of common brick and of rather cheap construction. The walls of the main hospital building are thirteen inches in thickness, while the walls of the wings, or wards, are only nine inches in thickness.

During the period covered by this report we have rebuilt the entire rear of the building, where are located the kitchen, store room, officers' and nurses' dining rooms, and sleeping quarters for domestics.

A new porch has been erected in front, with sun parlor above for use of patients. The whole institution has been re-wired, and re-painted both inside and out.

At present there is under construction a new nurses' home, located in a corner of the grounds in front of the main building.

VISITS.

November 11, 1912, Sheppard; April 27, 1913, Sheppard; May 8, 1913, Sheppard; October 21, 1913, Lakin.

PAY ROLL.

Name.	Position	Monthly Salary.	Emoluments.
Chas. F. Hicks, M. D.	Superintendent	\$250.00	Board, room and laundry.
H. Bernard, M. D.	House Surgeon	75.00	Board, room and laundry.
Mrs. Kate Davis	Matron	35.00	Board, room and laundry.
Daisy Arnold	Secretary	30.00	Board, room and laundry.
Mary E. Simpsters	Surgical Nurse	60.00	Board, room and laundry.
Catherine Morgan	Supt. of Nurses	60.00	Board, room and laundry.
Janet Kendrick	Pupil Nurse	8.00	Board, room and laundry.
Pearl Atkins	Pupil Nurse	8.00	Board, room and laundry.
Laura Smith	Pupil Nurse	8.00	Board, room and laundry.
Nannie York	Pupil Nurse	8.00	Board, room and laundry.
Pearl Reed	Pupil Nurse	8.00	Board, room and laundry.
Mary Hatfield	Pupil Nurse	8.00	Board, room and laundry.
Nona Gordon	Probationer		Board, room and laundry.
Nina Thobbs	Probationer		Board, room and laundry.
Edith Homis	Probationer		Board, room and laundry.
Cornelia Franklin	Cook	30.00	Board, room and laundry.
Aaron Wall	Assistant Cook	20.00	Board, room and laundry.
Nannie Nelson	Dishwasher	20.00	Board, room and laundry.
Oscar Davis	Butler	20.00	Board, room and laundry.
Lena Smith	Chamber Maid	18.00	Board, room and laundry.
Albert Smith	Opr. Room Orderly	25.00	Board, room and laundry.
Sam Moore	Ward Orderly	20.00	Board, room and laundry.
Charley Tolliver	Ward Orderly	20.00	Board, room and laundry.
Cecil Foy	Night Orderly	20.00	Board, room and laundry.
Philip Green	Driver	25.00	Board, room and laundry.
A. Anaheim	Engineer	75.00	
Ed. Carter	Night Engineer	50.00	
J. Sullivan	Laundry (Helper)	20.00	
India Palmer	Laundress	25.00	
Nettie Gray	Laundress	20.00	

CURRENT EXPENSE AND PER CAPITA COST.

The following schedule shows the purposes for which the appropriation and collections for current expense of Miners' Hospital No. 1 were expended for the fiscal year of nine months ending June 30, 1913, and the full fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, classified into 77 different items.

The amount expended for each item is shown, together with the per capita cost of each item. The average number of patients for 1913 was 57, for 1914 was 54. The average number of employees for 1913 was 24, for 1914 was 25. The average net per capita cost for 1913 was \$395.56, for 1914 was \$495.95.

The whole number of patients admitted in 1913 was 732; the average cost per patient was \$30.80. The whole number admitted in 1914 was 1,124; the average cost per patient was \$23.83.

FOR WHAT EXPENDED	Expended 1913	Per Capita 1913	Expended 1914	Per Capita 1914
Beef (Fresh)	\$ 1,460.40	\$ 25.62	\$ 1,748.48	\$ 32.38
Pork (Fresh or Cured)	783.91	13.75	804.55	14.90
Poultry and Game	321.82	5.65	551.07	10.21
Fish and Oysters	208.18	3.56	154.17	2.86
Canned Meats	43.00	.76	3.06	.06
All Other Meats	173.73	3.05	330.86	6.13
Eggs	427.40	7.50	690.35	12.78
Butter	651.12	11.42	697.05	12.91
Oleomargarine	118.02	2.07	178.01	5.15
Lard	119.77	2.10	177.36	3.28
Milk and Cream	32.85	.58	54.30	1.01
Cheese	52.53	.92	67.26	1.25
Flour	237.68	4.17	223.20	4.13
Meal	11.91	.21	8.65	.16
Crackers and Bread	386.56	6.78	420.45	7.79

FOR WHAT EXPENDED	Expended 1913	Per Capita 1913	Expended 1914	Per Capita 1914
Macaroni	\$ 8.53	\$.15	\$	\$
Cereals	82.25	1.44	63.55	1.18
Sugar	391.08	6.86	216.75	4.01
Beans	82.36	1.44	98.77	1.83
Coffee and Tea	296.46	5.20	280.17	5.19
Potatoes	280.76	4.92	434.84	8.05
Canned Vegetables	340.90	5.98	234.93	4.35
Fresh Vegetables	291.77	5.12	545.60	10.10
Canned Fruits	697.35	12.24	446.75	8.27
Fresh Fruits	386.27	6.78	647.33	11.99
Dried Fruits	54.43	.96	66.33	1.23
Rice and Hominy	38.47	.67	41.12	.76
Syrup	4.28	.08	19.95	.37
Salt	15.31	.27	11.95	.22
Spices	3.55	.06	4.65	.09
Vinegar	13.50	.24	12.15	.22
Yeast	14.84	.26	25.99	.48
Other Food Supplies	40.20	.71	190.42	3.53
Soap, Goid Dust and Other Cleansers	349.60	6.13	586.32	10.86
Other Laundry Supplies	148.96	2.61	93.98	1.74
Tableware	264.10	4.63	94.95	1.76
Kitchen Utensils	28.74	.50	223.27	4.13
Furniture and Carpets	70.83	1.24	348.44	6.45
Bedding	501.41	8.80	880.56	16.31
Other Household Supplies	74.02	1.30	205.50	3.81
Brooms, Mops and Brushes	63.17	1.11	79.34	1.47
Toilet Paper	20.00	.35	40.00	.74
Disinfectants	4.67	.08	31.60	.58
Other Janitor Supplies	151.11	2.65	184.60	3.42
Other Clothing	747.82	13.12	335.38	6.21
Dry Goods and Notions Unclassified	54.90	.96	73.42	1.36
Coal	1,687.00	29.25	2,277.24	42.17
Electricity .....	.....	.....	226.72	4.20
Oil	171.07	3.00	114.13	2.11
Water and Ice	201.50	3.54	348.50	6.43
Telephone, Telegraph and Tolls	64.18	1.13	78.99	1.46
Postage	86.75	1.52	80.51	1.49
Stationery and Office Supplies	143.76	2.52	84.21	1.56
Reading Matter	2.00	.04	.....	.....
Freight, Expressage and Drayage	187.09	2.93	204.91	3.79
Hogs .....	.....	.....	35.00	.65
Hay and Straw	149.21	2.62	247.14	4.53
Grain	267.01	4.68	265.25	4.91
All Other Feed for Live Stock	173.45	3.04	225.40	4.17
Seeds and Plants .....	.40	.01	15.80	.29
Fertilizer .....	.....	.....	7.50	.14
Vehicles	91.60	1.61	67.50	1.25
Harness and Stable Supplies	22.20	.37	117.97	2.18
Other Supplies for Farm and Garden .....	.....	.....	17.25	.32
Shop Machinery and Tools .....	.....	.....	18.50	.34
Gas and Electric Supplies	64.54	1.13	136.83	2.53
Engine Room Supplies	59.70	1.05	56.42	1.05
Repairs to Buildings and Fences	8.40	.15	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Hardware	239.88	4.21	56.05	1.04
Salaries (Regular)	9,103.00	150.70	11,899.00	220.35
Labor (Extra)	100.43	1.76	138.91	2.57
Traveling Expenses .....	.....	.....	43.85	.81
Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	955.88	18.53	1,515.99	28.09
Surgical Instruments	324.79	5.70	386.23	7.15
Surgical Supplies	2,398.21	42.07	3,408.65	63.12
Miscellaneous	59.68	1.05	41.56	.77
Funeral Expenses	32.24	.57	15.24	.28
Rent .....	.....	.....	14.00	.26
TOTALS	\$ 27,199.26	\$477.18	\$ 34,872.52	\$645.70
Less Discount Deducted	163.13	2.66	180.72	3.35
Less Freight Deducted	63.86	1.12	53.40	.99
Net Amount Expended	\$ 26,972.29	\$473.20	\$ 34,638.40	\$641.45
Moneys Collected	4,425.22	77.64	7,856.91	145.50
Net Cost to State	\$ 22,547.07	\$395.56	\$ 26,781.47	\$495.95

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The following schedule shows the repairs and improvements made, and expenditures therefor, at Miners' Hospital No. 1, Welch, W. Va., during the period of twenty-one months covered by this report:

FOR WHAT EXPENDED.	Amount.
Painting	\$ 94.93
Carpenter Work	872.50
Tin Work	227.70
Plumbing and Steam Fitting	1,300.31
Walks, Grounds and Fence	2,854.48
Repairs to Machinery	78.46
Laundry Machinery	120.03
Hardware	88.21
Glass	7.25
Plastering	2.30
Electric Wiring and Supplies	933.54
Plans and Specifications	438.65
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 7,027.45

NEW BUILDINGS.

The rear or kitchen part of the original building has been removed and in lieu thereof we have erected a two-story and basement brick addition, containing a large kitchen 32x32 ft., with white tile floor, large store room for supplies, two dining rooms for doctors and nurses, one large serving room, one dining room and six bed rooms for the domestic help, also a large water proof cement basement, rear porch and cold storage room.

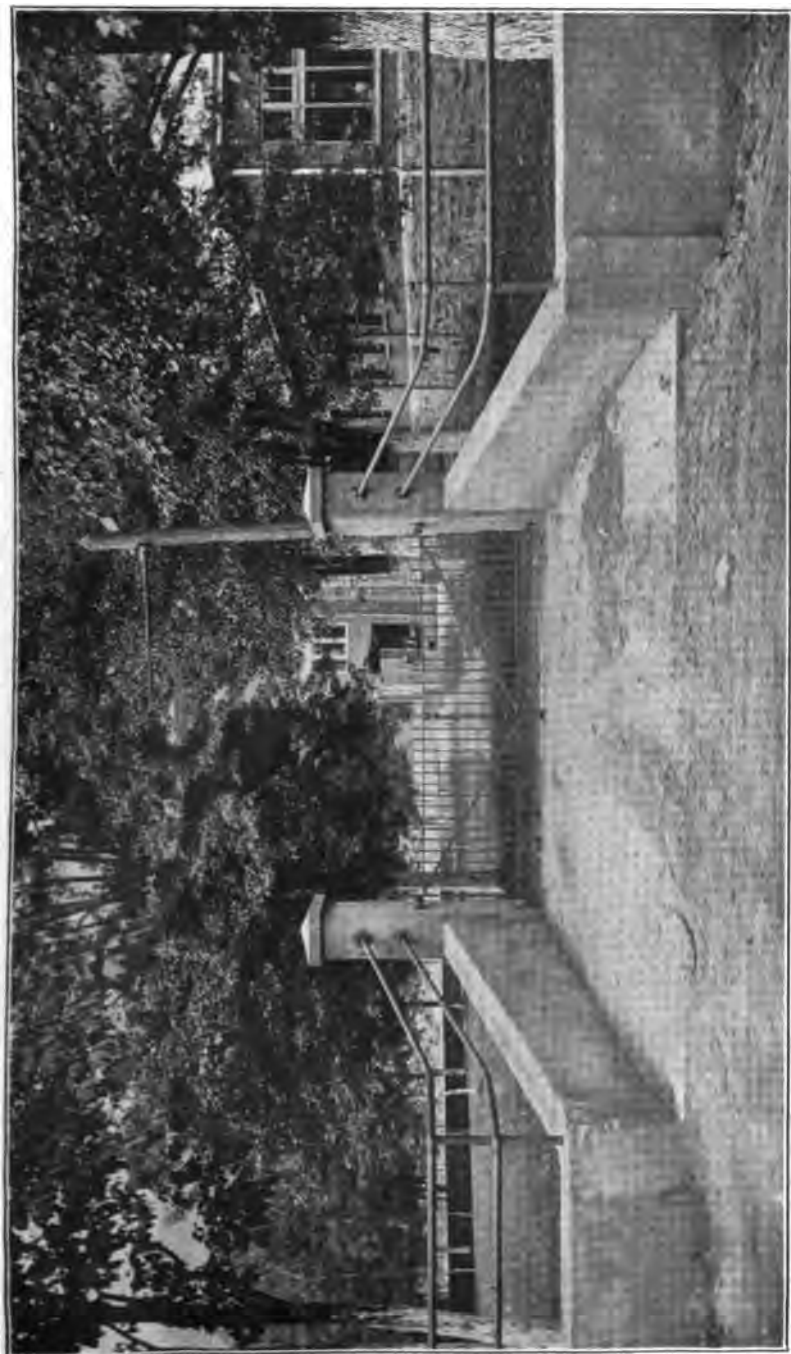
The front porch has been replaced with a new brick and tile porch. The upper part is enclosed with glass and provides a large sun parlor.

The two side entrances have been enclosed, and provide waiting rooms for visitors, one on the left for colored and the one on the right for white people.

The above was all included in one contract at a cost of \$13,890.00, but the work is not yet entirely completed.

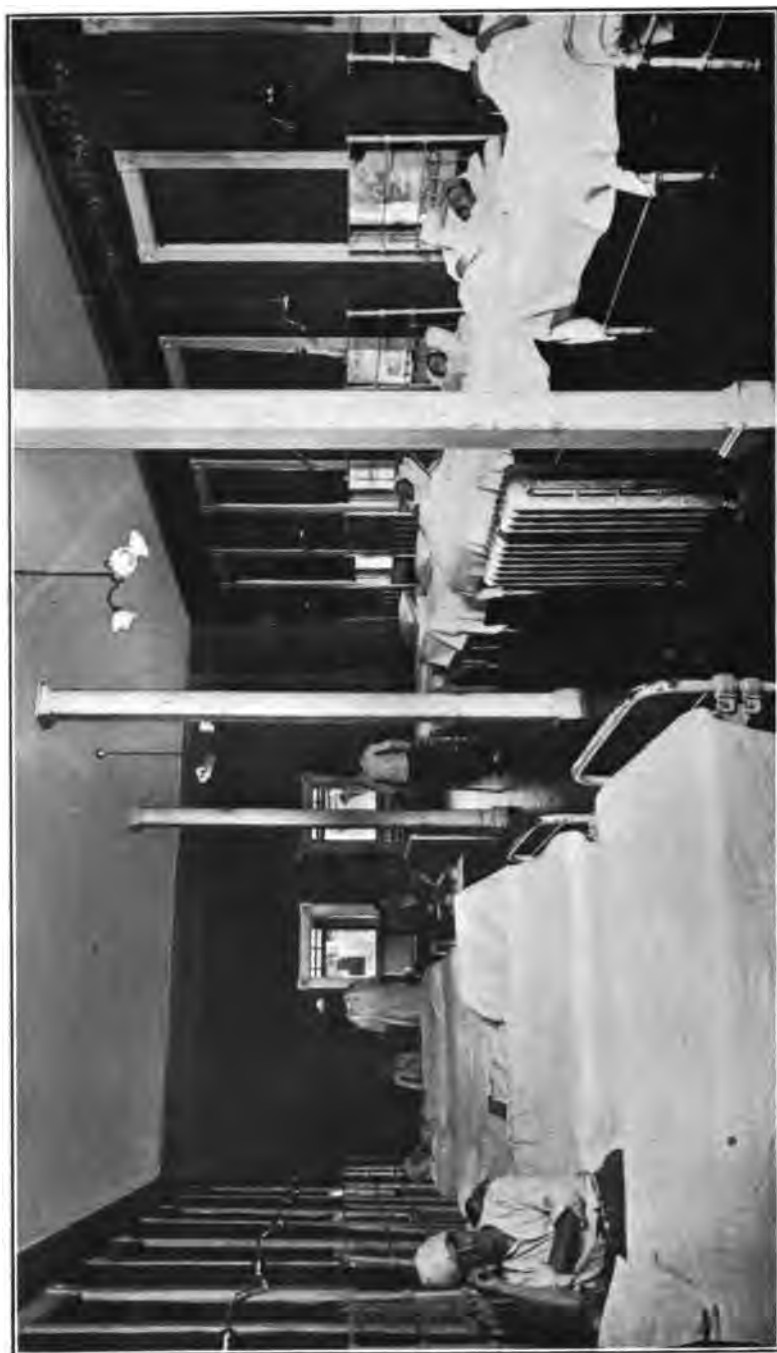
A brick and concrete building has been erected between the power house and laundry buildings. This protects the deep well pump, which is located there, and also furnishes extra storage room.

The contract price for this building was \$1,285.00.



WAGON ENTRANCE, MINERS' HOSPITAL No. 1.





WARD FOR WHITE PATIENTS, MINERS' HOSPITAL No. 1.

FINANCIAL REPORT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.**TABLE NO. 1.**

Showing Amounts Recommended to be returned to the State Treasury,
1912, Which Amounts were returned as Recommended.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS	Balance September 30, 1912	Amount Returned to State Treas- ury Unex- pended	Balance October 1, 1912
Current Expense	\$ 4,338.60	\$ 4,338.60	\$
Repairs and Improvements	43.09	.....	43.09
TOTALS	\$ 4,381.75	\$ 4,338.60	\$ 43.09

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS	Balance September 30, 1912	Amount Returned to State Treas- ury Unex- pended	Balance October 1, 1912
Pay Patients	\$ 4,087.69	\$	\$ 4,087.69
Miscellaneous	34.34	34.34	.....
TOTALS	\$ 4,122.03	\$ 34.34	\$ 4,087.69
GRAND TOTALS	\$ 8,503.78	\$ 4,373.00	\$ 4,130.78

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.**TABLE NO. 2.**

From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1913.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Legislative Appropri- ation 1913	Total Amount Available 1913	Disburse- ments 1913	Balance June 30, 1913
Current Expense .	\$	\$ 26,250.00	\$ 26,250.00	\$ 26,769.08	\$ * 519.08
Repairs and Im- provements	43.09	3,750.00	3,793.09	1,063.41	2,729.68
Buildings and Land .....	.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	.....	3,090.00
TOTALS .	\$ 43.09	\$ 33,000.00	\$ 33,043.09	\$ 27,832.47	\$ 5,210.62
* Overdraft.					

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1913	Total Amount Available 1913	Disburse- ments 1913	Balance June 30, 1913
Pay Patients	\$ 4,087.69	\$ 4,250.00	\$ 8,337.69	\$ 203.23	\$ 8,134.46
Laundry .....	.....	175.22	175.22	.....	175.22
TOTALS .	\$ 4,087.69	\$ 4,425.22	\$ 8,512.91	\$ 203.23	\$ 8,309.68

TABLE NO. 3.

From July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914.
LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance July 1, 1913	Legislative Appropriation 1914	Total Amount Available 1914	Disburse- ments 1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Current Expense ..	\$ * 519.06	\$ 35,000.00	\$ 34,480.94	\$ 34,451.77	\$ 29.17
Repairs and Im- provements	2,729.68	5,000.00	7,729.68	5,964.04	1,765.64
Buildings and Land	3,000.00	10,000.00	13,000.00	12,387.75	612.25
TOTALS ..	\$ 5,210.62	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 55,210.62	\$ 52,802.56	\$ 2,437.06

* Overdraft.

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance July 1, 1913	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1914	Total Amount Available 1914	Disburse- ments 1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Pay Patients	\$ 8,134.46	\$ 7,850.01	\$ 15,984.47	\$ 187.03	\$ 15,797.44
Laundry	175.22	.....	175.22	.....	175.22
Miscellaneous .....	.....	6.92	6.92	.....	6.92
TOTALS ..	\$ 8,309.68	\$ 7,856.93	\$ 16,166.61	\$ 187.03	\$ 15,979.58

TABLE NO. 4.

From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1914.
LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Legislative Appropriation 1913-14	Total Amount Available 1913-14	Disburse- ments 1913-14	Balance June 30, 1914
Current Expense ..	\$	\$ 61,250.00	\$ 61,250.00	\$ 61,220.83	\$ 29.17
Repairs and Im- provements	43.09	8,750.00	8,793.09	7,027.45	1,765.64
Buildings and Land	.....	13,000.00	13,000.00	12,387.75	612.25
TOTALS ..	\$ 43.09	\$ 83,000.00	\$ 83,043.09	\$ 80,636.03	\$ 2,407.06

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1913-14	Total Amount Available 1913-14	Disburse- ments 1913-14	Balance June 30, 1914
Pay Patients	\$ 4,087.69	\$ 12,107.01	\$ 16,187.70	\$ 390.26	\$ 15,797.44
Laundry .....	.....	175.22	175.22	.....	175.22
Miscellaneous .....	.....	6.92	6.92	.....	6.92
TOTALS ..	\$ 4,087.69	\$ 12,282.14	\$ 16,369.84	\$ 390.26	\$ 15,979.58

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

	Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1916.	Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1917.
Current Expense	\$35,000.00	\$35,000.00
Repairs and Improvements	5,000.00	5,000.00

PROFESSIONAL REPORT OF CHARLES F. HICKS, M. D., Superintendent.

I beg to submit the following report of the West Virginia Miners' Hospital Number One. for the biennial period ending June 30, 1914:

Number of patients in hospital September 30, 1912.....	61
Total number of patients admitted for the year.....	732
Total number of patients discharged for the year.....	701
Largest number of patients in hospital one day.....	72
Total deaths for year.....	30
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1913.....	62
Total number of patients admitted for the year.....	1124
Total number of patients discharged to June 30, 1914.....	1074
Largest number in hospital one day.....	71
Total deaths for the year.....	51
Grand total admitted for Biennial period.....	1856
Grand total discharged for Biennial period.....	1780
Total deaths for biennial period.....	81
Daily average for Biennial period.....	55
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1914.....	50

This institution was opened for the reception of patients in January, 1902, and since that period there have been admitted and treated nine thousand two hundred thirty-two patients.

Within its walls since my appointment as Superintendent, we have used every effort to relieve and cure the sick and suffering. All classes of people, the poor as well as those who were able to pay the hospital expense incurred, without regard to color or creed, have been cared for without discrimination.

It has been the custom to admit and treat surgical cases exclusively, preference always being given to those who are injured, irrespective of their occupation, and during this biennial period, which consists of twenty-one months, there have been admitted one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

It is the rule, whenever possible, that patients requiring surgical attention and hospital care, not due to an accident or injury, be charged a nominal fee for their maintenance and hospital expenses incurred. During this biennial period of twenty-one months, from such patients the sum of twelve thousand four hundred and ninety dollars has been collected and turned over to the Treasurer of the State Board of Control.

We must not lose sight of the fact that a great majority of our patients are sent as emergency cases, and an operation is imperative, and the injuries are of such a character and nature that the mortality is necessarily high. The death rate for this period is five per cent.

It has been my aim and I have used every effort to employ competent and faithful help for the various places in the institution. It is gratify-

ing to note that many of the patients are discharged from the hospital, restored to good health and usefulness, whereas, otherwise, many would have died, or lived crippled and disfigured, a burden to themselves and to the community in which they reside.

The wisdom of the Legislature in building and maintaining these hospitals, for the treatment of persons injured in the coal regions, has been proved. Much credit and honor is due the State Board of Control for their valuable services, and many improvements and new additions which have been added since their inauguration. This institution has been visited by surgeons of national repute, and it gives us much pleasure to hear them speak in the highest praise, relative to the equipment of the hospital.

We have labored faithfully and conscientiously, using every effort at our command to keep abreast with modern methods in treating our patients and handling the affairs of the institution.

American surgery deals with pure science, sentiment has no place in it. There are three missions to perform conscientiously, to devote time to cure the sick, to advance, and to teach. Our country has dominated the surgery of the world, and we look upon it with much pride that the last Nobel prize was awarded to an American surgeon.

If the highest standard of efficiency is to be maintained in these hospitals, which the public demands, it is very essential that provisions be made along all lines of improvements, in all its departments, to facilitate the work in every detail. The State Board of Control has been progressive and aggressive, many needed improvements have been added within the last biennial period.

A complete record is made relative to all patients admitted, and is open for inspection and investigation for the public at their own discretion. Patients, of course, are admitted at all hours, and their friends are accorded the privilege of visiting them at any time.

A training school was organized March 1, 1914, and we now have a class of nine pupils. We feel proud of those we have selected and believe their devotion to duty will uphold the standard of the hospital and the school. It is gratifying to know that we get better service and more conscientious work than when we employed graduate nurses.

The First Aid Corps, established at almost all of the collieries, in this field, have rendered most excellent service in preparing the injured for transportation to the hospital for surgical treatment.

We are in position to see and appreciate this work, as the ultimate recovery of the injured frequently depends upon the handling and primary treatment of these patients.

I wish to speak of the United States and the Pocahontas Collieries Companies, relative to the skillful work which these trained men are able to do. Much credit is due the coal operator and the company physician for their invaluable services in teaching their crew along this line.

During the biennial period, his excellency, Governor H. D. Hatfield, and the members of the State Board of Control have visited and inspected the institution on several occasions, and have rendered invaluable assistance by their advice, for which we are deeply grateful.

In conclusion, I take pleasure in advising that all the employes in the hospital have been faithful and zealous in the performance of their respective duties.

I also desire to express my appreciation of the kindness shown this institution by Doctors H. G. Camper, J. Howard Anderson and S. D. Hatfield, for the time they have given in teaching and lecturing to the nurses.

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1912-1914.

TABLE NO. 1.

Movement of Population.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals
Number in Hospital October 1, 1912.....	51	10	61	.....	.....	.....
In Hospital July 1, 1913 .....	.....	.....	.....	49	13	62
Number of Admissions	542	190	732	825	299	1,124
Number Discharged as Recovered	514	183	701	789	825	1,074
Died	20	4	30	45	6	51
Whole number remaining in Hosp. July 1, 1912-'13	46	12	57	49	13	62
Highest Number under treatment at one time..	65	7	72	63	8	71
Lowest Number under treatment at one time..	40	3	43	43	2	45
Daily Average .....	.....	.....	56	.....	.....	53
Mortality Rate .....	.....	.....	5%	.....	.....	4% %

TABLE NO. 2.

Civic Condition.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals
Single	252	52	304	261	38	299
Married	290	138	428	564	261	825
TOTALS	542	190	732	825	299	1,124

TABLE NO. 3.
Nationality.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals
American	375	179	554	551	270	821
Hungarian	50	4	54	67	12	79
Italian	45	1	46	59	7	66
Slavish	11	.....	11	28	3	29
Polish	10	.....	10	30	2	32
Russian	15	5	20	29	.....	29
English	6	.....	6	8	.....	8
German	7	1	8	20	3	23
Austrian	10	.....	10	19	.....	19
Greek	8	.....	8	11	2	13
Irish	5	.....	5	5	.....	5
TOTALS	542	190	732	825	299	1,124

TABLE NO. 4.
Number Admitted by Counties.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals
McDowell	323	95	418	470	183	654
Mercer	91	34	125	98	50	148
Mingo	100	37	137	212	48	260
Monroe	9	10	19	14	7	21
Wyoming	14	13	27	20	10	30
Raleigh	5	1	6	10	1	11
TOTALS	542	190	732	825	299	1,124

TABLE NO. 5.
Occupation of Those Adm'ed.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals
Blacksmith	4	.....	4	4	.....	4
Barber	2	.....	2	1	.....	1
Business Man	9	.....	9	20	.....	20
Brakeman	2	.....	2	11	.....	11
Bookkeeper	6	1	7	2	.....	2
Carpenter	7	.....	7	10	.....	10
Clerk	4	1	5	2	.....	2
Cook .....	.....	14	14	.....	8	8
Electrician	4	.....	4	2	.....	2
Engineer	5	.....	5	7	.....	7
Fireman	4	.....	4	12	.....	12
Farmer	7	.....	7	8	.....	8
Houseworker .....	.....	135	135	.....	258	258
Laborer	50	.....	50	44	.....	44
Lumberman	14	.....	14	6	.....	6
Merchant	4	.....	4	3	.....	3
Machinist	4	.....	4	3	.....	3
Miner	357	.....	357	631	.....	631
Nurse .....	.....	2	2	.....	1	1
None	24	22	46	17	28	45
Officer	2	.....	2	1	.....	1
R. R. Man	31	.....	31	40	.....	40
Servant .....	.....	10	10	.....	2	2
Teacher	2	5	7	1	2	3
TOTALS	542	190	732	825	299	1,124

TABLE NO. 6.

Case Record of Patients from October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1913.

Case No.		In Hos- pital	Dis- charged	Died
1	Simple fracture of tibia, lower third. ....	.....	1	.....
2	Endometritis, dilation and curettment .....	.....	1	.....
3	Partial dislocation of dorsal vertebrae .....	.....	1	.....
4	Double inguinal hernia, herniotomy .....	.....	1	.....
5	Contused and lacerated wound of left leg .....	.....	1	.....
6	Burns of the face, neck, hands and arms .....	.....	1	.....
7	Chronic ulcer of foot and necrosis of metatarsal bone .....	.....	1	.....
8	Compound fracture of tibia, Lane's plate used .....	.....	1	.....
9	Injured through pelvis and hips .....	.....	1	.....
10	Empyema left plura .....	.....	1	.....
11	Left inguinal hernia, herniotomy .....	.....	1	.....
12	Crushed foot at middle, amputation .....	.....	1	.....
13	Crushed leg below knee, amputation .....	.....	1	.....
14	Acute obstruction of the bowels .....	.....	1	.....
15	Gall stones, cholecystotomy .....	.....	1	.....
16	Chronic appendicitis, appendectomy .....	.....	1	.....
17	Crushed foot, amputation above ankle .....	.....	1	.....
18	Endometritis, dilation and curettment .....	.....	1	.....
19	Chronic appendicitis, appendectomy .....	.....	1	.....
20	Ovarian cyst of left ovary .....	.....	1	.....
21	Chronic appendicitis, appendectomy .....	.....	1	.....
22	Simple fracture of right tibia .....	.....	1	.....
23	Deep palmer abscess, cellulitis of forearm .....	.....	1	.....
24	Epithelioma of lip, excision .....	.....	1	.....
25	Pott's fracture of left ankle .....	.....	1	.....
26	Gunshot wound of abdomen .....	.....	1	.....
27	Gall stones, cholecystotomy .....	.....	1	.....
28	Left inguinal hernia, herniotomy .....	.....	1	.....
29	Fracture of vertebrae at dorsal region .....	.....	.....	1

TABLE NO. 6.—Continued.

Case No.		In Hosp.	Discharged	Died
30	Chronic appendicitis, appendectomy	1	1	
31	Simple fracture of pelvis, ruptured bladder and dislocated hip	1	1	
32	Simple fracture of femur, dislocation of right femur	1	1	
33	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy	1	1	
34	Retroversion of uterus, lacerated perineum	1	1	
35	Bilateral pyo-salpinx and appendicitis	1	1	
36	Ectopic gestation of left tube	1	1	
37	Lacerated wound of scalp and contused wound of leg	1	1	
38	Crushed leg at knee, amputation	1	1	
39	Carcinoma of stomach, gastro-jejunostomy	1	1	
40	Bilateral pyo-salpinx and ovarian abscess	1	1	
41	Simple fracture of left tibia	1	1	
42	Burns of hands, face and neck	1	1	
43	Simple fracture of right humerus	1	1	
44	Simple fracture of superior maxillary	1	1	
45	Contused and lacerated wound of hip	1	1	
46	Carcinoma of breast, amputation	1	1	
47	Strangulated inguinal hernia, herniotomy	1	1	
48	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy	1	1	
49	Un-united fracture of femur, Lane's plate used ..	1	1	
50	Crushed foot, amputation above ankle	1	1	
51	Chronic appendicitis, appendectomy	1	1	
52	Osteomyelitis of crest of ileum	1	1	
53	Lacerated and crushed fingers of both hands	1	1	
54	Bunion of left metatarsal phalangeal, Mayo opr.	1	1	
55	Compound fracture of left tibia, amputation....	1	1	
56	Rupture of left kidney	1	1	1
57	Incised wound of right arm.....	1	1	
58	Cholecystitis, gall bladder drained.....	1	1	
59	Stab wound of left plura and lung	1	1	
60	Carcinoma of stomach, gastro-interostomy	1	1	1
61	Compound fracture of both bones of forearm, wired	1	1	
62	Acute appenditis, appendectomy	1	1	
63	Contused wound of left knee	1	1	
64	Compound fracture of tibia, Lane's plate used ..	1	1	
65	Acute rupture of appendix, fulminating	1	1	
66	Compound fracture of tibia, Lane's plate used ..	1	1	
67	Cellulitis of hand and forearm	1	1	
68	Retroversion of uterus, Baldy-Webster opr., appendectomy	1	1	
69	Simple fracture of left tibia	1	1	
70	Fibroid of uterus, hysterectomy	1	1	
71	Deep palmer abscess	1	1	
72	Fracture of Nasal bone, contusion of face	1	1	
73	Crushed hand and lacerated wound of scalp....	1	1	
74	Compound fracture of tibia, Lane's plate used....	1	1	
75	Right inguinal hernia, herniotomy	1	1	
76	Non union of tibia, Lane's plate used	1	1	
77	Double inguinal hernia, herniotomy	1	1	
78	Simple fracture of femur	1	1	
79	Simple fracture of femur and lacerated wound of scalp	1	1	
80	Lacerated wound of scalp	1	1	
81	Contused and lacerated wound of scalp	1	1	
82	Incised wound of left arm	1	1	
83	Intussusception of bowel	1	1	
84	Compound fracture of skull	1	1	
85	Crushed through the chest and abdomen	1	1	
86	Compound fracture of tibia, Lane's plate used..	1	1	
87	Compound fracture of tibia, Lane's plate used..	1	1	
88	Osteomyelitis of tibia, chronic ulcer	1	1	
89	Simple fracture of right femur	1	1	
90	Fibroid of uterus, hysterectomy	1	1	
91	Acute rupture of appendix, fulminating	1	1	
92	Simple fracture of left tibia	1	1	
93	Gunshot wound of leg, fracture of fibula	1	1	
94	Burns of face, hands, arms, chest and back	1	1	1
95	Gunshot wound of abdomen	1	1	

TABLE NO. 6.—Continued.

Case No.		In Hosp.	Discharged	Died
96	Contused wound of thigh		1	
97	Chronic appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
98	Partial subluxation of dorsal vertebrae		1	
99	Contused and lacerated wound of face and eyes		1	
100	Simple fracture of inferior maxillary		1	
101	Compound fracture of skull		1	
102	Simple fracture of tibia		1	
103	Traumatic rupture of gall bladder and liver		1	
104	Crushed injury of foot, Chopart's amputation		1	
105	Traumatic abscess left gluteal region		1	
106	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
107	Chronic appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
108	Deep inguinal abscess		1	
109	Varicose veins of left leg		1	
110	Incomplete abortion, septic infection, curettment		1	
111	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
112	Chronic appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
113	Fibroids of uterus, hysterectomy		1	
114	Lacerated wound of right arm		1	
115	Gunshot wound of neck		1	
116	Osteomyelitis of tibia and chronic ulcers		1	
117	Pleurisy with effusion, traumatic, paracentesis		1	
118	Simple fracture of left femur		1	
119	Crushed injury of left leg, amputation		1	
120	Simple fracture of left femur		1	
121	Compound fracture of left femur, Lane's plate used		1	
122	Crushed injury of left leg, amputation		1	
123	Compound fracture of tibia, Lane's plate used		1	
124	Compound fracture of skull		1	
125	Compound fracture of left tibia, Lane's plate used		1	
126	Exploratory opr. for intra-abdominal lesion		1	
127	Appendiceal abscess, appendectomy and drained		1	
128	Colles' fracture of left arm, lacerated wound of scalp		1	
129	Acute fulminating appendicitis			1
130	Lacerated and contused wound of all fingers of left hand		1	
131	Compound comminuted fracture of left humerus		1	
132	Simple fracture of right tibia		1	
133	Acute gangrenous appendicitis		1	
134	Simple fracture of left tibia		1	
135	Burns of face and eyes, lacerated wound of foot		1	
136	Acute pyo-salpinx		1	
137	Compound fracture of ankle, amputation		1	
138	Chronic appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
139	Chronic appendicitis, appendectomy, endometritis, curettment		1	
140	Simple fracture of left tibia		1	
141	Pelvic cellulitis, posterior colporrhaphy		1	
142	Gunshot wound of left lung			1
143	Simple fracture of left tibia		1	
144	Re-amputation of leg lower third for osteomyelitis		1	
145	Gunshot wound of left foot		1	
146	Floating kidney, nephropexy		1	
147	Lacerated and incised wound involving knee joint		1	
148	Crushed injury of foot, amputation above ankle		1	
149	Compound fracture of tibia, amputation		1	
150	Traumatic ankylosis of left knee joint		1	
151	Contused and bruised injury of back		1	
152	Compound fracture of tibia, Lane's plate used		1	
153	Cellulitis of hand and forearm and amputation of finger		1	
154	Contused and lacerated wound of arm		1	
155	Dislocation of right femur, Pott's fracture of left leg		1	
156	Hemorrhoids, clamp and cautery operation		1	
157	Fracture of the spinal cord and dorsal region			1
158	Fistula ano, excision		1	
159	Simple fracture of right femur, lacerated wound of face		1	
160	Carcinoma of uterus, nonoperable		1	

TABLE NO. 6.—Continued.

Case No.		In Hosp.	Dis- charged	Died
161	Compound fracture of leg and pelvis, ruptured urethra	1	1	1
162	Simple fracture of both bones of forearm, contusion of chest	1	1	1
163	Compound fracture tibia, Lane's plate used	1	1	1
164	Osteomyelitis of tibia	1	1	1
165	Palmer abscess, cellulitis of forearm	1	1	1
166	Incomplete abortion, endometritis	1	1	1
167	Chronic appendicitis, appendectomy	1	1	1
168	Acute appendicitis	1	1	1
169	Simple fracture of inferior maxillary	1	1	1
170	Crushed injury of both legs, double amputation	1	1	1
171	Vulvo-vaginal abscess	1	1	1
172	Fibroid of uterus, hysterectomy	1	1	1
173	Simple fracture of fibula, lacerated wound of foot	1	1	1
174	Chronic appendicitis, appendectomy	1	1	1
175	Abscess of culdosac	1	1	1
176	Prostatic abscess, opened and drained	1	1	1
177	Crushed through pelvis and ruptured urethra	1	1	1
178	Ovarian cyst of right ovary	1	1	1
179	Contused wound of chest and abdomen	1	1	1
180	Fistula ano, excision	1	1	1
181	Acute gangrenous appendicitis, appendectomy	1	1	1
182	Simple fracture of tibia and fibula, dislocation of ankle	1	1	1
183	Concussion of brain	1	1	1
184	Acute fulminating appendicitis, with rupture	1	1	1
185	Gunshot wound of abdomen, perforation of intestines	1	1	1
186	Crushed injury of ankle joint, amputation of leg	1	1	1
187	Chronic appendicitis, appendectomy	1	1	1
188	Ischio-rectal abscess, opened and drained	1	1	1
189	Gunshot wound of shoulder, lacerated scalp wound	1	1	1
190	Punctured wound of knee joint	1	1	1
191	Osteomyelitis of bones of foot	1	1	1
192	Compound fracture of humerus, amputation, lacerated wound of leg	1	1	1
193	Compound fracture of tibia, Lane's plate used	1	1	1
194	Gunshot wound of abdomen	1	1	1
195	Incised and lacerated wound of scalp	1	1	1
196	Gunshot wound of foot	1	1	1
197	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy	1	1	1
198	Contused and lacerated wound of scalp and face	1	1	1
199	Gastric ulcer, gastro-enterostomy	1	1	1
200	Crushed injury of foot and ankle, amputation	1	1	1
201	Gunshot wound of thigh	1	1	1
202	Gunshot wound of abdomen	1	1	1
203	Incised and lacerated wound of head and face	1	1	1
204	Gunshot wound of hip and pelvis	1	1	1
205	Compound fracture of skull, parietal region	1	1	1
206	Crushed leg, amputation, fractured femur	1	1	1
207	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy	1	1	1
208	Gunshot wound of abdomen, perforation of intestines	1	1	1
209	Ischio-rectal abscess	1	1	1
210	Stab wound of the neck and chest	1	1	1
211	Oblique inguinal hernia	1	1	1
212	Fibroid of uterus, hysterectomy	1	1	1
213	Deep abscess of mammary gland	1	1	1
214	Compound fracture of tibia, Lane's plate applied	1	1	1
215	Contused and lacerated wound of both legs	1	1	1
216	Pelvic abscess, culdesac	1	1	1
217	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy	1	1	1
218	Incised and lacerated wound of face and scalp	1	1	1
219	Strangulated inguinal hernia	1	1	1
220	Lacerated perineum, perineorrhaphy	1	1	1
221	Stricture of urethra, external urethrotomy	1	1	1
222	Lacerated wound of perineum, scrotum and legs	1	1	1
223	Burned and contused wounds of face and chest	1	1	1
224	Appendicial abscess, opened and drained	1	1	1
225	Contused wound of face and scalp	1	1	1

TABLE NO. 6.—Continued.

Case No.		In Hosp.	Discharged	Died
226	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy .....	.....	1	.....
227	Appendicial abscess .....	.....	1	.....
228	Infection of foot, suppurative arthritis of ankle and foot .....	.....	1	.....
229	Crushed injury of thorax .....	.....	1	.....
230	Pott's fracture of left leg .....	.....	1	.....
231	Gunshot wound of thigh .....	.....	1	.....
232	Crushed injury of toes, amputation .....	.....	1	.....
233	Acute appendicitis and tubercular peritonitis ..	.....	1	.....
234	Acute suppurative arthritis of wrist and joint ..	.....	1	.....
235	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy .....	.....	1	.....
236	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy .....	.....	1	.....
237	Lacerated wounds of face, head and back .....	.....	1	.....
238	Gall stones, cholecystotomy .....	.....	1	.....
239	Acute intestinal obstruction from adhesions ..	.....	1	.....
240	Chronic appendicitis, appendectomy .....	.....	1	.....
241	Tubo-ovarian abscess, salpingo-oophorectomy ..	.....	1	.....
242	Contused and crushed injuries of foot and ankle ..	.....	1	.....
243	Compound fracture of tibia, Lane's plate applied ..	.....	1	.....
244	Concussion of the brain .....	.....	1	.....
245	Crushed injury of thorax, fractured ribs .....	.....	1	.....
246	Gunshot wound of left lung .....	.....	1	1
247	Carcinoma of ceacum .....	.....	1	.....
248	Chronic appendicitis, appendectomy .....	.....	1	.....
249	Compound fracture of inferior maxillary .....	.....	1	.....
250	Crushed injuries of foot and toes, amputation of toes .....	.....	1	.....
251	Strangulated ovarian cyst .....	.....	1	.....
252	Compound fracture of skull, frontal region .....	.....	1	.....
253	Compound fracture of tibia, Lane's plate applied ..	.....	1	.....
254	Chronic appendicitis, appendectomy .....	.....	1	.....
255	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy .....	.....	1	.....
256	Osteomyelitis of humerus, resection of upper third ..	.....	1	.....
257	Lacerated wounds of hand and fingers, amputation of fingers .....	.....	1	.....
258	Ovarian cyst, appendicitis, appendectomy .....	.....	1	.....
259	Prostatic abscess, opened and drained .....	.....	1	.....
260	Crushed injury of foot and ankle, amputation ..	.....	1	.....
261	Incised wound of right cheek .....	.....	1	.....
262	Contused wound of back, dorsal region .....	.....	1	.....
263	Simple fracture of tibia .....	.....	1	.....
264	Pelvic cellulitis and abscess of culdesac .....	.....	1	.....
265	Crushed injury of thumb, amputation .....	.....	1	.....
266	Hemorrhoids, ligature operation .....	.....	1	.....
267	Lacerated perineum, perineorrhaphy .....	.....	1	.....
268	Simple fracture of right femur .....	.....	1	.....
269	Simple fracture of tibia .....	.....	1	.....
270	Crushed injury of thorax .....	.....	1	.....
271	Dislocation of left femur, simple fracture of clavicle .....	.....	1	.....
272	Tubercular peritonitis .....	.....	1	.....
273	Crushed injury of arm at elbow, amputation .....	.....	1	.....
274	Simple fracture of left femur .....	.....	1	.....
275	Compound fracture of tibia, fracture of right femur .....	.....	1	.....
276	Simple fracture of left tibia .....	.....	1	.....
277	Crushed injuries of toes, amputation .....	.....	1	.....
278	Crushed injury of thorax and abdomen .....	.....	1	1
279	Crushed injury of chest, fractured ribs .....	.....	1	.....
280	Sub-periosteal abscess .....	.....	1	.....
281	Pyo-salpinx and cellulitis, drainage .....	.....	1	.....
282	Fibroid of uterus, hysterectomy .....	.....	1	.....
283	Compound fracture of tibia and fibula .....	.....	1	.....
284	Acute gangrenous appendicitis, septic peritonitis ..	.....	1	1
285	Simple fracture of tibia .....	.....	1	.....
286	Dislocation of left femur .....	.....	1	.....
287	Empyema of left pleura .....	.....	1	.....
288	Dislocation of left humerus .....	.....	1	.....
289	Left inguinal hernia .....	.....	1	.....
290	Cellulitis of left foot and leg .....	.....	1	.....
291	Gunshot wound of thigh .....	.....	1	.....

TABLE NO. 6.—Continued

Case No.		In Hosp.	Dis- charged	Died
292	Compound fracture of tibia, Lane's plate used, fracture of femur		1	
293	Chronic appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
294	Simple fracture of tibia		1	
295	Osteomyelitis of femur, amputation		1	
296	Hydrocal		1	
297	Incised wound of face and scalp		1	
298	Powder burns of hands, thighs and legs		1	
299	Cellulitis of right foot		1	
300	Gunshot wound of back		1	
301	Ovarian cyst, left ovary		1	
302	Tubo-ovarian cyst			1
303	Lacerated perineum, perineorrhaphy		1	
304	Acute salpingitis		1	
305	Chronic appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
306	Appendicial abscess		1	
307	Crushed injuries of hand and fingers		1	
308	Cellulitis of deep tissue of neck		1	
308a	Fractured vertebrae		1	
309	Chronic appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
310	Simple fracture of femur, fracture of left fibula ..		1	
311	Burns of thighs and legs		1	
312	Pelvic abscess, opened and drained		1	
313	Tubercular peritonitis		1	
314	Chronic appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
315	Compound fracture of femur, fracture left tibia ..		1	
316	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
317	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
318	Suppurative arthritis, knee joint		1	
319	Incomplete abortion, curettment		1	
320	Gall stones		1	
321	Tubercular osteomyelitis of the ilium		1	
322	Double inguinal hernia		1	
323	Gunshot wound of thigh		1	
324	Simple fracture tibia, lacerated wound of scalp ..		1	
325	Lacerated wounds of fingers and chest		1	
326	Chronic appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
327	Ectopic with rupture of tube			1
328	Adenitis of salivary glands, opened and drained ..		1	
329	Contused and lacerated wounds of face and ear ..		1	
330	Concussion of brain		1	
331	Contused wound of back		1	
332	Oblique inguinal hernia		1	
333	Contused wound of foot, cellulitis		1	
334	Contusion and hematoma of back, opened and drained		1	
335	Simple fracture of femur		1	
336	Osteomyelitis of tibia		1	
337	Both feet crushed, amputation lower third		1	
338	Simple fracture of tibia		1	
339	Lacerated wounds of both feet, cleansed and drained		1	
340	Fracture of spinal column, complete paralysis ..			1
341	Fracture of spinal column, complete paralysis ..			1
342	Supra-orbital abscess, opened and drained		1	
343	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
344	Lacerated wound of scalp and concussion		1	
345	Compound fracture of right tibia and femur		1	
346	Appendicial abscess, opened and drained		1	
347	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
348	Acute catarrhal appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
349	Cholecystitis, opened and drained		1	
350	Simple fracture of right tibia		1	
351	Compound fracture of humerus, amputation of three fingers		1	
352	Gunshot wound of left thigh, opened and drained ..		1	
353	Chronic appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
354	Pyo-salpinx, salpingectomy		1	
355	Tubercular osteomyelitis, of foot, curetted and drained		1	
356	Angioma of tongue, excision		1	

TABLE NO. 6.—Continued.

Case No.		In Hosp.	Dis- charged	Died
357	Acute catarrhal appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
358	Chronic appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
359	Crushed wound of left foot, amputation of toes..		1	
360	Lacerated wound of upper lip, cleansed and dressed		1	
361	Simple fracture lower jaw		1	
362	Contused wounds of foot and ankle		1	
363	Mashed fingers, first and second, amputation....		1	
364	Mashed fingers, contused wound of left hip		1	
365	Gunshot wound of thigh, opened and drained		1	
366	Simple fracture of left femur		1	
367	Lacerated wounds of scalp sutured		1	
368	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
369	Simple fracture of right tibia		1	
370	Fibroids of uterus, hysterectomy		1	
371	Lacerated wounds of left arm and back, sutured		1	
372	Acute salpingitis, salpingectomy		1	
373	Contused wound of right leg, opened and drained		1	
374	Acute periostitis of knee joint		1	
375	Osteomyelitis of tibia, curetted and drained		1	
376	Chronic ulcer of the leg, cauterized		1	
377	Leg crushed at ankle, amputation		1	
378	Concussion of brain		1	
379	Right arm crushed, amputation		1	
380	Simple fracture of right tibia		1	
381	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
382	Acute catarrhal appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
383	Strangulated hernia, herniotomy		1	
384	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
385	Compound fracture of humerus involving elbow joint		1	
386	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
387	Contused wound of knee joint, lacerated wound of scalp		1	
388	Compound comminuted fracture of tibia, Lane's plate used		1	
389	Compound fracture of skull and malar bone....		1	
390	Gangrenous appendix, appendectomy		1	
391	Pott's fracture right leg		1	
392	Simple fracture right femur		1	
393	Strangulated inguinal hernia, herniotomy		1	
394	Simple fracture of left femur		1	
395	Simple fracture of both bones of forearm and left femur		1	
396	Acute catarrhal appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
397	Simple fracture of left femur		1	
398	Acute gangrenous appendix, appendectomy		1	
399	Crushed leg at thigh, amputation, fractured femur		1	
400	Compound fracture right tibia, Lane's plate used		1	
401	Left knee crushed, amputation at thigh		1	
402	Osteomyelitis of bone of the foot, excision		1	
403	Compound fracture of skull decompression		1	
404	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
405	Crushed through pelvis		1	
406	Compound fracture of both femurs, fracture of tibia			1
407	Compound of skull at base			1
408	Burns of chest and back, abdomen, both arms and thighs			1
409	Injured internally, crushed leg, amputation at thigh			1
410	Contused wounds of back and hips		1	
411	Contused wound of foot		1	
412	Inguinal hernia, herniotomy		1	
413	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
414	Inguinal hernia, herniotomy		1	
415	Partial subluxation of spinal column		1	
416	Chronic appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
417	Hydrocele		1	
418	Simple fracture of right tibia		1	
419	Appendicitis, appendectomy		1	

TABLE NO. 6.—Continued.

Case No.		In Hosp.	Discharged	Died
420	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
421	Inguinal hernia, herniotomy		1	
422	Fibroid of uterus, hysterectomy		1	
423	Salpingitis, salpingectomy		1	
424	Crushed through pelvis		1	
425	Compound fracture of femur, amputation			1
426	Appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
427	Appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
428	Ovarian cyst, cyst removed		1	
429	Appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
430	Moist gangrene of foot, incision and drainage		1	
431	Prostatic abscess		1	
432	Simple fracture of left tibia		1	
433	Varicose ulcers of leg		1	
434	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
435	Appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
436	Tubercular arthritis of knee joint		1	
437	Salpingitis, salpingectomy		1	
438	Ectopic gestation		1	
439	Empyema, rib resected and drained		1	
440	Tubo-ovarian abscess		1	
441	Appendicitis, retroversion, Baldy-Webster opr.		1	
442	Carcinoma uteri		1	
443	Appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
444	Trachelorrhaphy and perineorrhaphy		1	
445	Pyo-salpinx, ovarian abscess, operative		1	
446	Dilatation, curettement, perineorrhaphy		1	
447	Compound fracture of skull		1	
448	Appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
449	Dislocation of left femur		1	
450	Osteomyelitis of tibia, tubercular		1	
451	Crushed wound of foot, amputation of toe		1	
452	Lacerated wounds of scalp and arm		1	
453	Simple fracture of right tibia		1	
454	Exploratory		1	
455	Lacerated wounds of fingers, amputation first and second		1	
456	Simple fracture of left tibia		1	
457	Contused wound of ankle		1	
458	Compound fracture of skull, decompression		1	
459	Compound fracture of tibia, Lane's plate used		1	
460	Compound fracture of right tibia, Lane's plate used		1	
461	Gunshot wound of abdomen		1	
462	Gunshot wound of abdomen		1	
463	Vulva-vaginal abscess		1	
464	Pleurisy with effusion, paracentesis		1	
465	Gunshot wound of leg		1	
466	Appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
467	Ulcer of stomach, gastroenterostomy		1	
468	Fracture of superior maxilla		1	
469	Traumatic rupture of urethra		1	
470	Gunshot wound of hand, fingers amputated		1	
471	Lacerated wound of ichlo-rectal fossae		1	
472	Appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
473	Appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
474	Compound fracture of tibia, Lane's plate used		1	
475	Crushed legs, amputation at thigh		1	
476	Fibroids of uterus, hysterectomy		1	
477	Appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
478	Simple fracture of right tibia		1	
479	Gunshot wound of neck		1	
480	Strangulated fibroid of uterus, hysterectomy		1	
481	Deep cervicle abscess, drained		1	
482	Foot mashed, amputation of second toe left foot		1	
482a	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
483	Cellulitis of hand and forearm		1	
484	Appendicial abscess, appendix removed and drained		1	
485	Inguinal hernia, herniotomy		1	
486	Inguinal hernia, herniotomy		1	
487	Lacerated scalp wound		1	
488	Simple fracture of right tibia and fibula		1	
489	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
490	Appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
491	Appendicitis, appendectomy		1	

TABLE NO. 6.—Continued.

Case No.		In Hosp.	Discharged	Died
492	Appendectomy	1	1	.....
493	Appendicitis, appendectomy	1	1	.....
494	Carcinoma of mammary gland	1	1	.....
495	Suppurative arthritis of knee, opened and drained	1	1	.....
496	Prolapsus of uterus, vaginal opr. and hysterectomy	1	1	.....
497	Acute salpingitis, salpingectomy	1	1	.....
498	Deep abscess of neck, opened and drained	1	1	.....
499	Pleurisy with effusion	1	1	.....
500	Incomplete abortion, curettment	1	1	.....
501	Left leg crushed off at hip right leg crushed	1	1	1
502	Simple fracture of left femur	1	1	.....
503	Simple fracture right femur, lacerated scalp wound	1	1	.....
504	Tuberculous of spine	1	1	.....
505	Fractured ribs, three left	1	1	.....
506	Empyema left pleural cavity	1	1	.....
507	Tuberculosis of the bones of the foot, excision	1	1	.....
508	Simple fracture of right femur	1	1	.....
509	Simple fracture left femur	1	1	.....
510	Simple fracture of clavicle	1	1	.....
511	Cellulitis of hand and forearm	1	1	.....
512	Crushed through abdomen and pelvis	1	1	1
513	Contused wound of back	1	1	.....
514	Carcinoma of stomach	1	1	.....
515	Burns of face, hands and arms	1	1	.....
516	Burns of face, hands and arms	1	1	.....
517	Ruptured left kidney	1	1	.....
518	Tubercular abscess, opened and drained	1	1	.....
519	Appendicitis, appendectomy	1	1	.....
520	Incised wounds of face and back	1	1	.....
521	Burns of face, neck, left arm and thorax	1	1	.....
522	Colles' fracture left forearm	1	1	.....
523	Appendicitis, appendectomy	1	1	.....
524	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy	1	1	.....
525	Strangulated inguinal hernia, herniotomy	1	1	.....
526	Gunshot wounds of thorax and abdomen	1	1	.....
527	Compound fracture of tibia, Lane's plate applied	1	1	.....
528	Inguinal adenitis, opened and drained	1	1	.....
529	Appendicitis, appendectomy	1	1	.....
530	Appendicitis, appendectomy	1	1	.....
531	Lacerated scalp wound	1	1	.....
532	Gunshot wound of thigh, producing compound fracture	1	1	1
533	Simple fracture of tibia	1	1	.....
534	Right arm crushed off, amputation	1	1	.....
535	Tubercular peritonitis	1	1	.....
536	Punctured wound of hand	1	1	.....
537	Appendicial abscess, appendix removed, drainage	1	1	.....
538	Appendicitis, with adhesions, appendectomy	1	1	.....
539	Simple fracture of left tibia	1	1	.....
540	Appendicitis, appendectomy	1	1	.....
541	Left leg crushed off at ankle, amputation	1	1	.....
542	Amputation of leg at middle third thigh	1	1	.....
543	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy	1	1	.....
544	Tubercular peritonitis	1	1	.....
545	Appendicial abscess, appendix removed, drained	1	1	.....
546	Fyo-salpingitis, salpingectomy	1	1	.....
547	Floating right kidney	1	1	.....
548	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy	1	1	.....
549	Contused wound of back and internal injuries	1	1	.....
550	Hemorrhoids, ligature operation	1	1	.....
551	Appendicitis with adhesions	1	1	.....
552	Salpingitis, salpingectomy	1	1	.....
553	Contused wound of back	1	1	.....
554	Tubercular arthritis of right knee	1	1	.....
555	Depressed fracture of skull	1	1	.....
556	Simple fracture of tibia	1	1	.....
557	Simple fracture of fibula	1	1	.....
558	Lacerated scalp wound	1	1	.....
559	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy	1	1	.....
560	Traumatic abscess of abdominal wall	1	1	.....
561	Compound comminuted fracture of tibia	1	1	.....
562	Fracture of base of skull	1	1	1
563	Lacerated perineum, perineorrhaphy	1	1	.....
564	Chronic salpingitis, salpingectomy	1	1	.....
565	Concussion of brain	1	1	.....

TABLE NO. 6.—Continued.

Case No.		In Hosp.	Discharged	Died
566	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy.....	1	1	
567	Simple fracture of right tibia.....	1	1	
568	Infected wound of leg.....	1	1	
569	Salpingitis, salpingectomy.....	1	1	
570	Compound fracture of skull.....	1	1	
571	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy.....	1	1	
572	Pleurisy with effusion.....	1	1	
573	Strangulated inguinal hernia, herniotomy.....	1	1	
574	Colles' fracture of forearm.....	1	1	
575	Appendicial abscess, appendix removed, drained	1	1	
576	Dislocated femur.....	1	1	
577	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy.....	1	1	
578	Intussusception, resection.....	1	1	
579	Cellulitis of ankle.....	1	1	
580	Cholecystitis, gall bladder drained.....	1	1	
581	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy.....	1	1	
582	Gunshot wound of neck.....	1	1	
583	Intussusception.....	1	1	
584	Appendicitis, appendectomy.....	1	1	
585	Compound fracture of right tibia, Lane's plate used	1	1	
586	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy.....	1	1	
587	Compound comminuted fracture of both tibias..	1	1	
588	Cellulitis of leg.....	1	1	
589	Contused wound of back.....	1	1	
590	Simple fracture of right humerus.....	1	1	
591	Dislocation of left femur.....	1	1	
592	Lacerated wounds of both legs.....	1	1	
593	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy.....	1	1	
594	Stabbed wound of thorax.....	1	1	
595	Compound fracture of right tibia, Lane's plate used	1	1	
596	Cellulitis of knee joint.....	1	1	
597	Burns of left foot.....	1	1	
598	Crushed wound of right foot, amputation of toes.	1	1	
599	Compound fracture of right femur entering knee joint	1	1	
600	Fracture of spinal cord, complete paralysis.....	1	1	1
601	Fracture of the ribs, and dislocation of clavicle..	1	1	
602	Appendicitis, appendectomy.....	1	1	
603	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy.....	1	1	
604	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy.....	1	1	
605	Fulminating appendicitis, appendectomy and drained	1	1	
606	Acute catarrhal appendicitis, appendectomy.....	1	1	
607	Simple fracture of inferior maxillary bone.....	1	1	
608	Acute catarrhal appendicitis, appendectomy.....	1	1	
609	Lacerated wound of muscles of leg, sutured and drained	1	1	
610	Compound fracture of right tibia, cleansed and cast applied.....	1	1	
611	Simple fracture right tibia and fibula, reduced and fixed.....	1	1	
612	Simple fracture of right femur, reduced and fixed	1	1	
613	Chronic appendicitis, appendectomy.....	1	1	
614	Acute catarrhal appendicitis, appendectomy.....	1	1	
615	Chronic appendicitis, appendectomy.....	1	1	
616	Incomplete abortion, vagina and cervix packed..	1	1	
617	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy.....	1	1	
618	Pregnancy complicated by acute nephritis, vagina packed and emptied.....	1	1	
619	Acute catarrhal appendicitis, appendectomy.....	1	1	
620	Appendicitis and ovarian cyst, appendectomy, cyst removed.....	1	1	
621	Crushed through chest and abdomen, fractured femur and tibia.....	1	1	1
622	Right leg crushed at knee, amputated.....	1	1	
623	Contused wound of thigh causing hematoma, opened and drained.....	1	1	
624	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy.....	1	1	
625	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy.....	1	1	
626	Tubercular peritonitis, abdomen opened and drained.....	1	1	
627	Left leg crushed through thigh, amputated below trochanter.....	1	1	
628	Pro Salpingitis, both tubes removed, and drainage	1	1	
629	Compound fracture of skull, brain oozing out, wound dressed.....	1	1	1

TABLE NO. 6.—Continued.

Case No.	In Hosp.	Discharged	Died
630 Pyo-salpingitis, both tubes removed with right ovary, drained.....	1	.....
631 Ruptured pyo-salpinx, removed and drained.....	1	.....
632 Gun shot wound of both legs just below knee, cleansed and dressed.....	1	.....
633 Corneal ulcer.....	1	.....
634 Acute catarrhal appendicitis, appendectomy.....	1	.....
635 Lacerated wound of the scalp, cleansed and drained.....	1	.....
636 Appendicitis, appendectomy. Fibroid of uterus, hysterectomy.....	1	.....
637 Fulminating appendicitis, appendectomy with drainage.....	1	.....
638 Acute appendicitis, appendectomy.....	1	.....
639 Lacerated wound of the scalp, cleansed and dressed.....	1	.....
640 Amputated leg middle third, dressed daily.....	1	.....
641 Acute catarrhal appendicitis, appendectomy.....	1	.....
642 Oblique inguinal hernia, herniotomy.....	1	.....
643 Crushed and lacerated foot, amputation lower third of leg.....	1	.....
644 Haematoma right thigh, opened and drained.....	1	.....
645 Simple fracture of pelvis.....	1	.....
646 Varicocele, veins removed.....	1	.....
647 Contused wound of back with haemorrhage in cord, rest and K I.....	1	.....
648 Simple fracture of right humerus, Colles' fracture left arm, lacerated wound of left hand, amputation right arm.....	1	.....
649 Ruptured gall bladder, opened and drained.....	1	.....
650 Simple fracture right tibia.....	1	.....
651 Corneal ulcer.....	1	.....
652 Ulcer of penis, cauterized.....	1	.....
653 Pott's fracture of right leg.....	1	.....
654 Infected wound of right thigh, opened and drained.....	1	.....
655 Endometritis, dilation and curettment.....	1	.....
656 Acute appendicitis, appendectomy.....	1	.....
657 Appendiceal abscess, appendectomy, drainage.....	1	.....
658 Tubercular osteomyelitis of tibia, opened and drained.....
659 Compound fracture of skull, knee and arm.....	1
660 Lacerated wound and crushed foot.....	1	.....
661 Contused wound of right leg.....	1	.....
662 Appendicitis, appendectomy.....	1	.....
663 Compound fracture right tibia, Lane's plate applied.....	1	.....
664 Appendiceal abscess, appendectomy, drainage.....	1	.....
665 Incomplete abortion, curettment.....	1	.....
666 Erosion and prolapsis of uterus, hysterectomy.....	1	.....
667 Retroversion of uterus, Baldy-Webster operation.....	1	.....
668 Appendicitis, appendectomy, tubercular peritonitis.....	1	.....
669 Osteomyelitis of right femur, curetted and drained.....	1	.....
670 Simple fracture of tibia.....	1	.....
671 Fracture of spinal column.....	1	.....
672 Acute appendicitis, appendectomy.....	1	.....
673 Crushed thru pelvis, ruptured kidney, fractured leg.....	1
674 Ruptured eye ball, enucleation of eye.....	1	.....
675 Crushed leg, amputation at middle third.....	1	.....
676 Compound fracture right tibia, Lane's plate used.....	1	.....
677 Tuberculosis of hip and spine opened and drained.....	1	.....
678 Retroversion, laceration, ovarian cyst, perineorrhaphy, cyst removed.....	1	.....
679 Acute appendicitis, appendectomy.....	1	.....
680 Appendicitis, appendectomy, dysmenorrhoea, curettment.....	1	.....
681 Fractured tibia both legs.....	1	.....
682 Acute appendicitis, appendectomy.....	1	.....
683 Lacerated wound of foot.....	1	.....
684 Fracture of 3-4-5 ribs of right side.....	1	.....
685 Pyo-salpinx, double salpinxectomy.....	1	.....
686 Fibroid of uterus, hysterectomy.....	1	.....
687 Acute appendicitis, appendectomy.....	1	.....
688 Cholelithiasis, opened, stones removed, drained.....	1	.....
689 Acute appendicitis, appendectomy.....	1	.....

TABLE NO. 6.—Continued.

Case No.	In Hosp.	Discharged	Died
690 Lacerated wound of scalp, sutured.....	1	.....
691 Tubercular peritonitis, opened and drained.....	1	.....
692 Myo-fibrome of left thigh, removed.....	1	.....
693 Gunshot wound of abdomen, perforation of intestines.....	1
694 Acute catarrhal appendicitis, appendectomy.....	1	.....
695 Compound fracture of skull, decompression.....	1	.....
696 Lacerated wound of scalp, sutured.....	1	.....
697 Partial obstruction of bowel, operative.....	1	.....
698 Tubercular peritonitis, opened and drained.....	1	.....
699 Acute appendicitis, appendectomy.....	1	.....
700 Pyo-salpinx, salpingectomy of right tube.....	1	.....
701 Cholecystitis, opened and drained.....	1	.....
702 Laceration of perineum, perineorrhaphy, Appendicitis, appendectomy.....	1	.....
703 Tubercular peritonitis, opened and drained.....	1	.....
704 Contused wound in right hypochondrium.....	1	.....
705 Pyo-salpinx.....	1	.....
706 Compound fracture of left tibia.....	1	.....
707 Appendicitis, appendectomy.....	1	.....
708 Simple fracture right femur.....	1	.....
709 Lacerated wound of foot.....	1	.....
710 Appendicitis, appendectomy and drainage.....	1	.....
711 Crushed right leg, amputation middle third.....	1	.....
712 Appendicitis, appendectomy and drainage.....	1	.....
713 Crushed foot, Choparts amputation.....	1	.....
714 Burns of second degree of face, hands and chest.....	1
715 Fracture of left leg and crushed back, fracture reduced.....	1	.....
716 Appendiceal abscess, appendectomy and drainage.....	1	.....
717 Infected wound of foot, opened and drained.....	1	.....
718 Contused wound of back, back strapped.....	1	.....
719 Fulminating appendicitis, appendectomy and drainage.....	1	.....
720 Cystitis, urinary antiseptics and bladder irrigated.....	1	.....
721 Compound fracture of left tibia and fibula.....	1	.....
722 Fracture of right ribs, immobilized with adhesive.....	1	.....
723 Dislocation of left hip joint, lacerated scalp.....	1	.....
724 Fractures of tibia and clavicle and contused face.....	1	.....
725 Pelvic abscess, hysterectomy.....	1	.....
726 Colles' fracture, fracture reduced, splints applied.....	1	.....
727 Lacerated wound of left arm, sutured.....	1	.....
728 Acute appendicitis, appendectomy, herniotomy.....	1	.....
729 Appendiceal abscess, appendectomy.....	1	.....
730 Ruptured urethra.....	1	.....
731 Appendicitis, appendectomy.....	1	.....
732 Dislocated femur, splints applied, immobilized.....	1	.....

TABLE NO. 7.

Case Record of Patients From July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914.

Case No.	In Hosp.	Discharged	Died
1 Intestinal obstruction.....	1	.....
2 Salpingitis, double salpingectomy.....	1	.....
3 Appendicitis, appendectomy.....	1	.....
4 Infected scalp wound.....	1	.....
5 Pyo-salpinx, salpingectomy and drainage.....	1	.....
6 Appendicitis, appendectomy.....	1	.....
7 Double pyo-salpingitis, salpingectomy and drainage.....	1	.....
8 Simple fracture lower third of left femur.....	1	.....
9 Cystic synovitis knee joint, fluid aspirated.....	1	.....
10 Crushed hand, splints applied.....	1	.....
11 Appendicitis, appendectomy.....	1	.....
12 Fracture of femur, punctured wound of thigh.....	1	.....
13 Incomplete abortion, D. & C. operation.....	1	.....
14 Incomplete abortion, D. & C. operation.....	1	.....
15 Appendicitis.....	1	.....

TABLE NO. 7.—Continued.

Case No.	In Hosp.	Discharged	Died
16	Crushed and lacerated wounds of right arm, amputation	1	
17	Appendicitis, appendectomy, drained	1	
18	Impacted fracture of left femur	1	
19	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy	1	
20	Appendicitis, appendectomy	1	
21	Appendiceal abscess, appendectomy, drainage	1	
22	Hemorrhoids, Cautery operation	1	
23	Appendicitis with adhesions, appendectomy	1	
24	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy	1	
25	Left arm torn off at elbow, amputation	1	
26	Depressed fracture of skull, trephined	1	
27	Crushed hand, three lesser fingers amputated	1	
28	Simple fracture of left femur	1	
29	Fractured Lower jaw, lacerated scalp	1	
30	Appendiceal abscess, opened and drained	1	
31	Lacerated wound of leg, sutured	1	
32	Double salpingitis, hysterectomy	1	
33	Appendicitis, appendectomy	1	
34	Appendicitis, appendectomy	1	
35	Gunshot wound of lung, empyemia of right pleura, aspirated		1
36	Appendicitis, appendectomy	1	
37	Simple fracture of femur, fractured pelvis		1
38	Fibroid of uterus, hysterectomy	1	
39	Compound fracture of skull, fractured humerus	1	
40	Inguinal, hernia, herniotomy	1	
41	Umbilical hernia, herniotomy	1	
42	Appendicitis, appendectomy	1	
43	Hemorrhoids, hemorrhoidotomy	1	
44	Appendicitis, appendectomy	1	
45	Simple fracture of tibia	1	
46	Inguinal hernia, herniotomy	1	
47	Lacerated wound of scalp, sutured	1	
48	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy	1	
49	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy	1	
50	Stabbed wound in right side thorax	1	
51	Stabbed wound of right side of thorax and scalp	1	
52	Stab wound of left side	1	
53	Lacerated wound of scalp, punctured wound of thigh, fracture of radius, scalp sutured, fractures reduced	1	
54	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy	1	
55	Gunshot wound of neck, packed and drained	1	
56	Lachrymal cyst, cyst removed	1	
57	Compound fracture right tibia, amputation		1
58	Simple fracture tibia	1	
59	Ankylosis of ankle joint	1	
60	Hydrocele, open operation	1	
61	Lacerated wound of scalp, sutured	1	
62	Appendiceal abscess, opened and drained	1	
63	Intra-liga, ental abscess, opened and drained	1	
64	Crushed head, arms and legs		1
65	Appendiceal abscess, opened and drained	1	
66	Cholelithiasis, opened and drained		1
67	Compound fracture of left tibia, amputated at knee		1
68	Traumatic amputation, amputation	1	
69	T. B. peritonitis and acute appendicitis, opened and drained	1	
70	Extra-uterine pregnancy	1	
71	Aneurism	1	
72	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy, drainage	1	
73	Appendicitis, ectopic pregnancy, operative	1	
74	Gunshot wound left thorax		1
75	Appendicitis, appendectomy	1	
76	Fractured ribs of left side	1	
77	Contusion of lumbar region, paralysis of left leg	1	
78	Laceration of fingers, amputation of little finger	1	
79	Compound fractures of right tibia and left fibula fracture of right humerus, fractures reduced	1	
80	Contused wound at knee joint	1	
81	Incised wound of left arm, cheek and scalp, sutured	1	
82	Appendicitis, appendectomy	1	

TABLE NO. 7.—Continued.

Case No.		In Hosp.	Discharged	Died
83	Cholecystitis and adhesions, opened and drained.	1	1	1
84	Urethral strictures, perineal section, drainage.	1	1	1
85	Appendiceal abscess, opened and drained.	1	1	1
86	Mastoid abscess, packed and drained.	1	1	1
87	Contused wound of back.	1	1	1
88	Fractured nose, contused eye, reduced and packed	1	1	1
89	Gunshot wound of back, lacerated scalp wound.	1	1	1
90	Appendicitis, appendectomy	1	1	1
91	Fractured spine, plaster cast applied.	1	1	1
92	Crushed heel.	1	1	1
93	Fibroid of uterus, ovarian cyst, hysterectomy.	1	1	1
94	Adno-fibrome of mammary gland, removed.	1	1	1
95	Appendicitis, appendectomy.	1	1	1
96	Lacerated perineum, Babcock's opr.	1	1	1
97	Inguinal hernia, Bassini's method	1	1	1
98	Inguinal hernia, Bassini's method.	1	1	1
99	Deep palmer abscess, opened and drained.	1	1	1
100	Simple fracture both bones forearm.	1	1	1
101	Gunshot wound dorsal region.	1	1	1
102	Appendicitis, appendectomy.	1	1	1
103	Burns of face, hands and neck.	1	1	1
104	Gunshot wound of left arm and thorax.	1	1	1
105	Appendicitis, appendectomy.	1	1	1
106	Ruptured eye, lacerated scalp, enucleation of eye.	1	1	1
107	Acute appendicitis, ovarian cyst, appendectomy and cyst removed.	1	1	1
108	Appendicitis, appendectomy.	1	1	1
109	Hydrocele, operative.	1	1	1
110	Fracture of right tibia.	1	1	1
111	Appendicitis, appendectomy.	1	1	1
112	Crushed foot, amputation.	1	1	1
113	Appendicitis, appendectomy.	1	1	1
114	Ankylosis of knee joint, adhesions removed	1	1	1
115	Fracture of left tibia, lower third.	1	1	1
116	Gunshot wound in orbital cavity, entering brain.	1	1	1
117	Fracture of left humerus at elbow.	1	1	1
118	Contusion in dorsal region.	1	1	1
119	Contusion of right ankle.	1	1	1
120	Contusion of left knee.	1	1	1
121	Pyo-salpinx, opened and drained.	1	1	1
122	Burns of left arm and legs, second degree.	1	1	1
123	Burns of right hand, left leg and thigh, second degree.	1	1	1
124	Lacerated wound of left hand.	1	1	1
125	Abscess of abdominal wall, evacuated and drained	1	1	1
126	Compound fracture of right tibia, Lane's plate used.	1	1	1
127	Appendicitis, appendectomy.	1	1	1
128	Appendicitis, acute, appendectomy.	1	1	1
129	Abscess of neck, opened and drained.	1	1	1
130	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy	1	1	1
131	Fracture of left clavicle.	1	1	1
132	Fracture of right tibia, contused wound of ankle	1	1	1
133	Infected wound of right arm.	1	1	1
134	Crushed wound of hip and pelvis.	1	1	1
135	Simple fracture of right ilium.	1	1	1
136	Gunshot wound of back and liver.	1	1	1
137	Contused wound of back.	1	1	1
138	Infected wound of right ankle.	1	1	1
139	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy.	1	1	1
140	Endometritis, D. & C. operation.	1	1	1
141	Acute appendicitis, Appendectomy.	1	1	1
142	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy.	1	1	1
143	Simple fracture of left femur.	1	1	1
144	Crushed right ankle, amputation right leg lower third.	1	1	1
145	Strangulated inguinal hernia, herniotomy.	1	1	1
146	Simple fracture right tibia.	1	1	1
147	Compound fracture of skull, fracture elevated and wound sutured.	1	1	1
148	Gunshot wound of right thigh.	1	1	1
149	Simple fracture of left tibia.	1	1	1
150	Acute catarrhal appendicitis, appendectomy.	1	1	1
151	Appendicitis and salpingitis, appendectomy and salpingectomy	1	1	1

TABLE NO. 7.—Continued.

Case No.	In Hosp.	Discharged	Died
152	Incomplete abortion, D. & C. operation	1	
153	Pyo-salpinx, salpingectomy	1	
154	Endometritis, D. & C. operation	1	
155	Pyo-salpinx, salpingectomy	1	
156	Ovarian cyst, cystotomy	1	
157	Pyo-salpynx, salpingectomy	1	
158	Appendicitis, appendectomy	1	
159	Appendicitis, appendectomy	1	
160	Compound fracture of skull	1	
161	Incomplete abortion, dilation and curettment	1	
162	Acute catarrhal appendicitis, appendectomy	1	
163	Compound fracture of right tibia, Lane's plate used	1	
164	Ruptured left kidney	1	
165	Inguinal hernia, herniotomy	1	
166	Fracture of humerus involving elbow joint	1	
167	Gunshot wound of neck and chest, entering left lung		1
168*	Simple fracture of left clavicle	1	
169	Endometritis, dilation and curettment	1	
170	Fracture of left tibia	1	
171	Lacerated wound of scalp, sutured	1	
172	Acute catarrhal appendicitis, appendectomy	1	
173	Amputation at ankle	1	
174	Compound fracture of skull	1	
175	Lacerated and crushed wound of ankle, lacerated wound of scalp	1	
176	Hemorrhoids, Cautey operation	1	
177	Gunshot wound of right thigh	1	
178	Simple fracture left femur	1	
179	Gunshot wound of abdomen, perforation of intestines	1	
180	Left arm crushed off at elbow, amputation	1	
181	Lacerated wound of right leg, sutured	1	
182	Appendicitis, appendectomy	1	
183	Appendicitis and peritonitis, appendectomy		1
184	Compound fracture of right tibia, Lane's plate used	1	
185	Simple fracture of right tibia	1	
186	Compound fracture of left femur, Lane's plate used	1	
187	Fractured vertebrae, dorsal region, complete paralysis		1
188	Right hand mashed, amputation of 1st, 2nd and 3rd fingers	1	
189	Tubercular peritonitis, opened and drained	1	
190	Fracture of spine, complete paralysis	1	
191	Compound fracture of skull	1	
192	Simple fracture of right femur, fracture of lower jaw, right foot crushed off, amputation of right foot	1	
193	Incised wound of knee entering joint	1	
194	Ovarian cyst, oophorectomy	1	
195	Crushed hand, fingers amputated; lacerated skull	1	
196	Compound fracture tibia, Lane's plate; contused back	1	
197	Fracture femur, Buck's extension; crushed hand	1	
198	Gun shot wound of abdomen perforating intes. operative	1	
199	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy	1	
200	Chronic salpingitis	1	
201	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy	1	
202	Compound fracture femur, Lane's plate	1	
203	Leg crushed off at ankle, amputation lower third	1	
204	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy	1	
205	Lacerated scalp, sutured	1	
206	Arthritis of knee joint, cast applied	1	
207	Fracture clavicle, Sayre's method	1	
208	Compound fracture nasal bones, replaced and packed	1	
209	Gun shot wound of forearm and hip	1	
210	Appendicitis, appendectomy	1	
211	Appendicitis and salpingitis, appendectomy and hysterectomy	1	

TABLE NO. 7.—Continued.

Case No.		In Hosp.	Discharged	Died
212	Compound fracture of right tibia, Lane's plate applied		1	
213	Inguinal hernia, herniotomy		1	
214	Burns, second degree of thighs		1	
215	Fracture of left tibia		1	
216	Retained placenta, D. & C. opr.		1	
217	Compound dislocation of tibia, reduced		1	
218	Compound fracture of right tibia, Lane's plate used		1	
219	Osteomyelitis of foot, amputation of toes		1	
220	Acute salpingitis		1	
221	Both legs crushed off at knee, double amputation			1
222	Partial subluxation of spine		1	
223	Ischio rectal abscess, opened and drained		1	
224	Placenta-previa delivery		1	
225	Tubercular peritonitis, opened and drained		1	
226	Fracture of base of skull			1
227	Lacerated wound of left forearm, sutured		1	
228	Crushed foot, amputation of toes		1	
229	Fracture of tibia		1	
230	Contused wound of foot		1	
231	Compound fractures right leg and right arm			1
232	Abdominal sinus, irrigated		1	
233	Fracture of right tibia		1	
234	Umbilical hernia, Mayo operation		1	
235	Compound fracture left fibula		1	
236	Crushed wound of left foot		1	
237	Contused wound of ankle		1	
238	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
239	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
240	Ruptured urethra, perineal section		1	
241	Compound fracture of tibia, little finger mashed off, fracture plated, finger amputated		1	
242	Amputation, reamputation		1	
243	Ischio-rectal abscess, opened and drained		1	
244	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
245	Appendiceal abscess, appendectomy, drainage		1	
246	Tubercular kidney, opened and drained		1	
247	Inguinal hernia, herniotomy		1	
248	Cholelithiasis, cholelithotomy		1	
249	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
250	Appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
251	Gunshot wound of neck		1	
252	Tuberculosis of tibia, curetted		1	
253	Inguinal hernia, herniotomy		1	
254	Twin pregnancy, instrumental delivery		1	
255	Varicocele		1	
256	Appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
257	Acute catarrhal appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
258	Hemorrhoids, cautery operation		1	
259	Endometritis, D. & C. operation		1	
260	Simple fracture and dislocation of the humerus		1	
261	Extensor tendons of left hand severed, tendons sutured		1	
262	Hemorrhoids, hemorrhoidotomy		1	
263	Ectopic, ruptured tube, removed		1	
264	Appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
265	Ectopic gestation, tube removed		1	
266	Osteomyelitis of tibia, curetted		1	
267	Fracture of right tibia		1	
268	Fracture of tibia and fibula, lacerated wound of face		1	
269	Hydrocele		1	
270	Appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
271	Pyo-salpinx, salpingectomy		1	
272	Contused wound of back		1	
273	Crushed foot, amputation		1	
274	Carcinoma of penis		1	
275	Lacerated wound of scalp and arm, sutured		1	
276	Gunshot wound of left foot		1	
277	Pyo-salpinx, operative		1	
278	Lacerated and contused wound of right leg		1	
279	External hemorrhoids, hemorrhoidotomy		1	
280	Fracture left humerus		1	
281	Fibroid of uterus, hysterectomy		1	

TABLE NO. 7.—Continued.

Case No.		In Hosp.	Discharged	Died
282	Endometritis, D. & C. operation.....		1	
283	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy.....		1	
284	Simple fracture of right humerus.....		1	
285	Gunshot wound of abdomen, perforation of intestines, gunshot wound of lung.....			1
286	Acute catarrhal appendicitis, appendectomy.....		1	
287	Fracture of left tibia.....		1	
288	Fractures of left tibia and fibula, scalp wound..		1	
289	Variococele		1	
290	Compound fracture of left tibia, Lane's plate used			
291	Acute appendicitis with ruptured appendix and local peritonitis, Appendectomy, drainage.....		1	
292	Incomplete abortion, D. & C. operation.....		1	
293	Strangulated hemorrhoids, cautery operation.....		1	
294	Gastric ulcer, gastro-enterostomy, posterior.....		1	
295	Lacerated and contused wound of right leg, amputation		1	
296	Crushed foot, amputation of all toes.....		1	
297	Contusion of leg and hip.....		1	
298	Fracture of spine, dorsal region, complete paralysis		1	
299	Strangulated inguinal hernia, herniotomy.....		1	
300	Laceration of cervix, trachelorrhaphy.....		1	
301	Appendiceal abscess and abscess of liver, opened and drained.....			1
302	Acute gangrenous appendix, appendectomy		1	
303	Incomplete abortion, D. & C. operation.....		1	
304	Ruptured eye, enucleation.....		1	
305	Salpinx, Double salpingectomy.....		1	
306	Injured spine, lumbar region, partial paralysis..		1	
307	Fracture of right ulna.....		1	
308	Floating kidney, nephropexy.....		1	
309	Compound fracture of left tibia, Lane's plate used		1	
310	Appendicitis and double salpingitis, appendectomy and hysterectomy			1
311	Cholelithiasis, cholecysthotomy.....		1	
312	Appendicitis, appendectomy.....		1	
313	Appendicitis, appendectomy.....		1	
314	Left inguinal hernia, herniotomy.....		1	
315	Ankylosis of hip joint.....		1	
316	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy, drainage.....		1	
317	Hernia, herniotomy.....		1	
318	Lacerated perineum and cervix, perineorrhaphy and trachelorrhaphy.....		1	
319	Appendicitis, appendectomy.....		1	
320	Appendicitis, appendectomy.....		1	
321	Ruptured urethra, urethrotomy.....		1	
322	Fracture of tibia.....		1	
323	Osteomyelitis of head of humerus, resection.....		1	
324	Fracture at ankle and crushed toes, amputation of toes.....		1	
325	Cellulitis of hand and forearm and gangrene of fingers, amputation of fingers.....		1	
326	Ischio rectal abscess, opened and curetted.....		1	
327	Crushed foot, amputation of toes.....		1	
328	Simple comminuted fracture of tibia, laceration of leg.....		1	
329	Hydrocele		1	
330	Pott's fracture and injury of ankle.....		1	
331	Gunshot wound left side, abdomen, hand and spinal cord.....		1	
332	Osteomyelitis of ribs of right side, resection.....		1	
333	Gunshot wound of abdomen, entering stomach and liver.....		1	
334	Compound fracture of base of skull.....			1
335	Strangulated femoral hernia, herniotomy.....		1	
336	Cervical stenosis, D. & C. operation.....		1	
337	Gunshot wound of back, side and arm.....		1	
338	Compound fracture of tibia, Lane's plate used..		1	
339	Ecstopy gestation tube removed		1	
340	Crushed foot, amputation.....		1	
341	Cholelithiasis, cholecysthotomy.....		1	
342	Acute catarrhal appendicitis, appendectomy.....		1	
343	Compound fracture of tibia, lacerated scalp wound Lane's plate used and wound sutured.....		1	

TABLE NO. 7.—Continued.

Case No.		In Hosp.	Discharged	Died
344	Acute catarrhal appendicitis, appendectomy....	.....	1	.....
345	Incomplete abortion, D. & C. operation.....	.....	1	.....
346	Appendicitis, appendectomy.....	.....	1	.....
347	Burns of legs, arms and sides, 3rd degree.....	.....	.....	1
348	Fibroid of uterus, Hysterectomy.....	.....	1	.....
349	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy.....	.....	1	.....
350	Compound fracture of skull, crushed thru chest..	.....	.....	1
351	Fracture of femur.....	.....	1	.....
352	Endometritis, D. & C. operation.....	.....	1	.....
353	Synovitis of knee, aspirated.....	.....	1	.....
354	Contused wounds of back and hips.....	.....	1	.....
355	Left inguinal hernia, herniotomy.....	.....	1	.....
356	Appendicitis, appendectomy.....	.....	1	.....
357	Gunshot wound of leg, gas bacillus infection.....	.....	.....	1
358	Compound fracture of femur, Lane's plate used..	.....	1	.....
359	Contused wounds of face, arms and chest, due to dynamite explosion.....	.....	1	.....
360	Tubercular infection of hip joint.....	.....	1	.....
361	Fracture of right femur and contused wound of left leg.....	.....	1	.....
362	Crushed leg, amputation above knee.....	.....	1	.....
363	Fracture of tibia, fracture of humerus and fractured 3rd, 4th and 5th ribs of right side.....	.....	1	.....
364	Fracture of spine, lumbar region complete paralysis.....	.....	.....	1
365	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy.....	.....	1	.....
366	Left inguinal hernia, herniotomy.....	.....	1	.....
367	Contusion of hip, back and shoulders.....	.....	1	.....
368	Fracture of spine, dorsal region, complete paralysis.....	.....	1	.....
369	Fracture of femur.....	.....	1	.....
370	Compound comminuted fracture of tibia, fracture plated.....	.....	1	.....
371	Incomplete abortion, D. & C. operation.....	.....	1	.....
372	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy.....	.....	1	.....
373	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy.....	.....	1	.....
374	Incised and contused wound of leg, sutured.....	.....	.....	.....
375	Double pyo-salpinx, ovarian cyst, salpingectomy and cystotomy.....	.....	1	.....
376	Endometritis and ventral hernia, D. & C. operation and herniotomy.....	.....	1	.....
377	Contused wound of chest and back.....	.....	1	.....
378	Compound fracture of skull, frontal region.....	.....	1	.....
379	Osteomyelitis of tibia and ankle joint, curetted..	.....	1	.....
380	Acute catarrhal appendicitis, appendectomy.....	.....	1	.....
381	Inguinal hernia, herniotomy.....	.....	1	.....
382	Fracture of crest of pelvis.....	.....	1	.....
383	Gunshot wound of chest, thigh and tibia.....	.....	1	.....
384	Fracture of tibia.....	.....	1	.....
385	Ventral hernia, herniotomy.....	.....	1	.....
386	Fracture of tibia.....	.....	1	.....
387	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy.....	.....	1	.....
388	Fracture of knee joint involving femur.....	.....	1	.....
389	Fracture of fibula.....	.....	1	.....
390	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy.....	.....	1	.....
391	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy.....	.....	1	.....
392	Contused wound of face, fractured jaw.....	.....	1	.....
393	Appendicitis, appendectomy.....	.....	1	.....
394	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy.....	.....	1	.....
395	Internal injuries of back and chest.....	.....	.....	1
396	Appendicitis, appendectomy.....	.....	1	.....
397	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy.....	.....	1	.....
398	Infected wound of finger, cellulitis of hand and arm, amputation of finger.....	.....	1	.....
399	Acute appendicitis, ruptured, peritonitis, Appendectomy with drainage.....	.....	1	.....
400	Acute gangrenous appendicitis, appendectomy with drainage.....	.....	1	.....
401	Appendicitis and double pyo-salpinx, appendectomy, salpingectomy.....	.....	1	.....
402	Fracture of clavicle.....	.....	1	.....
403	Carbuncle of neck, curetted and drained.....	.....	1	.....
404	Lacerated perineum and cyst of vagina, perineorrhaphy and cyst removed.....	.....	1	.....
405	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy.....	.....	1	.....

TABLE NO. 7.—Continued.

Case No.		In Hosp.	Discharged	Died
408	Appendicitis, appendectomy.....	.....	1	.....
407	Appendiceal abscess, opened and drained.....	.....	1	.....
408	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy, drainage.....	.....	1	.....
409	Acute cholelithiasis, cholelithotomy.....	.....	1	.....
410	Left inguinal hernia, herniotomy.....	.....	1	.....
411	Gunshot wound of face.....	.....	1	.....
412	Cystocele and prolapsis of bladder.....	.....	1	.....
413	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy.....	.....	1	.....
414	Strangulated hernia, herniotomy.....	.....	1	.....
415	Gunshot wound of leg.....	.....	1	.....
416	Fractures of tibia and fibula.....	.....	1	.....
417	Ectopic gestation, removal of tube.....	.....	1	.....
418	Gunshot wound of hand, opened and drained.....	.....	1	.....
419	Lacerated perineum, perineorrhaphy, Babcock's opr.....	.....	1	.....
420	Spina Bifida, opened and drained.....	.....	1	.....
421	Incised and lacerated wound of scalp, sutured.....	.....	1	1
422	Empyema of left thorax, resection.....	.....	1	.....
423	Osteomyelitis of ilium, curetted.....	.....	1	.....
424	Tubercular infection of elbow joint, cast applied.....	.....	1	.....
425	Compound depressed fracture of skull, trephined.....	.....	1	.....
426	Incomplete abortion, D. & C. operation.....	.....	1	.....
427	Fracture of tibia and fibula.....	.....	1	.....
428	Ulcer of stump of leg, amputation.....	.....	1	.....
429	Fracture of tibia and fibula.....	.....	1	.....
430	Lacerated hand, five tendons severed, sutured.....	.....	1	.....
431	Cellulitis of hand and deep palmer abscess, opened and drained.....	.....	1	.....
432	Gunshot wounds of face and thorax.....	.....	1	.....
433	Fractured clavicle.....	.....	1	.....
434	Crushed leg, amputation below knee.....	.....	1	.....
435	Crushed pelvis and contused wound of back.....	.....	1	.....
436	Lacerated wounds of leg, sutured.....	.....	1	.....
437	Fecal fistula, opened and drained.....	.....	1	.....
438	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy.....	.....	1	.....
439	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy.....	.....	1	.....
440	Cyst on neck, cystotomy.....	.....	1	.....
441	Aneurysm of popliteal space, amputation of leg.....	.....	1	.....
442	Fracture of femur.....	.....	1	.....
443	Varicocele.....	.....	1	.....
444	Fracture involving the elbow joint.....	.....	1	.....
445	Appendicitis, appendectomy.....	.....	1	.....
446	Lacerated wound of nose and contused wound of leg; wound of nose sutured.....	.....	1	.....
447	Nonunion of fibula, bone transplanted.....	.....	1	.....
448	Compound fracture of femur, Lane's plate used.....	.....	1	.....
449	Fracture of spine, dorsal region, complete paralysis.....	.....	1	.....
450	Complete laceration perineum, perineorrhaphy.....	.....	1	.....
451	Appendicitis, appendectomy.....	.....	1	.....
452	Fracture of radius.....	.....	1	.....
453	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy.....	.....	1	.....
454	Both legs crushed off above knee, double amputation.....	.....	1	.....
455	Pyo-nephrosis of right kidney, opened and drained.....	.....	1	.....
456	Appendicitis, appendectomy.....	.....	1	.....
457	Fracture of clavicle.....	.....	1	.....
458	Depressed fracture of skull, trephined.....	.....	1	.....
459	Crushed foot, amputation.....	.....	1	.....
460	Inguinal hernia, herniotomy.....	.....	1	.....
461	Lacerated wound, arm and eye injured.....	.....	1	.....
462	Compound fracture involving elbow joint, lacerated wound of scalp, wounds sutured, Lane's plate used.....	.....	1	.....
463	Ventral hernia, herniotomy.....	.....	1	.....
464	Fracture of pelvis, external urethrotomy.....	.....	1	.....
465	Lacerated wounds of face, sutured.....	.....	1	.....
466	Gunshot wound of knee joint, opened and drained.....	.....	1	.....
467	Crushed foot at ankle, amputation.....	.....	1	.....
468	Strangulated hemorrhoids, hemorrhoidotomy.....	.....	1	.....
469	Crushed and lacerated hand, amputation of fingers.....	.....	1	.....
470	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy.....	.....	1	.....
471	Contused and lacerated wounds of hand, amputation of fingers.....	.....	1	.....
472	Acute gangrenous appendicitis, appendectomy.....	.....	1	.....
473	Compound fracture of base of skull, fracture of humerus.....	.....	1	.....

TABLE NO. 7.—Continued.

Case No.		In Hosp.	Discharged	Died
474	Compound fracture of skull, frontal region, trephined .....	.....	1	.....
475	Compound fracture of tibia and fibula, Lane's plate applied .....	.....	1	.....
476	Crushed thru pelvis and abdomen .....	.....	1	.....
477	Leg crushed off above knee, amputation .....	.....	1	.....
478	Pyo-salpinx, double salpingectomy .....	.....	1	.....
479	Ovarian cyst, removal .....	.....	1	.....
480	Mastoiditis, opened and drained .....	.....	1	.....
481	Crushed toes, amputation .....	.....	1	.....
482	Fractured femur, radius, humerus and ulna, lacerated scalp wound .....	.....	1	.....
483	Right inguinal hernia, herniotomy .....	.....	1	.....
484	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy .....	.....	1	.....
485	Prolapsis of uterus, hysterectomy .....	.....	1	.....
486	Lacerated perineum, perineorrhaphy .....	.....	1	.....
487	Appendicitis, appendectomy .....	.....	1	.....
488	Abscess of culdesac, opened and drained .....	.....	1	.....
489	Contused of face and fracture of forearm .....	.....	1	.....
490	Punctured wound of thigh and laceration of muscles, wounds sutured .....	.....	1	.....
491	Lacerated wound of leg, sutured .....	.....	1	.....
492	Ectopic pregnancy, tube removed .....	.....	1	.....
493	Crushed leg, amputation above knee .....	.....	1	.....
494	Crushed through pelvis and back, contused wound of hip .....	.....	1	.....
495	Lacerated wound of fingers, contused wound of chest, amputation of fingers .....	.....	1	.....
496	Cholelithiasis, cholelithotomy .....	.....	1	.....
497	Compound fracture of tibia and fibula, plated .....	.....	1	.....
498	Fracture of humerus and fracture of 3rd and 4th ribs, with puncture of pleura, empyema .....	.....	1	.....
499	Burns of foot and toe .....	.....	1	.....
500	Fractures of tibia and fibula .....	.....	1	.....
501	Crushed foot, amputation of toes .....	.....	1	.....
502	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy .....	.....	1	.....
503	Compound fracture of base of skull .....	.....	1	1
504	Fracture of fibula .....	.....	1	.....
505	Lacerated scalp wound, sutured .....	.....	1	.....
506	Chronic sinus of abdomen, curetted and cauterized .....	.....	1	.....
507	Pyo-salpinx, suppurative peritonitis, opened and drained .....	.....	1	1
508	Fracture of femur .....	.....	1	.....
509	Compound fracture of radius, plated .....	.....	1	.....
510	Tubercular infection of humerus, opened and drained .....	.....	1	.....
511	Fracture of femur .....	.....	1	.....
512	Simple fracture of femur .....	.....	1	.....
513	Fractures of tibia and fibula .....	.....	1	.....
514	Fracture involving ankle joint .....	.....	1	.....
515	Compound fracture of right femur, lacerated tissue and compound fracture of left tibia .....	.....	1	1
516	Tubercular synovitis of knee, opened and drained .....	.....	1	.....
517	Compound fracture of femur, fracture of lower jaw and lacerated wounds of face .....	.....	1	.....
518	Ruptured urethra, urethrotomy .....	.....	1	.....
519	Compound fracture of femur, lacerated wounds of leg .....	.....	1	.....
520	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy, drainage .....	.....	1	.....
521	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy, drained .....	.....	1	.....
522	Crushed through pelvis and back .....	.....	1	.....
523	Crushed hand, fingers amputated .....	.....	1	.....
524	Crushed through thorax .....	.....	1	1
525	Fracture of both ankles .....	.....	1	.....
526	Acute catarrhal appendicitis, appendectomy .....	.....	1	.....
527	Gunshot wound of tibia, producing a compound fracture .....	.....	1	.....
528	Fracture of radius .....	.....	1	.....
529	Lacerated scalp wound, sutured .....	.....	1	.....
530	Compound depressed fracture of skull, trephined .....	.....	1	.....
531	Fractured lower jaw .....	.....	1	.....
532	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy .....	.....	1	.....
533	Contused wound of hip and back .....	.....	1	.....
534	Concussion of brain .....	.....	1	.....
535	Gunshot wound of face and neck .....	.....	1	.....
536	Hare lip, operation .....	.....	1	.....

TABLE NO. 7.—Continued.

Case No.	In Hosp.	Discharged	Died
537	Osteomyelitis of tibia, opened and curetted.....	1	.....
538	Appendicitis, appendectomy.....	1	.....
539	Crushed chest and pelvis.....	.....	1
540	Fracture of right clavicle.....	1	.....
541	Appendicitis, appendectomy.....	1	.....
542	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy.....	1	.....
543	Mastoid abscess, opened and drained.....	1	.....
544	Crushed foot, amputation at ankle.....	1	.....
545	Gunshot wound of neck.....	1	.....
546	Compound fracture of skull, frontal region.....	1	.....
547	Incomplete abortion, D. & C. operation.....	1	.....
548	Fracture of femur.....	1	.....
549	Colles' fracture, incised wound of scalp.....	1	.....
550	Fracture of tibia.....	1	.....
551	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy.....	1	.....
552	Fracture of femur, lacerated scalp wound.....	1	.....
553	Compound fracture of pelvis, ruptured urethra, injured through abdomen.....	.....	1
554	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy, drained.....	1	.....
555	Crushed thru pelvis and ruptured urethra.....	1	.....
556	Crushed through pelvis, ruptured bladder.....	.....	1
557	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy.....	1	.....
558	Inguinal hernia, herniotomy.....	1	.....
559	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy.....	1	.....
560	Contused wounds of back and hips.....	1	.....
561	Pyo-salpinx, salpingectomy.....	1	.....
562	Cellulitis of arm, opened and drained.....	1	.....
563	Lacerated and contused wounds of head, hip, ankle and hand.....	1	.....
564	Tubercular infection of the bladder, suprapubic cystotomy.....	1	.....
565	Dislocation of shoulder.....	1	.....
566	Crushed leg below knee, amputation above knee.....	1	.....
567	Appendicitis, appendectomy.....	1	.....
568	Appendicitis, appendectomy.....	1	.....
569	Burns of face, chest, arms and hands, second degree.....	1	.....
570	Fibroid of uterus, hysterectomy.....	1	.....
571	Appendicitis, appendectomy.....	1	.....
572	Burns of back.....	1	.....
573	Incomplete abortion, D. & C. operation.....	1	.....
574	Lacerated wounds of face and scalp, sutured.....	1	.....
575	Crushed thru chest, fractured spine, complete paralysis.....	.....	1
576	Left inguinal hernia, herniotomy.....	1	.....
577	Appendicitis, appendectomy.....	1	.....
578	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy.....	1	.....
579	Acute Pyo-salpinx, salpingectomy.....	1	.....
580	Ovarian cyst, removal.....	1	.....
581	Appendicitis, appendectomy.....	1	.....
582	Right inguinal hernia, herniotomy.....	1	.....
583	Fracture of tibia.....	1	.....
584	Tubercular peritonitis.....	.....	1
585	Fracture of spine at dorsal region.....	.....	1
586	Acute gangrenous appendicitis, appendix ruptured, appendectomy, drained.....	.....	1
587	Fracture of radius.....	1	.....
588	Fibroid of uterus, hysterectomy.....	1	.....
589	Empyema, opened and drained.....	1	.....
590	Varicocele.....	1	.....
591	Fractures of radius and ulna.....	1	.....
592	Lacerated wound of leg, sutured.....	1	.....
593	Appendicitis, appendectomy.....	1	.....
594	Concussion of brain, injured thru chest.....	1	.....
595	Fracture involving elbow joint and humerus.....	1	.....
596	Pleurisy with effusion, aspirated.....	1	.....
597	Compound fracture of tibia, Lane's plate used.....	1	.....
598	Crushed and lacerated hand, sutured.....	1	.....
599	Stabbed wounds of abdomen, perforation of intestines.....	1	.....
600	Infected wound of hand, opened and drained.....	1	.....
601	Gunshot wound of thigh, producing compound fracture of femur, amputation upper third.....	.....	1
602	Pyo-salpinx, double, hysterectomy.....	1	.....
603	Crushed leg, amputation at ankle.....	1	.....

TABLE NO. 7.—Continued.

Case No.		In Hosp.	Discharged	Died
604	Gunshot wound of back		1	
605	Incomplete abortion, D. & C. operation		1	
606	Simple fracture of humerus		1	
607	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
608	Crushed foot, amputation above knee		1	
609	Lacerated wounds of face, sutured		1	
610	Ruptured eye, enucleation		1	
611	Crushed and lacerated wounds of hands and fingers		1	
612	Appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
613	Fracture of right tibia		1	
614	Gunshot wound of hip and hand		1	
615	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
616	Tubercular peritonitis, opened and drained		1	
617	Fractured skull		1	
618	Injured thru back at dorsal region		1	
619	Simple fracture of tibia, injured thru back		1	
620	Injured thru back and Colles' fracture		1	
621	Cholelithiasis, cholelithotomy		1	
622	Pyo-salpinx, double, salpingectomy		1	
623	Right inguinal hernia, herniotomy		1	
624	Fracture of scapula, injured thru chest and scalp wound		1	
625	Compound fracture of skull, Colles' fracture		1	
626	Fracture of scapula, fracture of tibia		1	
627	Acute pyo-salpinx, salpingectomy		1	
628	Ruptured eye, enucleation		1	
629	Gall stones, cholelithotomy		1	
630	Incised wounds of scalp and face		1	
631	Dislocation of ankle		1	
632	Incomplete abortion, D. & C. operation		1	
633	Fracture of olecranon process		1	
634	Gunshot wound of arm		1	
635	Compound fracture of skull, trephined		1	
636	Appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
637	Stab wounds about the face, chest, head, back and arms		1	
638	Dislocation of metatarsal phalangeal joint		1	
639	Appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
640	Appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
641	Mastoiditis, opened and drained			1
642	Appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
643	Pyo-salpinx, salpingectomy		1	
644	Empyema, resection and drainage		1	
645	Fracture of right femur		1	
646	Stab wound of right lung		1	
647	Lacerated wound of head and right leg, sutured		1	
648	Umbilical hernia, herniotomy		1	
649	Appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
650	Hemorrhoids, cautery operation		1	
651	Fractures of ulna and radius and lacerated wound of face		1	
652	Gunshot wound of right arm and head, left eye ruptured, eye removed		1	
653	Retroversion and appendicitis, Baldy-Webster operation and appendectomy		1	
654	Ancient sinus, opened and curetted		1	
655	Ruptured urethra, urethrotomy		1	
656	Compound fracture of skull, trephined		1	
657	Inguinal hernia, herniotomy		1	
658	Lacerated wound of hand, sutured		1	
659	Dislocation of first lumbar and 12th dorsal vertebrae, cast applied		1	
660	Crushed through thorax and fractured femur, and crushed leg			1
661	Appendicitis, appendectomy, drainage		1	
662	Pyo-salpinx, salpingectomy		1	
663	Gunshot wound of lumbar region			1
664	Urethral carbuncle, removal and drainage of bladder		1	
665	Deep abscess of neck, opened and drained		1	
666	Lacerated perineum and retroversion, Baldy-Webster operation and perineorrhaphy		1	
667	Lacerated wound of heel and ankle, sutured		1	
668	Cellulitis of left hand, amputation of two fingers		1	

TABLE NO. 7.—Continued.

Case No.		In Hosp.	Discharged	Died
669	Floating kidney, nephrorrhaphy	1	1	.....
670	Dislocation of back at dorsal region	1	1	.....
671	Dislocation of back at dorsal region	1	1	.....
672	Endometritis, D. & C. operation	1	1	.....
673	Incomplete abortion, D. & C. operation	1	1	.....
674	Contusion of back and left side	1	1	.....
675	Appendicitis, appendectomy	1	1	.....
676	Gunshot wound of abdomen, perforation of intestines	1	1	.....
677	Appendicitis and ovarian cyst, appendectomy and cystotomy	1	1	.....
678	Endometritis, D. & C. operation	1	1	.....
679	Hernia, herniotomy	1	1	.....
680	Cholelithiasis, cholelithotomy	1	1	.....
681	Fracture of ulna, lacerated scalp wound	1	1	.....
682	Fractures of tibia and fibula	1	1	.....
683	Deep abscess of the neck, opened and drained	1	1	.....
684	Lacerated scalp wound, sutured	1	1	.....
685	Ruptured liver, opened and drained	1	1	1
686	Tubercular peritonitis, opened and drained	1	1	.....
687	Mastoiditis, opened and drained	1	1	.....
688	Inguinal hernia, herniotomy	1	1	.....
689	Powder burns of the face	1	1	.....
690	Appendicitis, appendectomy	1	1	.....
691	Pleurisy with effusion, resection and drainage	1	1	.....
692	Cellulitis of leg, opened and drained	1	1	.....
693	Appendicitis, appendectomy	1	1	.....
694	Gunshot wound of right leg	1	1	.....
695	Empyema, resection and drainage	1	1	.....
696	Fractured tibia and fibula	1	1	.....
697	Endometritis, D. & C. operation	1	1	.....
698	Compound fracture of tibia and fibula, plated	1	1	.....
699	Appendicitis, appendectomy	1	1	.....
700	Hemorrhoids, hemorrhoidotomy	1	1	.....
701	Cystic goiter, thyroidectomy	1	1	.....
702	Fractures of tibia, fibula and humerus	1	1	.....
703	Lacerated wound of scalp, sutured	1	1	.....
704	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy	1	1	.....
705	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy	1	1	.....
706	Appendiceal abscess, opened and drained	1	1	.....
707	Lacerated wounds of face, sutured	1	1	.....
708	Cholelithiasis, cholelithotomy	1	1	.....
709	Inguinal hernia, herniotomy	1	1	.....
710	Fracture of vertebrae and ruptured lung	1	1	.....
711	Ruptured lung and contusion of left kidney	1	1	1
712	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy and salpingectomy	1	1	.....
713	Gunshot wound axilla	1	1	.....
714	Crushed leg, amputation below knee	1	1	.....
715	Fracture of first and second metacarpal bones of left hand	1	1	.....
716	Synovitis, tubercular, right knee	1	1	.....
717	Appendicitis, appendectomy and cystotomy	1	1	.....
718	Appendicitis, appendectomy	1	1	.....
719	Compound fracture of right tibia and fibula, simple fracture of left ankle	1	1	.....
720	Appendicitis, appendectomy	1	1	.....
721	Crushed chest, ruptured pleura	1	1	.....
722	Fractures of left tibia and fibula	1	1	.....
723	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy	1	1	.....
724	Fracture of right femur, compound fracture of tibia and fibula	1	1	.....
725	Crushed pelvis	1	1	.....
726	Infected wound over right eye	1	1	.....
727	Dislocated right hip and lacerated perineum	1	1	.....
728	Compound Pott's fracture of right leg	1	1	.....
729	General contusion of abdominal organs	1	1	.....
730	Appendicitis, appendectomy	1	1	.....
731	Simple fracture of right femur and compound fracture of right tibia and fibula, cast applied	1	1	.....
732	Appendicitis, adhesions, appendectomy	1	1	.....
733	Appendicitis, appendectomy	1	1	.....
734	Ovarian cyst, twisted pedicle, ovariectomy	1	1	.....
735	Compound fracture of skull, trephined	1	1	.....
736	Stab wound of back and neck	1	1	.....

TABLE NO. 7.—Continued.

Case No.	In Hosp.	Discharged	Died
737 Fibro-myoma of uterus, hysterectomy	1	.....
738 Carcinoma of left breast, amputation	1	.....
739 Simple fracture of the femur in two places involving hip joint	1	.....
740 Gangrene of scrotum and penis, supra-pubic cystotomy	1	.....
741 Gunshot wound of left frontal bone	1	.....
742 Bronchial pneumonia, empyema	1
743 Deep palmar abscess, opened and drained	1	.....
744 Gunshot wound of face involving eye, enucleation of eye	1	.....
745 Compound fracture of tibia and fibula, Lane's plate applied	1	.....
746 Appendicitis, appendectomy	1	.....
747 Appendicitis, appendectomy	1	.....
748 Pyo-salpingitis, pyo-salpingectomy	1	.....
749 Gangrenous appendicitis with peritonitis, appendectomy with drainage	1	.....
750 Lacerated wounds of foot and toes, amputation of first toe	1	.....
751 Compound fracture of frontal bone	1	.....
752 Acute appendicitis, appendectomy	1	.....
753 Lacerated wound of left hand, carpal metacarpal dislocation	1	.....
754 Fractured spine	1	.....
755 Appendicitis and fibro-myoma of uterus, appendectomy and myomectomy	1	.....
756 Appendicitis, appendectomy	1	.....
757 Ovarian cyst, valvular heart trouble	1	.....
758 Peritonitis, tubercular, opened and drained	1	.....
759 Endometritis, D. & C. operation	1	.....
760 Appendicitis, appendectomy	1	.....
761 Gunshot wound of abdomen involving liver, abdomen opened and drained	1	.....
762 Appendicitis, appendectomy	1	.....
763 Compound Pott's fracture of left leg, laceration of tissues	1	.....
764 Gunshot wound of abdominal wall and right thigh	1	.....
765 Paralysis and oedema of little finger left hand, amputation of little finger	1	.....
766 Lacerated wounds of scalp, sutured	1	.....
767 Appendicitis, appendectomy	1	.....
768 Degenerated fibroid, hysterectomy	1	.....
769 Compound fracture of skull, trephined	1	.....
770 Dislocation of the 11th and 12th dorsal vertebrae, lacerated wound of right ankle involving lateral tendons, wounds sutured, cast applied	1	.....
771 Simple fracture of right arm, middle third, compound fracture of right elbow	1	.....
772 Hemorrhoids	1	.....
773 Appendicitis, appendectomy, drainage	1	.....
774 Internal injuries, ruptured bladder, exploratory	1
775 Compound fracture of skull, trephined	1	.....
776 Simple fracture right femur middle third	1	.....
777 Simple fracture of both femurs	1	.....
778 Acute appendicitis, appendectomy	1	.....
779 Appendicitis, extensive adhesions, appendectomy	1	.....
780 Inguinal hernia, herniotomy	1	.....
781 Extensive contusion of right forearm	1	.....
782 Acute appendicitis, appendectomy	1	.....
783 Mastoiditis, mastoid operation	1	.....
784 Osteomyelitis of left hand, opened and curetted	1	.....
785 Acute appendicitis, appendectomy	1	.....
786 Leg crushed and lacerated, compound fracture skull	1
787 Fracture of right tibia and fibula upper third	1	.....
788 Fracture of twelfth dorsal and first lumbar vertebrae	1
789 Chancre of rectum, cauterized	1	.....
790 Extensive laceration of right hand, sutured	1	.....
791 Left thigh crushed off middle third	1
792 Stab wounds of left arm, back and neck, sutured	1	.....
793 Acute appendicitis, appendectomy	1	.....
794 Acute appendicitis, appendectomy, drainage	1	.....
795 Contusion of face and fracture of hard palate	1	.....

TABLE NO. 7.—Continued.

Case No.		In Hosp.	Discharged	Died
796	Appendicitis, appendectomy .....	.....	1	.....
797	Compound fracture of skull, temporal region....	.....	1	.....
798	Cholecystitis, cholecystectomy .....	.....	1	.....
799	Infected wound of left knee, opened and drained..	.....	1	.....
800	Lacerated wounds of scalp, left arm and right hand, wounds sutured .....	.....	1	.....
801	Powder burns of face and hands, right eye destroyed .....	.....	1	.....
802	Abscess of liver and cholelithiasis, cholelithotomy .....	.....	1	.....
803	Variocoele, operative .....	.....	1	.....
804	Concussion of abdominal viscera .....	.....	1	.....
805	Acute appendicitis, appendix ruptured, appendectomy .....	.....	1	.....
806	Lacerated perineum, perineorrhaphy .....	.....	1	.....
807	Crushed thru pelvis, internal injuries .....	.....	.....	1
808	Hemorrhoids .....	.....	.....	.....
809	Incomplete abortion, D. & C. operation .....	.....	1	.....
810	Extensive contusion of left foot and ankle, opened and drained .....	.....	1	.....
811	Simple fracture of tibia and fibula .....	.....	1	.....
812	Lacerated wound of right great toe .....	.....	1	.....
813	Simple fracture of left femur .....	.....	1	.....
814	Burns of both legs below knee .....	.....	1	.....
815	Empyema, abscess drained .....	.....	1	.....
816	Appendicitis, appendectomy .....	.....	1	.....
817	Appendicitis, ruptured appendix, appendectomy with free drainage .....	.....	1	.....
818	Osteomyelitis of metacarpal bone, curetted .....	.....	1	.....
819	Cholelithiasis, cholelithotomy .....	.....	1	.....
820	Appendicitis, appendectomy .....	.....	1	.....
821	Crushed foot, amputation above ankle .....	.....	1	.....
822	Comminuted fracture of knee, lacerated wounds of left leg .....	.....	1	.....
823	Fracture of nasal bone, lacerated wounds of head and face .....	.....	1	.....
824	Ruptured urethra, urethrotomy .....	.....	1	.....
825	Traumatic stricture of urethra .....	.....	1	.....
826	Ruptured uterus, hysterectomy .....	.....	1	.....
827	Endometritis and lacerated perineum, perineorrhaphy and D. & C. operation .....	.....	1	.....
828	Cholelithiasis, cholecystectomy .....	.....	1	.....
829	Contusion of right hip .....	.....	1	.....
830	Simple fracture of left tibia and fibula .....	.....	1	.....
831	Appendicitis, appendectomy .....	.....	1	.....
832	Fracture of femur .....	.....	1	.....
833	Appendicitis, appendectomy .....	.....	1	.....
834	Psoas abscess, opened and drained .....	.....	1	.....
835	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy .....	.....	1	.....
836	Compound fracture of tibia and fibula, extensive laceration of tissues, fractures plated, wounds sutured .....	.....	1	.....
837	Cholelithiasis, cholelithotomy .....	.....	1	.....
838	Appendicitis, appendectomy .....	.....	1	.....
839	Appendicitis, appendectomy .....	.....	1	.....
840	Inguinal hernia, herniotomy .....	.....	1	.....
841	Compound fracture of base of skull .....	.....	1	.....
842	Dislocation of 7th and 8th dorsal vertebrae .....	.....	1	.....
843	Fracture of left femur .....	.....	1	.....
844	Hemorrhoids, hemorrhoidectomy .....	.....	1	.....
845	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy .....	.....	1	.....
846	Simple fracture of left tibia and fibula .....	.....	1	.....
847	Fibroid of uterus, hysterectomy .....	.....	1	.....
848	Left foot crushed, toes amputated .....	.....	1	.....
849	Fractured skull at base .....	.....	.....	1
850	Appendiceal abscess, appendectomy, drainage .....	.....	1	.....
851	Pyo-salpinx, salpingectomy .....	.....	1	.....
852	Appendicitis, appendectomy .....	.....	1	.....
853	Appendicitis, appendectomy .....	.....	1	.....
854	Cervical adenitis, opened and drained .....	.....	1	.....
855	Fracture of third metacarpal bone of left hand, contused wound of shoulder .....	.....	1	.....
856	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy .....	.....	1	.....
857	Appendicitis, appendectomy .....	.....	1	.....
858	Appendicitis, appendectomy .....	.....	1	.....
859	Rupture of cornea of left eye, enucleation of eye .....	.....	1	.....

TABLE NO. 7.—Continued.

Case No.		In Hosp.	Dis. charged	Died
864	Compound fracture of base of skull.....			1
861	Foot crushed, multiple punctures.....		1	
862	Ectopic gestation, removal of tube.....		1	
863	Gunshot wound of right arm, opened and drained.....		1	
864	Endocarditis.....		1	
865	Endometritis, D. & C. operation.....		1	
866	Right ovarian cyst, pyo-salpinx, ovariectomy and salpingectomy.....		1	
867	Carcinoma of uterus, complete hysterectomy.....		1	
868	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy.....		1	
869	Incised wounds of scalp, sutured.....		1	
870	Crushed leg below knee, amputation above knee.....		1	
871	Compound fracture of skull, trephined.....		1	
872	Ovarian cyst, oophorectomy.....		1	
873	Ruptured urethra, urethrotomy external.....		1	
874	Incised wound of neck, sutured.....		1	
875	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy.....		1	
876	Dislocation of shoulder joint, reduced.....		1	
877	Injured thru chest, two ribs fractured.....		1	
878	Pyo-salpinx, salpingectomy.....		1	
879	Pyo-salpinx, salpingectomy.....		1	
880	Crushed and lacerated wounds of foot, small toe amputated, wounds sutured.....		1	
881	Cholelithiasis, cholecystotomy.....		1	
882	Lacerated perineum, perineorrhaphy.....		1	
883	Pyo-salpinx and ovarian abscess, oophorectomy.....		1	
884	Acute gangrenous appendicitis, appendectomy, drainage.....		1	
885	Ovarian abscess and pyo-salpinx, hysterectomy.....		1	
886	Ovarian abscess and salpingitis, hysterectomy.....		1	
887	Appendiceal abscess, appendectomy, drainage.....		1	
888	Ovarian cyst and pyo-salpinx, hysterectomy.....		1	
889	Appendicitis, appendectomy.....		1	
890	Crushed thru chest and abdomen, ruptured pleura and lung right side.....		1	
891	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy.....		1	
892	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy.....		1	
893	Double salpingitis, salpingectomy.....		1	
894	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy.....		1	
895	Injured thru pelvis and spine.....		1	
896	Ruptured eye, enucleation of eye.....		1	
897	Fractures of tibia and fibula.....		1	
898	Fracture of spine at dorsal region.....		1	
899	Fracture involving shoulder joint.....		1	
900	Hydrocele, left side.....		1	
901	Acute gangrenous appendicitis, appendectomy free drainage.....		1	
902	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy.....		1	
903	Stab wound penetrating lung.....		1	
904	Fracture of tibia, cast applied.....		1	
905	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy.....		1	
906	Ectopic gestation, tube removed.....		1	
907	Lacerated perineum, perineorrhaphy.....		1	
908	T. B. infection of femur, amputation above knee.....		1	
909	Appendicitis, appendectomy.....		1	
910	Simple fracture of tibia and fibula.....		1	
911	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy.....		1	
912	Varicosity of veins.....		1	
913	Appendicitis, appendectomy.....		1	
914	Compound fractures of tibia and fibula, simple fractures of both femurs.....			
915	Crushed and lacerated wounds of face and hands, two fingers amputated, wounds sutured.....		1	
916	Acute gangrenous appendicitis, appendectomy.....		1	
917	Crushed injuries.....			1
918	Ectopic gestation, tube removed.....		1	
919	Osteomyelitis of tibia, opened and curetted.....		1	
920	Compound fracture of skull, trephined.....		1	
921	Deep burns of hip.....		1	
922	Pyo-salpinx and appendicitis, hysterectomy and appendectomy.....		1	
923	Appendicitis, appendectomy.....		1	
924	Varicosity.....		1	
925	Simple fracture of femur.....		1	
926	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy.....		1	

TABLE NO. 7.—Continued.

Case No.		In Hosp.	Discharged	Died
927	Tubercular sinus, lumbar region, opened and curetted		1	
928	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
929	Simple fracture of femur		1	
930	Contused wounds of hip and thigh		1	
931	Appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
932	Empyema, resection		1	
933	Appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
934	Compound fracture of base of skull			1
935	Fracture of right femur		1	
936	Acute gangrenous appendicitis, appendectomy free drainage		1	
937	Appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
938	Simple fracture of spine at lumbar region		1	
939	Ectopic gestation, removal of tube		1	
940	Appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
941	Lacerated perineum and cystocele, perineorrhaphy		1	
942	Compound fracture of humerus, lacerated scalp wound and contusion of thigh		1	
943	Appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
944	Gunshot wound of elbow joint, fracturing ulna		1	
945	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
946	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
947	Fracture of spine at cervical region, complete paralysis			1
948	Simple fracture of tibia and fibula		1	
949	Lacerated wound of arm and elbow		1	
950	Incomplete abortion, D. & C. operation		1	
951	Fractured tibia		1	
952	Compound fracture of tibia, Lane's plate used		1	
953	Appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
954	Crushed foot		1	
955	Endometritis, D. & C. operation		1	
956	Fracture of tibia		1	
957	Crushed foot, amputation of toes		1	
958	Crushed foot, amputation at ankle		1	
959	Hernia, herniotomy		1	
960	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
961	Fractured femur, upper third		1	
962	Lacerated perineum, perineorrhaphy		1	
963	Ruptured eye, enucleation of eye		1	
964	Acute gangrenous appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
965	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
966	Simple fracture of femur, compound fracture ulna and radius		1	
967	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
968	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
969	Simple inguinal hernia, herniotomy		1	
970	Lacerated wounds of foot, sutured		1	
971	Lacerated wounds of face and head, sutured		1	
972	Compound fracture of left forearm, involving wrist joint		1	
973	Compound fracture of tibia, Lane's plate used		1	
974	Appendicitis		1	
975	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
976	Gunshot wound of left forearm, involving elbow joint, fracture of ulna		1	
977	Lacerated and crushed wounds of hand and fingers, sutured		1	
978	Cellulitis of leg, deep infection, opened and drained		1	
979	Fractured tibia		1	
980	Compound fracture of tibia, Lane's plate used		1	
981	Cellulitis of foot, opened and drained		1	
982	Fracture of femur, middle third, cast applied		1	
983	Varicocele, operative		1	
984	Fracture of femur		1	
985	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
986	Appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
987	Gunshot wound of femur, producing a fracture		1	
988	Chronic appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
989	Appendicitis, operative		1	
990	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy		1	
991	Strangulated hernia, herniotomy		1	
992	Compound fracture of skull		1	

TABLE NO. 7.—Continued.

Case No.		In Hosp.	Discharged	Died
993	Suppurative maxillary gland, opened and drained	.....	1	.....
994	Emphysema of left plural side, opened and re-section done.....	.....	1	.....
995	Femoral hernia and lacerated perineum, herniotomy, perineorrhaphy.....	.....	1	.....
996	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy.....	.....	1	.....
997	Fracture of tibia.....	.....	1	.....
998	Hypertrophy of prostate, prostatectomy.....	.....	1	.....
999	Osteomyelitis of shaft of humerus, opened and curetted.....	.....	1	.....
1000	Fibroid of uterus, hysterectomy.....	.....	1	.....
1001	Lacerated and incised wounds of legs and arms (wounds sutured).....	.....	1	.....
1002	Complete laceration, perineum, perineorrhaphy..	.....	1	.....
1003	Fracture of tibia.....	.....	1	.....
1004	Salpingitis and appendicitis, salpingectomy and appendectomy.....	.....	1	.....
1005	Chronic appendicitis, appendectomy.....	.....	1	.....
1006	Crushed foot and lacerated wound of leg, wounds sutured.....	.....	1	.....
1007	Mastoiditis, opened and drained.....	.....	1	.....
1008	Cystic degeneration on neck, opened and removed with drainage.....	.....	1	.....
1009	Appendicitis, appendectomy.....	.....	1	.....
1010	Chronic appendicitis, appendectomy.....	.....	1	.....
1011	Chronic appendicitis with adhesions, appendectomy	.....	1	.....
1012	Simple fracture of leg near ankle joint.....	.....	1	.....
1013	Incomplete abortion, D. & C. operation.....	.....	1	.....
1014	Simple of humerus involving elbow joint.....	.....	1	.....
1015	Simple fracture of inferior maxillary.....	.....	1	.....
1016	Ventral hernia, herniotomy.....	.....	1	.....
1017	Appendicitis and pyo-salpinx, salpingectomy and appendectomy.....	.....	1	.....
1018	Double ovarian cyst, multilocular, cystotomy...	.....	1	.....
1019	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy.....	.....	1	.....
1020	Lacerated wounds of hand and fingers, sutured..	.....	1	.....
1021	Contused kidney.....	.....	1	.....
1022	Acute appendicitis and salpingitis, appendectomy and salpingectomy.....	.....	1	.....
1023	Appendiceal abscess, opened and drained.....	.....	1	.....
1024	Pyo-salpinx and ovarian abscess, hysterectomy..	.....	1	.....
1025	Simple fracture of femur, near hip joint.....	1	.....	.....
1026	Salpingitis, salpingectomy.....	.....	1	.....
1027	Crushed foot, amputation of great toe.....	.....	1	.....
1028	Cholelithiasis, cholelithotomy.....	.....	1	.....
1029	Hemorrhoids, hemorrhoidotomy.....	.....	1	.....
1030	Crushed toe, amputation.....	.....	1	.....
1031	Cataract of left eye, iridectomy.....	.....	1	.....
1032	Gunshot wound of chest, penetrating lung.....	.....	1	.....
1033	Ovarian cyst, cystotomy.....	.....	1	.....
1034	Tubercular peritonitis, opened and drained.....	.....	1	.....
1035	Crushed thru pelvis.....	.....	1	.....
1036	Fibroid of uterus, hysterectomy.....	.....	1	.....
1037	Crushed foot, amputation.....	1	.....	.....
1038	Appendiceal abscess, opened and drained.....	.....	1	.....
1039	Acute gangrenous appendicitis, appendectomy.....	.....	1	.....
1040	Hand crushed, amputation of two fingers.....	.....	1	.....
1041	Ruptured urethra, urethrotomy.....	.....	1	.....
1042	Compound fracture of tibia and fibula.....	1	.....	.....
1043	Compound depressed fracture of skull, trephined	1	.....	.....
1044	Ectopic gestation, tube removed.....	.....	1	.....
1045	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy.....	.....	1	.....
1046	Lacerated perineum and hemorrhoids, perineorrhaphy and hemorrhoidotomy.....	.....	1	.....
1047	Fractures of tibia and fibula, contusion of hip..	1	.....	.....
1048	Fracture of femur and contusion of thigh.....	1	.....	.....
1049	Simple fracture of femur.....	.....	1	.....
1050	Burns of face, arms, hands and back, second degree.....	1	.....	.....
1051	Burns of face, chest, hands and arms, second degree.....	1	.....	.....
1052	Tubercular abscess of back, opened and drained..	.....	1	.....
1053	Lacerated and contused wound of forearm.....	.....	1	.....
1054	Crushed foot producing a compound fracture...	1	.....	.....
1055	Appendicitis, appendectomy.....	.....	1	.....

TABLE NO. 7.—Continued.

Case No.		In Hosp.	Discharged	Died
1056	Endometritis, D. & C. operation.....	.....	1	.....
1057	Crushed internal injuries.....	.....	.....	1
1058	Gunshot wound of right lung.....	.....	1	.....
1059	Crushed legs below knee, amputation both legs below knee.....	1	.....	.....
1060	Appendicitis, appendectomy.....	.....	1	.....
1061	Cellulitis of foot and leg, incision and drainage..	1	.....	.....
1062	Incomplete abortion, D. & C. Operation.....	.....	1	.....
1063	Femoral hernia, herniotomy.....	.....	1	.....
1064	Appendicitis, appendectomy.....	.....	1	.....
1065	Acute appendicitis and ovarian cyst, appendectomy and cystotomy.....	.....	1	.....
1066	Hemorrhoids, hemorrhoidotomy.....	.....	1	.....
1067	Chronic appendicitis, appendectomy.....	.....	1	.....
1068	Partial subluxation of vertebrae at dorsal region	1	.....	.....
1069	Extensive laceration of muscles of leg, sutured..	.....	1	.....
1070	Right inguinal hernia, herniotomy.....	.....	1	.....
1071	Crushed and lacerated wounds of foot.....	1	.....	.....
1072	Femoral hernia, herniotomy.....	.....	1	.....
1073	Appendicitis, operative.....	.....	1	.....
1074	Compound fracture of pelvis, ruptured urethra..	1	.....	.....
1075	Lacerated wound arm and forearm.....	.....	1	.....
1076	Lacerated perineum, complete.....	1	.....	.....
1077	Abscess of liver, opened and drained.....	1	.....	.....
1078	Cholelithiasis, cholecystotomy.....	1	.....	.....
1079	Compound fracture of tibia.....	1	.....	.....
1080	Contused wound of back and pelvis.....	1	.....	.....
1081	Ectopic gestation.....	1	.....	.....
1082	Incomplete abortion, curettment.....	.....	1	.....
1083	Chronic appendicitis, appendectomy.....	.....	1	.....
1084	Gunshot wound of leg.....	.....	1	.....
1085	Cellulitis of hand and arm.....	1	.....	.....
1086	Deep palmar abscess and cellulitis of arm.....	.....	1	.....
1087	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy.....	.....	1	.....
1088	Intestinal obstruction, volvulus.....	.....	.....	1
1089	Fibroids of uterus, hysterectomy, salpingectomy.	1	.....	.....
1090	Crushed hand, amputation of two fingers.....	.....	1	.....
1091	Crushed foot, amputation of three toes.....	1	.....	.....
1092	Simple fracture of both bones of leg.....	1	.....	.....
1093	Simple fracture of tibia.....	.....	1	.....
1094	Simple fracture of tibia, compound fracture of skull.....	1	.....	.....
1095	Ectopic gestation.....	.....	1	.....
1096	Contused wound of thorax and back.....	.....	1	.....
1097	Suppurative arthritis of knee joint.....	.....	1	.....
1098	Crushed injury to spinal column.....	1	.....	.....
1099	Simple fracture of tibia and fibula.....	1	.....	.....
1100	Compound fracture of tibia.....	1	.....	.....
1101	Lacerated wound of leg and hips.....	.....	1	.....
1102	Contused wound of abdomen, internal injury..	1	.....	.....
1103	Compound fracture of tibia.....	1	.....	.....
1104	Simple fracture of clavicle, lacerated and contused wound of face.....	1	.....	.....
1105	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy.....	.....	.....	.....
1106	Contused and lacerated wound of leg.....	1	.....	.....
1107	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy.....	1	.....	.....
1108	Compound fracture of skull.....	1	.....	.....
1109	Empyema of left lung.....	1	.....	.....
1110	Cellulitis of foot, amputation of toes.....	1	.....	.....
1111	Lacerated wound of fingers, amputation of three	.....	1	.....
1112	inguinal hernia, herniotomy.....	1	.....	.....
1113	Colles, fracture, left arm.....	.....	1	.....
1114	Simple fracture of femur.....	1	.....	.....
1115	Crushed foot, amputation of small toe.....	.....	.....	.....
1116	Ovarian cyst, oophorectomy.....	1	.....	.....
1117	Acute gangrenous appendicitis, appendectomy..	1	.....	.....
1118	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy.....	1	.....	.....
1119	Contused wound of thorax.....	.....	1	.....
1120	Chronic appendicitis, appendectomy.....	1	.....	.....
1121	Tubercular peritonitis.....	.....	1	.....
1122	Contused wound of back and hips.....	1	.....	.....
1123	Crushed foot.....	1	.....	.....
1124	Acute appendicitis, appendectomy.....	1	.....	.....
1125	Compound fracture of skull.....	1	.....	.....
1126	Lacerated wound of hand and fingers.....	.....	1	.....
1127	Simple fracture of tibia.....	1	.....	.....

BUSINESS REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

We wish to state that the hospital is in excellent repair, suitably and comfortably furnished, lighted by electricity, and heated throughout by steam, which is furnished from a plant owned and operated by the institution.

Material improvement has been made along the line of new buildings, etc. The heating system has been overhauled and replaced and is perfect and satisfactory in every detail.

The lighting system has been replaced and put in perfect order by a competent electrician. This is very satisfactory now and is perfect in its illumination.

Operating Room.

The operating room is located on the third floor and is reached by a hand elevator. This department consists of three large and well lighted rooms. The furniture and sterilizing outfit therein are of the most modern type and are in first-class condition. This is operated by high steam pressure from our own plant, and can be used at any hour, which is very satisfactory.

Wards.

We have six wards on cottage plan. These communicate with the main corridor of the hospital building, and are so arranged that there is ample sunlight for each ward. Three of these wards have sun parlors for convalescents. The wards are inadequate in point of size and scope to meet the demands incident to the hospital's existence. They are much congested, so many beds in a ward make it undesirable and unsanitary, and it is impossible to separate those who are very ill from the convalescents.

Dining Rooms.

The dining rooms have been recently replaced and rebuilt, and are large and well lighted. This new addition adds much convenience, service and beauty to the institution. We have ample room and the furniture is first class and in good order.

Kitchen and Storeroom.

The old kitchen, storeroom and servants' quarters have been replaced by a two story brick building. The kitchen has a tile floor throughout, making it very sanitary. The storeroom is large, well lighted and gives ample room for storage.

Laundry.

A new fireproof brick building has been built and has been equipped with modern machinery. This has proved a great saving to the institution. The cost of running the plant is very small.

Grounds.

The grounds consist of three acres of land, which was donated to the State by the citizens of Welch. A concrete wall has just been placed, sur-

rounding most of it, especially in front. This prevents the water from overflowing the front during high water season. The low portion of the lawn should be filled and properly graded. A good iron pipe fence has been built which was badly needed. The grounds are kept in good order and afford the convalescents a place to loiter.

Water Supply.

The water supply for the institution is obtained from two deep wells. one large eight inch well having just been completed. This gives us a sufficient supply of pure, wholesome water.

LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED BY SUPERINTENDENT.

We would suggest that the Legislature change the names of the Miners' hospitals, to be called Emergency Hospitals, Numbers, One, Two and Three, respectively.

SUPERINTENDENT'S STATEMENT OF NEEDS FOR THE TWO YEARS FROM JULY 1, 1915, TO JULY 1, 1917.

GENERAL CURRENT EXPENSE.

In view of the present conditions and certainty of an increase in population incident upon the improved business of this section, we recommend an increase of \$2,000.00 for 1916, and \$2,000.00 for 1917, over the last biennial period, making a total for each year of \$37,000.00.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Main Hospital Building.—The woodwork of the entire building both inside and out, is badly in need of painting. The walls of the interior were treated with a coat of kalsomine, about eight years ago. This has faded and fallen off in many places, therefore the walls look unsanitary, disfigured and untidy. The woodwork should receive two coats of white enamel. This should be painted and could be put in good order at a cost of about \$1,500.00.

The outside woodwork is in bad shape, owing to the fact that it has been eight years since it has been painted. Most of the roof is shingles. This should receive a coat of paint, and could be put in good order at a cost of about \$500.00.

Driveways.—The driveway at present is badly located, most of the supplies being hauled across the entire front of the main building, which is both noisy and inconvenient. This should be paved and located with reference to its use. This could be put in order at an approximate cost of \$1,500.00.

Incidentals.—For various incidentals which will be needed from time to time for things which would be difficult to foresee and enumerate, we will need for this purpose about \$500.00.

Nurses Home.—Plans and specifications have been made and are to be distributed for bids. This home is badly needed. Since the organization

of the training school, the nurses are domiciled in the hospital building at any place possible, and some are rooming in private homes. This is very undesirable, as they are not only crowded but are on the same floor and in close touch with the patients, as many as three crowded in one room only sufficient in size for one.

We therefore earnestly recommend that you proceed as early as possible with the work. The plans show that the building will be very modern, and suitable in size. We trust that it will be the pleasure of the Board to have it complete and ready for occupancy before the cold winter comes.

Two Cottages.—At present the two engineers live in the town of Welch, which is fully one and one-half miles from the hospital. It is very important that they reside on the hospital grounds, whereby they could be ready for duty at any time, under any circumstances. Therefore we need two small buildings, on cottage plan, to be located on the back ground for this purpose. These could be built at an approximate cost of \$2,500.00.

One Ward.—One more ward has become a necessity. This would enable us to group our patients according to their injuries and sex. We have been compelled, at times, to place men, women and children, of different nationalities, in the same ward. It is embarrassing and inconvenient to have women screened off in the same ward with male patients, irrespective of their color.

I would earnestly recommend that another ward be added and furnished, having a capacity of twelve beds, to be located at the east end of the main building.

The approximate cost of this ward complete would be about \$2,500.00.

Barn.—The present building is constructed of rough boards, is one story high, with a small shed at one side. It is of the most primitive type. Of course, it is inadequate for the needs of the institution, and the vehicles and stock are left outside at the mercy of the weather.

Therefore we recommend a two story brick building, to accord in general appearance with new power house and laundry. This should be large enough to accommodate two horses and five cows and all the vehicles owned by the institution, also sufficient storage room to take care of a car of feed.

This could be built at an approximate cost of \$4,000.00.

Land.—Land is ample for present needs of the institution.

I have refrained from calling your attention to many other necessities. However, I know you are alive to the fact that these will be given attention from time to time, in future appropriations by the Legislature.

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MINERS' HOSPITAL No. 2.

Miners' Hospital Number Two

B. B. WHEELER, M. D., Superintendent

This institution is located at McKendree, Fayette County, and is reached by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

Number of patients treated during June, 1914..... 111

Miners' Hospital Number Two

GROUND.

Six and one-half acres of land were donated to the State for this hospital by the late Col. Joseph C. Beury. The buildings are located on a "bench" of a steep mountain, above the main track of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and the New River, at an altitude of some 1,200 feet. The site affords a splendid view, is above the noise and smoke, and from a sanitary standpoint is excellent, as it affords perfect natural drainage. A nearby mountain spring furnishes an abundance of clear, wholesome water, and the location of the spring is such that it gives ample pressure for fire protection.

BUILDINGS.

A large, well built, two and a half story brick and stone structure, and a few outhouses constitute the buildings. In the main building are located the offices, superintendent's and staff's home (white and colored separate), supply rooms, kitchen, employees' rooms, etc. This building, and all its details, is kept in perfect repair, and was recently repainted. It has a capacity of forty-two beds, which, compared with the number of patients treated during the last biennial period, appears to be inadequate.

The equipment of the institution in most respects, is modern, and has been kept in the main up to date.

VISITS.

March 26, 1914, Lakin and Williamson.

PAY ROLL.

Name.	Position.	Monthly Salary.	Emoluments.
B. B. Wheeler, M. D.....	Superintendent	\$ 200.00	Board, room and laundry
L. E. Briscoe, M. D.....	Interne	30.00	Board, room and laundry
Anna K. Hopkins.....	Supt. of Nurses.....	50.00	Board, room and laundry
Virgie Burke.....	Head Nurse.....	35.00	Board, room and laundry
Dana Huddleston.....	Nurse	10.00	Board, room and laundry
Virginia Baldock.....	Nurse	10.00	Board, room and laundry
Fredia Seylor.....	Nurse	10.00	Board, room and laundry
Florence Flack.....	Nurse	10.00	Board, room and laundry
Nina Ioney.....	Nurse	10.00	Board, room and laundry
Beatrice Rogers.....	Nurse	10.00	Board, room and laundry
Laura Bryant.....	Nurse	10.00	Board, room and laundry
Beatrice McClung.....	Nurse	10.00	Board, room and laundry
Fannie Wheeler.....	Matron	45.00	Board, room and laundry
Aletha Pierce.....	Chief Cook.....	25.00	Board, room and laundry
Frances Peters.....	Asst. Cook.....	15.00	Board, room and laundry
Annie Lawrence.....	Asst. Cook.....	17.50	Board, room and laundry
Mary Clayton.....	Asst. Cook.....	17.50	Board, room and laundry
Mattie Reeves.....	Laundress	25.00	Board, room and laundry
Annie Davidson.....	Asst. Laundress.....	20.00	Board, room and laundry
Dola Butcher.....	Chamber Maid.....	17.50	Board, room and laundry
Richard Jackson.....	Outside helper.....	25.00	Board, room and laundry
Fred Willson.....	Utility man.....	15.00	Board, room and laundry

CURRENT EXPENSE AND PER CAPITA COST.

The following schedule shows the purposes for which the appropriation and collections for current expense of Miners' Hospital No. 2 were expended for the fiscal year of nine months ending June 30, 1913, and the full fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, classified into 79 different items.

The amount expended for each item is shown, together with the per capita cost of each item. The average number of patients for 1913 was 35, for 1914 was 34. The average number of employees for 1913 was 22, for 1914 was 21. The average net per capita cost for 1913 was \$306.12, for 1914 was \$339.73.

The whole number of patients admitted in 1913 was 609; the average cost per patient was \$14.72. The whole number admitted in 1914 was 493; the average cost per patient was \$23.43.

FOR WHAT EXPENDED.	Expended 1913.	Per Capita 1913.	Expended 1914.	Per Capita 1914.
Beef (Fresh).....	\$ 468.65	\$ 13.39	\$ 487.82	\$ 14.35
Pork (Fresh or Cured).....	253.80	7.22	380.02	11.18
Poultry and Game.....	96.01	2.74	115.79	3.40
Fish and Oysters.....	51.40	1.47	74.56	2.19
Canned Meats.....	19.10	.55	6.60	.19
All Other Meats.....	68.76	1.96	223.81	6.58
Eggs.....	127.20	3.63	171.51	5.05
Butter.....	151.48	4.33	92.44	2.72
Oleomargarine.....	35.66	1.02	186.59	5.49
Lard.....	102.24	2.92	120.71	3.55
Milk and Cream.....	337.55	9.64	528.30	15.54
Cheese.....	19.45	.56	31.14	.92
Flour.....	205.06	5.86	249.03	7.33
Meal.....	12.80	.37	19.96	.59
Crackers and Bread.....	22.32	.64	11.92	.35
Macaroni.....	8.73	.25	12.07	.36
Cereals.....	32.40	.93	35.30	1.04
Sugar.....	142.00	4.06	156.64	4.61
Beans.....	81.81	2.34	100.10	2.95
Coffee and Tea.....	48.95	1.40	79.68	2.34
Potatoes.....	88.00	2.51	165.38	4.86
Canned Vegetables.....	214.22	6.12	249.20	7.33
Fresh Vegetables.....	79.81	2.28	182.08	5.37
Canned Fruits.....	120.17	3.43	86.32	2.54
Fresh Fruits.....	75.25	2.15	121.91	3.58
Dried Fruits.....	49.48	1.41	89.46	2.63
Rice and Hominy.....	17.57	.50	37.04	1.09
Syrup.....	9.70	.28	4.15	.12
Salt.....	7.97	.23	6.30	.19
Spices.....	3.10	.09	3.15	.09
Vinegar.....	2.97	.08	2.82	.08
Yeast.....	1.25	.04	4.30	.13
Other Food Supplies.....	32.50	.93	98.13	2.89
Soap, Gold Dust and Other Cleansers.....	109.46	3.13	101.06	2.97
Other Laundry Supplies.....	23.34	.67	39.00	1.15
Laundry.....	243.44	6.95	285.75	8.41
Tableware.....	28.16	.80	27.74	.82
Kitchen Utensils.....	13.63	.39	57.28	1.68
Furniture and Carpets.....	.....	.....	108.10	3.18
Bedding.....	144.45	4.13	146.83	4.32
Other Household Supplies.....	23.14	.66	15.62	.46
Brooms, Mops and Brushes.....	20.20	.58	47.03	1.38
Toilet Paper.....	8.00	.23	20.00	.59
Disinfectants.....	9.38	.27	2.20	.07
Other Janitor Supplies.....	131.21	3.75	57.34	1.69
Shoes.....	5.25	.15	5.27	.16
Other Clothing.....	62.06	1.77	37.50	1.10
Dry Goods and Notions Unclassi- fied.....	7.94	.23	15.91	.47
Coal.....	55.00	1.57	8.36	.25
Gas-Carbide.....	350.00	10.00	293.13	8.62
Oil.....	64.02	1.83	79.47	2.34

CURRENT EXPENSE AND PER CAPITA COST.—Continued.

FOR WHAT EXPENDED.	Expended 1913.	Per Capita 1913.	Expended 1914.	Per Capita 1914.
Water and Ice	\$ 121.81	\$ 3.45	\$ 198.37	\$ 5.83
Telephone, Telegraph and Tolls	102.06	2.92	131.12	3.86
Postage	45.00	1.29	60.13	1.71
Stationery and Office Supplies	38.61	1.10	21.44	.63
Reading Matter	7.00	.20	27.11	.80
Freight, Expressage and Drayage	347.49	9.93	390.56	11.49
Hay and Straw	39.12	1.12	100.17	2.95
Grain	28.00	.80	32.50	.96
All Other Feed for Live Stock	63.20	1.81	171.84	5.05
Seeds and Plants	2.35	.07	5.63	.17
Fertilizer .....	.....	.....	10.90	.32
Vehicles	23.00	.66	28.00	.78
Harness and Stable Supplies	11.81	.34	18.35	.54
Other Supplies for Farm and Garden .....	.....	.....	5.75	.17
Shop Machinery and Tools	1.40	.04	.....	.....
Gas and Electric Supplies	11.75	.34	76.99	2.26
Engine Room Supplies .....	.....	.....	44.40	1.31
Plumbing	9.00	.29	.....	.....
Repairs to Buildings and Fences	7.50	.21	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Hardware	21.51	.61	21.57	.63
Salaries (Regular)	5,038.96	143.97	7,066.05	207.82
Labor (Extra) .....	.42	.01	.....	.....
Traveling Expenses .....	.....	.....	95.25	2.80
Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	235.28	6.72	491.74	14.46
Surgical Instruments	158.32	4.52	35.70	1.05
Surgical Supplies	380.36	10.87	473.72	13.93
Amusements and Religious Service .....	.....	.....	7.90	.23
Miscellaneous	46.14	1.32	15.73	.46
TOTALS	\$ 11,026.11	\$ 315.04	\$ 15,011.37	\$ 441.50
Less Discount Deducted	51.67	1.48	69.26	2.03
Less Freight Deducted	4.92	.14	3.52	.10
Net Amount Expended	\$ 10,969.54	\$ 313.42	\$ 14,938.59	\$ 439.37
Moneys Collected	2,005.34	57.30	3,387.60	99.64
Net Cost to State	\$ 8,964.20	\$ 306.12	\$ 11,550.99	\$ 339.73

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The following schedule shows the repairs and improvements made, and expenditures therefor, at Miners' Hospital No. 2, during the period of twenty-one months covered by this report.

FOR WHAT EXPENDED.	Amount.
Painting	\$ 123.22
Carpenter Work	79.19
Plumbing	136.75
Papering	241.00
Hardware	29.15
Glass	37.89
Tin Work	7.69
Cement	9.91
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 664.80

FINANCIAL REPORT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.**TABLE NO. 1.**

Showing Amounts Recommended to be returned to the State Treasury,
1912, Which Amounts were returned as Recommended.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS	Balance September 30, 1912	Amounts Returned to State Treasury Unexpended	Balance October 1, 1912
Current Expense.....	\$ 6,820.43	\$ 6,820.43	.....
Repairs and Improvements.....	3,622.94	3,633.94	.....
Buildings and Land.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTALS.....	\$ 10,443.37	\$ 10,443.37	.....

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS	Balance September 30, 1912	Amount Returned to State Treasury Unexpended	Balance October 1, 1912
Pay Patients.....	\$ 3,629.27	\$ 3,629.27	.....
Miscellaneous	254.99	254.99	.....
TOTALS.....	\$ 3,884.26	\$ 3,884.26	.....
GRAND TOTALS.....	\$ 14,327.63	\$ 14,327.63	.....

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.**TABLE NO. 2.**

From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1913.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS	Balance October 1, 1912	Legislative Appro- priation 1913	Total Amount Available 1913	Disburse- ments 1913	Balance June 30, 1913
Current Expense..		\$ 12,500.00	\$ 12,500.00	\$ 10,969.54	\$ 1,530.46
Repairs and Im- provements.....		1,000.00	1,000.00	506.98	493.02
TOTALS.....		\$ 13,500.00	\$ 13,500.00	\$ 11,476.52	\$ 2,023.48

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1913	Total Amount Available 1913	Disburse- ments 1913	Balance June 30, 1913
Pay Patients.....		\$ 1,721.50	\$ 1,721.50		\$ 1,721.50
Miscellaneous		36.86	36.86		36.86
TOTALS.....		\$ 1,758.36	\$ 1,758.36		\$ 1,758.36

TABLE NO. 3.

From July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance July 1, 1913	Legislative Appropriation 1914	Total Amount Available 1914	Disburse- ments 1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Current Expense..	\$ 1,530.46	\$ 17,000.00	\$ 18,530.46	\$ 14,938.59	\$ 3,591.87
Repairs and Im- provements.....	493.02	1,500.00	1,993.02	157.82	1,835.20
TOTALS.....	\$ 2,023.48	\$ 18,500.00	\$ 20,523.48	\$ 15,096.41	\$ 5,427.07

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance July 1, 1913	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1914	Total Amount Available 1914	Disburse- ments 1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Pay Patients.....	\$ 1,721.50	\$ 3,343.48	\$ 5,064.98	.....	\$ 5,064.98
Miscellaneous	36.86	44.20	81.06	.....	81.06
TOTALS.....	\$ 1,758.36	\$ 3,387.68	\$ 5,146.04	.....	\$ 5,146.04

TABLE NO. 4.

From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1914.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Legislative Appropriation 1913-14	Total Amount Available 1913-14	Disburse- ments 1913-14	Balance June 30, 1914
Current Expense..	\$ 29,500.00	\$ 29,500.00	\$ 25,908.13	\$ 3,591.87
Repairs and Im- provements.....	2,500.00	2,500.00	664.80	1,835.20
TOTALS.....	\$ 32,000.00	\$ 32,000.00	\$ 26,572.93	\$ 5,427.07

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1913-14	Total Amount Available 1913-14	Disburse- ments 1913-14	Balance June 30, 1914
Pay Patients.....	\$ 5,064.98	\$ 5,064.98	.....	\$ 5,064.98
Miscellaneous	81.06	81.06	.....	81.06
TOTALS.....	\$ 5,146.04	\$ 5,146.04	.....	\$ 5,146.04

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

	Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1916.	Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1917.
Current General Expense.....	\$18,000.00	\$18,000.00
Repairs and Improvements	1,500.00	1,500.00

PROFESSIONAL REPORT OF B. B. WHEELER, M. D., Superintendent.

In reviewing the work for the past year and nine months, which makes up our biennial report, we have admitted 1,102 patients. This is an increase of twenty per cent. over the admissions for our last report. About one-fourth of the cases admitted were women requiring immediate surgical attention. About eighty per cent. of the men admitted were accident cases, or accidents occurring while patients were engaged in their usual occupations. About five per cent. of the remaining cases were accidents due to trespassing on railroads. You will note that our daily average of patients under treatment is comparatively low in comparison with the number of cases admitted. This is due to the fact that we do not have sufficient room for the proper accommodation of accident cases. We of necessity must admit the patients and discharge them before they are entirely well; for example, fractures are kept in the hospital for a short time only, permitting them to come back for dressings. In this respect the report will not show the full amount of work we do. It is a recognized fact in all emergency hospitals and emergency work that the mortality rate is high. We had sixty-four deaths during the period of twenty-one months; fifteen of these deaths occurred within twenty-four hours after admission; fifty per cent. of these deaths occurred probably within an hour or two after admission; ten of the deaths were due to broken backs, a condition for which at the present time surgery does not offer much in the way of cure. The name of the institution is misleading, as a great number of the citizens of the state believe that the hospital is kept up for miners exclusively. A glance at table No. 5 will show that persons engaged in thirty other occupations have been admitted. A review of table No. 4 will show you that there are nineteen counties that have been benefited by this institution. Table No. 3 shows about seventeen nationalities. A large per cent. of our operative work, or our work other than accident cases, has been charity or semi-charity work. Some few of the patients have been able to pay the full hospital charges and the fee for an operation, but a great number have been patients who were in need of hospital care but whose financial conditions were such that they could not avail themselves of a private institution. The per capita is calculated on the daily average, and as our daily average is low, due to the fact that we discharge the patients, and treat them as out patients, and as the running expenses of the institution, are more of a fixed expense. that is to say, the salaries are the same whether or not there are ten patients or fifty, our per capita will be a little higher than it should be.



MEDICAL STAFF, MINERS' HOSPITAL No. 2.





NURSES, MINERS' HOSPITAL No. 2.

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1912-1914.

TABLE NO. 1.

Movement of Population.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Number in Hospital October 1, 1912.						
July 1, 1913.....	21	3	24	21	10	31
Number Admission.....	315	132	447	456	199	655
Whole number under treatment.....	336	135	471	431	202	633
Number discharged as recovered.....	297	122	419	423	186	609
Died	18	3	21	37	6	43
Whole number in Hospital July 1, 1913, July 1, 1914.....	21	10	31	25	14	39
Highest number under treatment at any one time.....	40	10	50	35	11	46
Lowest number under treatment at any one time.....	16	5	21	18	7	25
Daily average under treatment.....	27	7	34	27	8	35
Mortality Rate.....	5.3	2.2	4.4	7.7	2.9	6.8
Number of deaths within 24 hours after admission.....	6	.....	6	7	2	9

TABLE NO. 2.

Civic Condition.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single	172	17	189	242	44	286
Married	137	109	246	200	146	346
Widowed	6	6	12	12	9	21
Unknown .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
TOTALS.....	315	132	447	456	199	655

TABLE NO. 3.

Nationality.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
American	142	83	225	217	139	356
Afro-American	105	47	152	132	51	183
Austrian	7	1	8	30	.....	30
Assyrian	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Canadian	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
English	8	.....	8	8	5	13
German	2	1	3	6	.....	6
Hungarian	6	.....	6	2	.....	2
Irish	2	.....	2	1	.....	1
Italian	16	.....	16	28	.....	28
Polish	6	.....	6	5	2	7
Russian	12	.....	12	17	1	18
Scotch .....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Slavish	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Spanish	4	.....	4	5	.....	5
Swede	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Welsh	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
TOTALS.....	315	132	447	456	109	655

TABLE NO. 4.
Number Admitted by Counties.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Braxton .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Brooke .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Cabell .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Clay	2	.....	2	1	3	4
Fayette	201	98	299	12	141	153
Greenbrier	1	3	4	9	5	14
Jackson .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Kanawha	2	4	6	7	2	9
Logan .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Mercer	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Monroe	2	.....	2	1	1	2
Nicholas	1	.....	1	1	1	2
Raleigh	96	11	107	102	30	132
Summers	2	14	16	13	12	25
Tucker .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Tyler .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Wayne	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
TOTALS.....	315	132	447	456	199	655

TABLE NO. 5.
Occupation of Those Admitted.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Bartender	3	.....	3	1	.....	1
Bookkeeper .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Blacksmith	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Brakeman	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Butcher .....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Carpenter	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Cook .....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Clerk	2	.....	2	5	.....	5
Domestic .....	.....	10	10	.....	17	17
Electrician	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Engineer .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Farmer	9	.....	9	13	.....	13
Fireman .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Housewife .....	.....	107	107	.....	149	149
Laborer	13	.....	13	12	.....	12
Lumberman	19	.....	19	31	.....	31
Mechanic	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Merchant .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Matron .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Miner	239	.....	239	319	.....	319
Minister	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Missionary .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Motorman	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
None	17	11	28	44	29	73
Police officer .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Painter .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Stone mason	3	.....	3	3	.....	3
Salesman .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Seamstress .....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1
Teacher .....	.....	2	2	1	.....	1
Waiter	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....
TOTALS.....	315	132	447	456	144	655

TABLE NO. 6.

Case Record of Patients From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1913.

Case No.	In Hosp.	Discharged	Died
1 Gun shot wound of thigh and testicle, wounds sutured		1	
2 Dementia		1	
3 Fracture of right humerus, fracture reduced and splints applied.....		1	
4 Pyo-salpinx, tubes and ovaries removed.....		1	
5 Contusion of back and pelvis with cystitis, irrigated bladder.....		1	
6 Fracture of right leg, fracture reduced and splints applied.....		1	
7 Acute appendicitis, appendix removed and drainage inserted.....		1	
8 Fracture of right femur, fracture reduced and Buck's extension applied.....		1	
9 Contusion of left arm and hand, muscles sutured and wounds dressed.....		1	
10 Chronic salpingitis, left ovary and appendix removed		1	
11 Prolapse of rectum, replaced and held in position with dressings.....		1	
12 Gun shot wound of abdomen, incision made and hemorrhage controlled			1
13 Pyo-salpinx, both ovaries and appendix removed..		1	
14 Appendicitis, appendix removed.....		1	
15 Stricture of urethra, sound introduced.....		1	
16 Appendicitis, appendix removed uterus suspended		1	
17			
18 Epithelioma of hand and arm with metastasis, glands of axilla removed and arm amputated...		1	
19 Contusion of back, pelvis, knee and right arm...		1	
20 Hemorrhoids, clamped removed and cauterized...			1
21 Appendicitis, appendix, right tube and ovary removed		1	
22 Fracture of right arm, fracture reduced and splints applied.....		1	
23 Contusions of shoulder, back and pelvis, injuries dressed		1	
24 Chronic appendicitis, appendix removed.....		1	
25 Salpingitis, right ovary and appendix removed, uterus suspended.....		1	
26 Stricture of urethra, sound introduced.....		1	
27 Contusion and crushing injury to right foot, foot dressed.....		1	
28 Simple fracture of left tibia, fracture reduced and splints applied.....		1	
29 Pyo-salpinx, abscess incised and drained.....		1	
30 Buboes, dissected infected glands.....		1	
31 Contusion of chest and back and laceration of scalp, injuries dressed.....		1	
32 Phymosis, circumcised.....		1	
33 Contusion and laceration of right leg, leg dressed		1	
34 Punctured and lacerated wound of foot, foot incised and dressed		1	
35 Prolapsed uterus, hysterectomy		1	
36 Retropharyngeal abscess, abscess incised and dressed		1	
37 Epididymis orchitis		1	
38 Crushing injury to foot, foot dressed and immersed		1	
39 Gunshot wound of abdomen, hemorrhage controlled and perforations repaired			1
40 Pyo-salpinx, left tube, ovary and appendix removed		1	
41 Compound comminuted fracture of left leg, muscles sutured, fracture reduced and splints applied		1	
42 Gunshot wound of thigh, leg dressed.....		1	
43 Traumatic amputation of finger, finger amputated and dressed		1	
44 Urinary fistula, dressings applied		1	
45 Fracture of right femur, fracture reduced and Buck's extension applied		1	
46 Pyo-salpinx, both tubes and ovaries removed.....		1	
47 Fracture of frontal and nasal bones, craniotomy..		1	
48 Contusion of knee, dressings applied.....		1	

TABLE NO. 6.—Continued.

Case No.		In Hosp.	Discharged	Died
49	Laceration of scalp, dressed .....	.....	1	.....
50	Fractured pelvis, laceration of perineum and rupture of urethra, perineum repaired and super-pubic cystotomy done .....	.....	1	.....
51	Mitral regurgitation .....	.....	1	.....
52	Chronic ulcer of leg, dressing applied .....	.....	1	.....
53	Burns of head, body and arms .....	.....	1	1
54	Taenae .....	.....	1	.....
55	Powder burns of head and upper extremities .....	.....	1	.....
56	Wound of leg, leg dressed .....	.....	1	.....
57	Pyo-salpinx and cystic ovaries, left tube and ovary removed .....	.....	1	.....
58	Contusions and lacerations of scalp and body, wounds dressed .....	.....	1	.....
59	Compound fracture of left leg and right ulna, lacerated scalp with contusions of body, dressings applied .....	.....	1	.....
60	Appendicitis, appendix removed .....	.....	1	.....
61	Carbuncle, incised and drained .....	.....	1	.....
62	Cystic ovary, oophorectomy .....	.....	1	.....
63	Tuberculosis of lungs .....	.....	1	1
64	Fractured nose, dressings applied .....	.....	1	.....
65	Appendicitis and retrofexed uterus, appendix removed and uterus suspended .....	.....	1	.....
66	Dislocation of right hip, dislocation reduced .....	.....	1	.....
67	Nasal polypi, adenoids removed .....	.....	1	.....
68	Compound fracture of right leg, fracture reduced and splints applied .....	.....	1	.....
69	Chronic gastritis .....	.....	1	.....
70	Contusions of back and abdomen .....	.....	1	.....
71	Cystic ovary and fibroid of uterus, left ovary removed and small fibroid off of uterus .....	.....	1	.....
72	Fracture of ribs and clavicle, dressings applied .....	.....	1	.....
73	Infection of finger and hand, hand dressed .....	.....	1	.....
74	Erysipelas of right hand and arm .....	.....	1	1
75	Compound fracture of right leg, amputated .....	.....	1	.....
76	Fracture of skull and contusions of body .....	.....	1	.....
77	Articular rheumatism .....	.....	1	.....
78	Compound contusions of foot, dressings applied .....	.....	1	.....
79	Strangulated hernia, operated November 27th, developed pneumonia December 19th .....	.....	.....	1
80	Dislocation of ankle and fracture of radius, dislocation and fracture reduced and splints applied .....	.....	1	.....
81	Contusion of back and lacerated perineum .....	.....	1	.....
82	Acute appendicitis, appendix removed .....	.....	1	.....
83	Burns of hands, arms and face, dressings applied .....	.....	1	.....
84	Fracture of spine .....	.....	1	.....
85	Compound fracture of leg, fracture reduced and splints applied .....	.....	1	.....
86	Rectal stricture, stricture dilated .....	.....	1	.....
87	Right inguinal hernia and appendicitis, hernia repaired and appendix removed .....	.....	1	.....
88	Splenic abscess, opened and drained .....	.....	1	.....
89	Osteomyelitis, curetted bone .....	.....	1	.....
90	Gunshot wound of right foot, foot dressed .....	.....	1	.....
91	Gunshot wound of thigh chest, dressings applied .....	.....	1	.....
92	Gunshot wound of thigh fractured, Bucks extension applied .....	.....	1	.....
93	Appendicitis, appendix removed .....	.....	1	.....
94	Sprained ankle and Potts fracture, fracture reduced and splints applied .....	.....	1	.....
95	Gunshot wound of left thigh, dressing applied .....	.....	1	.....
96	Fracture of right femur, left rib and contusions of body, reduced fracture and Bucks extension applied .....	.....	1	.....
97	Acites, paracentesis .....	.....	1	.....
98	Compound comminuted fracture of right leg, fracture reduced and splints applied .....	.....	1	.....
99	Right inguinal hernia, hernia repaired .....	.....	1	.....
100	Fractured spine .....	.....	.....	1
101	Extra uterine pregnancy, left ovary and tube removed .....	.....	1	.....
102	Fracture of spine, laminectomy .....	.....	.....	1
103	Retention cyst of left eye, cyst removed .....	.....	1	.....
104	Gunshot wound of head, dressing applied .....	.....	1	.....

TABLE NO. 6.—Continued.

Case No.		In Hosp.	Discharged	Died
105	Contusion of nose, dressed		1	
106	Hermaphrodite, both testicles removed		1	
107	Uterine fibroids, complete hysterectomy		1	
108	Contusions of chest		1	
109	Contusions of hip and shoulder		1	
110	Dislocation of spine		1	
111	Dislocation of spine		1	
112	Orchitis		1	
113	Ventral incisional hernia, repaired hernia		1	
114	Tabes dorsalis		1	
115	Simple fracture of leg and thigh, fractures reduced and splints applied		1	
116	Contusion and laceration of finger, dressed		1	
117	Orchitis, testicle incised and drained		1	
118	Comminuted fracture of right leg, fracture reduced and splints applied		1	
119	Pyo-salpinx		1	
120	Mammary abscess, incised and drained		1	
121	Cystitis		1	
122	Dislocation of right knee, Bucks extension applied		1	
123	Gunshot wound of head, trephine			1
124	Fracture of femur with lacerations, Bucks extension applied and wounds dressed		1	
125	Contusions of body and hips, dressed		1	
126	Contusions of back and hips and sprain of right ankle		1	
127	Gunshot of left foot, dressings applied		1	
128	Right inguinal hernia, hernia repaired		1	
129	Chronic Brights disease, paracentesis		1	
130	Pyo-salpinx and cystic ovary, right tube and ovary removed		1	
131	Pyo-salpinx and cystic ovaries, both tubes and ovaries removed		1	
132	Dysmenorrhoe, dilated cervix		1	
133	Fracture of spine, laminectomy		1	
134	Compound comminuted fracture of left leg, fracture reduced and splints applied		1	
135	Pregnancy, delivered		1	
136	Appendicitis, appendix removed		1	
137	Inguinal hernia and appendicitis, appendix removed and hernia repaired		1	
138	Tuberculosis of left hip, incised, curetted and drained		1	
139	Traumatic amputation of fingers, amputated finger		1	
140	Simple fracture of left leg, fracture reduced and splints applied		1	
141	Epididymitis and orchitis		1	
142	Compound comminuted fracture of left leg, leg amputated		1	
143	Mitral regurgitation		1	
144	Retroflexion and chronic appendicitis, suspension and appendix removed		1	
145	Compound dislocation of right wrist, arm sutured and dressed		1	
146	Traumatic amputated finger and lacerated hand, amputated finger and sutured hand		1	
147	Mitral regurgitation		1	
148	Contusion of body, abdomen, and arm, dressings applied		1	
149	Fracture of right thigh and contusions of leg, Bucks extension applied		1	
150	Osteomyelitis, bone curetted and dressed		1	
151	Stricture of urethra, sounds introduced		1	
152	Orchitis		1	
153	Pregnancy		1	
154	Fracture of frontal bone and contusion of nose, dressed		1	
155	Stab wounds of chest, body and upper extremities, dressed		1	
156	Oophoritis, and appendicitis, left ovary and appendix removed		1	
157	Pyo-salpinx and cystic ovaries, both tubes and ovaries removed		1	
158	Lumbago		1	

TABLE NO. 6.—Continued.

Case No.		In Hosp.	Discharged	Died
159	Compound fracture of right leg and laceration of scalp, fracture reduced and lacerations dressed	.....	1	.....
160	Fecal fistula, end to end anastomosis.....	.....	1	.....
161	Fractured spine .....	.....	.....	1
162	Nephritis .....	.....	1	.....
163	Crushed foot, dressing applied .....	.....	1	.....
164	Necrosed bone, curetted .....	.....	1	.....
165	Pyo-salpinx, ovariitis and appendicitis, right tube and ovary removed and appendix.....	.....	1	.....
166	Cystitis, superpubic cystotomy .....	.....	1	.....
167	Osteomyelitis of right leg, leg incised and dressed..	.....	.....	1
168	Carcinoma of uterus .....	.....	1	.....
169	Conjunctivitis left eye .....	.....	1	.....
170	Fracture of right femur, fracture reduced and Bucks extension applied .....	.....	1	.....
171	Angeomia of breast, tumor removed.....	.....	1	.....
172	Osteomyelitis, bone curetted .....	.....	1	.....
173	Burns of both feet and legs, dressed.....	.....	1	.....
174	Appendicitis and cystic ovary, appendix and left ovary removed .....	.....	1	.....
175	Contusions of the back and laceration of scrotum, dressed .....	.....	1	.....
176	Concussion of brain, dressed .....	.....	1	.....
177	Chronic indigestion .....	.....	1	.....
178	Pharyngeal abscess, incised .....	.....	1	.....
179	Fracture of femur, fracture reduced and Bucks extension applied .....	.....	1	.....
180	Contusions and abrasions of body, dressed.....	.....	1	.....
181	Lacerated scalp and contusions of body, dressed..	.....	1	.....
182	Tuberculosis of shoulder, bone curetted.....	.....	1	.....
183	Adenitis, adenoids removed .....	.....	1	.....
184	Cyst of scalp, cyst removed.....	.....	1	.....
185	Fracture of arm, fracture reduced and splints applied .....	.....	1	.....
186	Fractured skull, both eyes out and hand off.....	.....	.....	1
187	Ulcer on foot, dressed .....	.....	1	.....
188	Amputation of foot, dressed .....	.....	1	.....
189	Fractured patella, sutured .....	.....	1	.....
190	Left arm off and left femur fractured, amputated arm and applied Bucks extension to femur....	.....	.....	1
191	Cataract of both eyes, cataracts removed.....	.....	1	.....
192	Adenitis of right inguinal glands, glands removed	.....	1	.....
193	Incised wound of left hand, dressed.....	.....	1	.....
194	Fracture of wrist, fracture reduced and splints applied .....	.....	1	.....
195	Appendicitis, appendix removed .....	.....	1	.....
196	Contusion of scrotum and laceration of kidney...	.....	.....	1
197	Fracture of right arm, fracture reduced and splints applied .....	.....	1	.....
198	Appendicitis, appendix removed .....	.....	1	.....
199	Fracture of left patella, sutured patella.....	.....	1	.....
200	Contusion of face and laceration of left hand, hand amputated .....	.....	1	.....
201	Extra uterine pregnancy, tubes and uterus removed	.....	1	.....
202	Crushed foot, dressed .....	.....	1	.....
203	Crushed fingers of left hand, dressed .....	.....	1	.....
204	Carcinoma of uterus, complete hysterectomy.....	.....	.....	1
205	Contusion of left shoulder, dressed.....	.....	1	.....
206	Infection of both hands, dressed.....	.....	1	.....
207	Infection of wrist, incision made and dead bone removed .....	.....	1	.....
208	Concussion of brain, dressing applied.....	.....	1	.....
209	Retroflexion, suspension of uterus .....	.....	1	.....
210	Pyo-salpinx and cystic ovary, left tube and ovary removed .....	.....	1	.....
211	Ulcer of right foot, foot dressed .....	.....	1	.....
212	Actinomycosis, glands removed .....	.....	1	.....
213	Ovarian cyst, left ovary removed .....	.....	1	.....
214	Dementia .....	.....	1	.....
215	Pregnancy, delivered .....	.....	1	.....
216	Fractured skull, trephination .....	.....	1	.....
217	Gunshot wound of abdomen, seven perforations repaired .....	.....	.....	1
218	Puerperal sepsis .....	.....	1	.....
219	Contusions of back and abdomen.....	.....	1	.....

TABLE NO. 6.—Continued.

Case No.		In Hosp.	Discharged	Died
220	Gunshot of left leg, dressings applied.....	.....	1	.....
221	Contusion of left shoulder.....	.....	1	.....
222	Pyo-salpinx and cystic ovaries, both tubes and ovaries removed.....	.....	1	.....
223	Incised wound of neck, dressing applied.....	.....	1	.....
224	Fracture of ribs on right side.....	.....	1	.....
225	Pyo-salpinx and cystic ovary, right tube, ovary and appendix removed.....	.....	1	.....
226	Fracture of right leg and contusion of left leg, fracture reduced and dressings applied.....	.....	1	.....
227	Ulcer of right foot, foot amputated.....	.....	1	.....
228	Ascarides lumbricoides.....	.....	1	.....
229	Crushing injury of right foot, dressings applied.....	.....	1	.....
230	Appendicitis, appendix removed.....	.....	1	.....
231	Fractured spine.....	.....	1	.....
232	Tonsillitis.....	.....	1	.....
233	Amoebic dysentery.....	.....	1	.....
234	Pyo-salpinx, and cystic ovary, right tube, ovary and appendix removed.....	.....	1	.....
235	Buboes, glands dissected.....	.....	1	.....
236	Left hand blown partly off, hand amputated.....	.....	1	.....
237	Dislocation of left thumb, fracture of right arm, dislocation reduced and splints applied.....	.....	1	.....
238	Pyo-salpinx and cystic ovaries, part of both ovaries, left tube and appendix removed.....	.....	1	.....
239	Appendicitis and cystic ovary, appendix and right ovary removed.....	.....	1	.....
240	Appendicitis, appendix removed.....	.....	1	.....
241	Fibroid, hysterectomy.....	.....	1	.....
242	Contusion of back.....	.....	1	.....
243	Appendicitis, appendix removed.....	.....	1	.....
244	Appendicitis and cystic ovary, appendix and left ovary removed.....	.....	1	.....
245	Crushing injury of left hand, tendons sutured.....	.....	1	.....
246	Hydrocele, hydrocele opened and drained.....	.....	1	.....
247	Burns of left foot, dressing applied.....	.....	1	.....
248	Fracture of left leg, fracture reduced and splints applied.....	.....	1	.....
249	Necrosed bone of second finger, finger amputated.....	.....	1	.....
250	Pyo-salpinx and cystic ovaries, both tubes and ovaries removed.....	.....	1	.....
251	Left foot crushed off, leg amputated above ankle.....	.....	1	.....
252	Left hand crushed off, hand amputated above wrist.....	.....	1	.....
253	Extensive prepuce, circumcised.....	.....	1	.....
254	Contusions of back and chest, dressing applied.....	.....	1	.....
255	Enlarged tonsils, tonsils removed.....	.....	1	.....
256	Enlarged tonsils, tonsils removed.....	.....	1	.....
257	Tonsillitis, tonsils removed.....	.....	1	.....
258	Gunshot wound of abdomen, repaired three perforations in colon.....	.....	1	.....
259	Septic neuritis.....	.....	1	.....
260	Fracture of left leg, fracture reduced and splints applied.....	.....	1	.....
261	Pyo-salpinx and appendicitis, both tubes and appendix removed.....	.....	1	.....
262	Incised wound of left knee, dressed.....	.....	1	.....
263	Tubercular infection of wrist, incised and curetted.....	.....	1	.....
264	Fracture of left femur, fracture reduced and Bucks extension applied.....	.....	1	.....
265	Pyo-salpinx and cystic ovary, left tube and ovary removed.....	.....	1	.....
266	Fractured skull, trephination.....	.....	1	.....
267	Punctured wound of abdomen, dressed.....	.....	1	.....
268	Appendicitis, appendix removed.....	.....	1	.....
269	Gonorrhea.....	.....	1	.....
270	Burns of body, dressed.....	.....	1	.....
271	Appendicitis, appendix removed.....	.....	1	.....
272	Cystic ovaries, part of right ovary removed, left ovary incised and appendix removed.....	.....	1	.....
273	Compound fracture of left leg, fracture reduced and splints applied.....	.....	1	.....
274	Contusions of left leg, right shoulder and face, dressed.....	.....	1	.....
275	Tubercular infection of left arm, opened and drained.....	.....	1	.....
276	Fracture of spine.....	.....	1	.....

TABLE NO. 6.—Continued.

Case No.		In Hosp.	Discharged	Died
277	Fracture of spine .....	.....	.....	1
278	Periosteitis .....	.....	1	.....
279	Burns of ventral surface from pubes to chin, dressed .....	.....	1	.....
280	Extensive prepuce, circumcised .....	.....	1	.....
281	Pyo-salpinx .....	.....	1	.....
282	Fracture of left clavicle and dislocation of acromion end, dressed .....	.....	1	.....
283	Right inguinal hernia, hernia repaired .....	.....	1	.....
284	Carcinoma of uterus, cervix cauterized .....	.....	1	.....
285	Carbuncle of right shoulder, incised and cauterized .....	.....	1	.....
286	Fracture of right humerus, fracture reduced and splints applied .....	.....	1	.....
287	Gunshot of left chest .....	.....	1	.....
288	Gunshot wound of right leg .....	.....	1	.....
289	Tonsillitis .....	.....	1	.....
290	Enlarged tonsils, tonsils removed .....	.....	1	.....
291	Enlarged tonsils, tonsils and adenoids removed .....	.....	1	.....
292	Infection of right leg, dressed .....	.....	1	.....
293	Ischio-rectal abscess, abscess incised and drained .....	.....	1	.....
294	Fracture of rib and contusion of left arm, dressed .....	.....	1	.....
295	Lacerations of scalp, face and left leg, dressed .....	.....	1	.....
296	Contusions and lacerations of scalp, face and eyelids .....	.....	1	.....
297	Crushing injury of chest .....	.....	1	.....
298	Appendicitis pus, opened and drained .....	.....	1	.....
299	Pyo-salpinx, both tubes removed .....	.....	1	.....
300	Nephritis, split capsule of kidney .....	.....	1	.....
301	Pyo-salpinx, both tubes removed .....	.....	1	.....
302	Gastropexia .....	.....	1	.....
303	Lacerations of scalp and lip, lacerations sutured .....	.....	1	.....
304	Appendicitis, appendix removed .....	.....	1	.....
305	Gangrene of both feet, both feet amputated .....	.....	1	.....
306	Gangrene of both feet and infection of fingers on right hand .....	.....	.....	1
307	Fracture of skull, trephination .....	.....	1	.....
308	Rheumatism .....	.....	1	.....
309	Appendicitis, appendix removed and adhesions broken up .....	.....	1	.....
310	Appendicitis and pyo-salpinx, both tubes and appendix removed .....	.....	1	.....
311	Fracture of right leg, fracture reduced and splints applied .....	.....	1	.....
312	Lacerated wound of right leg, sutured and dressed .....	.....	1	.....
313	Abscess of back and middle axillary line, incised and curetted .....	.....	1	.....
314	Tuberculosis of right femur, bone curetted .....	.....	1	.....
315	Fracture of right femur, fracture reduced and Bucks extension applied .....	.....	1	.....
316	Crushing injury to foot, dressed .....	.....	1	.....
317	Infection of left hand with lymphangitis extending to axillary, dressed .....	.....	.....	1
318	Left inguinal hernia, hernia repaired .....	.....	1	.....
319	Infection of right foot, dressed .....	.....	1	.....
320	Pyo-salpinx, both tubes and appendix removed .....	.....	1	.....
321	Appendicitis, appendix removed .....	.....	1	.....
322	Gunshot wound of leg and hand, dressed .....	.....	1	.....
323	Retroflexion of uterus and cystic ovary, uterus suspended, left ovary and appendix removed .....	.....	1	.....
324	Puerperal insanity .....	.....	1	.....
325	Retroflexion of uterus and cystic ovary, uterus suspended, part of right ovary and appendix removed .....	.....	1	.....
326	Crushing injury to hand, amputated finger and sutured lacerations .....	.....	1	.....
327	Pyo-salpinx .....	.....	1	.....
328	Gunshot of right shoulder, dressed .....	.....	1	.....
329	Crushing injury to right hand, sutured lacerations .....	.....	1	.....
330	Abdominal hernia, hernia repaired .....	.....	1	.....
331	Compound fracture of left leg, dressed .....	.....	1	.....
332	Fracture of right humerus, fracture reduced and splints applied .....	.....	1	.....
333	Crushing injury to right hand and fracture of finger .....	.....	1	.....
334	Syphilitic ulcer, labia majora .....	.....	1	.....

TABLE NO. 6.—Continued.

Case No.		In Hosp.	Discharged	Died
335	Simple fracture of right fibula, fracture reduced and splints applied .....	.....	1	.....
336	Introcapsular fracture of neck of femur, reduced .....	.....	1	.....
337	Crushing injury to right foot, foot amputated .....	.....	1	.....
338	Crushing injury to right leg, leg amputated .....	.....	1	.....
339	Fracture of left tibia, splints applied .....	.....	1	.....
340	Left hand mashed, sutured and dressed .....	.....	1	.....
341	Toes of left foot mashed off, dressing applied .....	.....	1	.....
342	Pyo-salpinx and cystic ovary, both tubes, right ovary and appendix removed .....	.....	1	.....
343	Fibroid of uterus and appendicitis, uterus and appendix removed .....	.....	1	.....
344	Left femoral hernia, hernia repaired .....	.....	1	.....
345	Carcinoma of uterus, cauterized .....	.....	1	.....
346	Fracture of pelvis and ruptured bladder, supra-pubic cystotomy .....	.....	1	.....
347	Gunshot wound of left arm and side, bullet removed and dressed .....	.....	1	.....
348	Syphilitic ulcer of neck .....	.....	1	.....
349	Contusions of left hip and right ankle, dressed .....	.....	1	.....
350	Gonorrhea orchitis, incised tunica vaginalis .....	.....	1	.....
351	Compound fracture of femur and contusion of left arm, fracture reduced and splints applied .....	.....	1	.....
352	Carcinoma of neck, incised and cauterized .....	.....	1	.....
353	Thumb mashed, dressed .....	.....	1	.....
354	Appendicitis, appendix removed .....	.....	1	.....
355	Pyo-salpinx and cystic ovary, both tubes and right ovary removed .....	.....	1	.....
356	Gall-stones .....	.....	1	.....
357	Contusion and laceration of right leg, sutured and dressed .....	.....	1	.....
358	Fracture of left femur, fracture reduced and Bucks extension applied .....	.....	1	.....
359	Appendicitis, appendix removed .....	.....	1	.....
360	Injury to head .....	.....	1	.....
361	Fractured spine .....	.....	1	.....
362	Infection of left foot, incised and dressed .....	.....	1	.....
363	Prostatitis .....	.....	1	.....
364	Rheumatism .....	.....	1	.....
365	Tubes dorsalis .....	.....	1	.....
366	Ruptured urethra .....	.....	1	.....
367	Compacted feces .....	.....	1	.....
368	Retroflexion and appendicitis, uterus suspended and appendix removed .....	.....	1	.....
369	Pyo-salpinx and cystic ovaries, both tubes and ovaries removed .....	.....	1	.....
370	Empyema .....	.....	1	.....
371	Fracture of left leg, fracture reduced and splints applied .....	.....	1	.....
372	Contusion of back, dressed .....	.....	1	.....
373	Gunshot of abdomen and right arm, cauterized .....	.....	1	.....
374	Orchitis, tunica vaginalis opened and drained .....	.....	1	.....
375	Stab wounds of abdomen, sutured wounds .....	.....	1	.....
376	Rheumatism .....	.....	1	.....
377	Appendicitis, appendix removed .....	.....	1	.....
378	Contusions and lacerations of scalp, face and body, dressed .....	.....	1	.....
379	Concussion of brain .....	.....	1	.....
380	Lacerations and contusions of scalp and face, dressed .....	.....	1	.....
381	Laceration of scalp and fracture of rib, lacerations sutured .....	.....	1	.....
382	Hemorrhoid, clamped and cauterized .....	.....	1	.....
383	Appendicitis, appendix removed .....	.....	1	.....
384	Powder burns of face and eyes, dressed .....	.....	1	.....
385	Tubercular peritonitis .....	.....	1	.....
386	Fracture of left femur, fracture reduced and Bucks extension applied .....	.....	1	.....
387	Fracture of skull, depressed bone removed .....	.....	.....	1
388	Fracture of right clavicle and dislocation of left hip, fractures reduced and dressed .....	.....	1	.....
389	Appendicitis, appendix removed .....	.....	1	.....
390	Right inguinal hernia, hernia repaired .....	.....	1	.....
391	Incomplete abortion, curettment .....	.....	1	.....
392	Rheumatism .....	.....	1	.....

TABLE NO. 6.—Continued.

Case No.		In Hosp.	Discharged	Died
393	Fibroid of uterus, hysterectomy .....	.....	1	.....
394	Necrosed bone of left leg, curretted .....	.....	1	.....
395	Necrosed bone of left tibia, curretted .....	.....	1	.....
396	Laceration of scalp, sutured and dressed .....	.....	1	.....
397	Hemorrhoids .....	.....	1	.....
398	Right thumb crushed off, thumb amputated .....	.....	1	.....
399	Necrosed bone of right leg, curretted .....	.....	1	.....
400	Fracture of right leg, fracture reduced and splints applied .....	.....	1	.....
401	Abortion, uterus cleaned out and tubes tied off .....	.....	1	.....
402	Compound fracture of right leg and dislocation of left ankle, fracture and dislocation reduced and dressed .....	.....	1	.....
403	Compound fracture of right leg and simple fracture of left tibia, fractures reduced and splints applied .....	.....	1	.....
404	Tuberculosis (pulmonary) .....	.....	1	.....
405	Ovarian cyst, cyst removed .....	.....	.....	1
406	Femoral hernia, hernia repaired .....	.....	1	.....
407	Gastritis .....	.....	1	.....
408	Epistaxis .....	.....	1	.....
409	Compound fracture of ankle, foot crushed and simple fracture of tibia, removed all of metatarsal bones in foot and dressing applied to wounds	1	.....	.....
410	Retained membranes, curretted .....	.....	1	.....
411	Fracture of right femur, fracture reduced and Bucks extension applied .....	.....	1	.....
412	Crushed finger, amputation .....	.....	1	.....
413	Tubercular peritonitis .....	.....	1	.....
414	Fracture of rib on right side, separation of cartilages from ribs on left .....	.....	1	.....
415	Fracture of humerus, fracture reduced and splints applied .....	.....	1	.....
416	Orchitis .....	.....	1	.....
417	Compound fracture of foot and bruised ankle, dressed .....	.....	1	.....
418	Compound fracture of left leg, fracture reduced and splints applied .....	.....	1	.....
419	Fracture of left femur and laceration on same leg, Bucks extension applied .....	.....	1	.....
420	Appendicitis, appendix removed .....	.....	1	.....
421	Arterio sclerosis .....	.....	1	.....
422	Internal ear trouble .....	.....	1	.....
423	Pyo-salpinx and cystic ovary, both tubes and right ovary removed .....	.....	1	.....
424	Compound fracture of arm, fracture reduced and splints applied .....	.....	1	.....
425	Crushing injury to left foot, dressed .....	.....	1	.....
426	Retroflexion of uterus, suspension and appendix removed .....	.....	1	.....
427	Bruises on right foot, dressed .....	.....	1	.....
428	Fracture of leg, dressed .....	.....	1	.....
429	Compound fracture of right leg and bruised face, fracture reduced and splints applied	1	.....	.....
430	Contusion of chest .....	.....	1	.....
431	Fracture of left leg, fracture of left arm, and laceration of face, fractures reduced and dressed .....	.....	1	.....
432	Right inguinal hernia, hernia repaired .....	.....	1	.....
433	Incisional hernia, hernia repaired .....	.....	1	.....
434	Contusion of right arm, dressed .....	.....	1	.....
435	Burn of foot, dressed .....	.....	1	.....
436	Pyo-salpinx and appendicitis, left tube and appendix removed .....	.....	1	.....
437	Appendicitis, appendix removed .....	.....	1	.....
438	Fracture of right leg, fracture reduced and splints applied .....	.....	1	.....
439	Varicose veins of both legs, incised and veins dissected .....	.....	1	.....
440	Acute articular rheumatism .....	.....	1	.....
441	Fracture of inferior maxilla and contusions of head .....	.....	1	.....
442	Appendicitis and cystic ovary, appendix and left ovary removed .....	.....	1	.....

TABLE NO. 6.—Continued.

Case No.	In Hosp.	Discharged	Died
443 Pregnancy		1	
444 Acute articular rheumatism		1	
445 Peritonitis, opened and drained		1	1
446 Appendicitis, appendix removed		1	
447 Stricture of urethra, sound passed		1	

TABLE NO. 7.

Case Record of Patients from July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914.

Case No.	In Hosp.	Discharged	Died
1 Fracture of right leg, fracture reduced and splints applied		1	
2 Injury to chest		1	
3 Vaginitis		1	
4 Gunshot wound of back and right arm, dressed			1
5 Infected middle finger of right hand, dressed		1	
6 Powder burns of face, dressed		1	
7 Powder burns of face, dressed		1	
8 Ulcer of foot, dressed		1	
9 Bullet wound of both buttox, dressed		1	
10 Bullet wound of right scapula, dressed		1	
11 Left hand cut partly off, amputated		1	
12 Compound fracture of right leg, fracture reduced and splints applied		1	
13 Hemorrhoids, clamped and cauterized		1	
14 Tubercular peritonitis, abdomen opened and drained		1	
15 Crushed left arm and contusions, dressed		1	
16 Concussion of brain and contusions about left ear			1
17 Mammary abscess, opened and drained		1	
18 Contusion of left hip, dressed		1	
19 Gunshot wound of right shoulder, dressed		1	
20 Gunshot wound of abdomen, abdomen opened, two perforations of stomach repaired		1	
21 Deformity of right femur, bone rebroken and placed in splints		1	
22 Contusions of chest, dressed		1	
23 Fracture of femur, fracture reduced and Bucks extension applied		1	
24 Chronic appendicitis, appendix removed		1	
25 Cystitis nephletis			1
26 Compound fracture of left leg, fracture reduced and splints applied			
27 Appendiceal abscess, opened and drained	1	1	
28 Threatened abortion		1	
29 Enlarged prostate glands, removed prostate			1
30 Fracture of right femur, fracture reduced and Bucks extension applied	1		
31 Quinsy, incised abscess		1	
32 Knife wound of abdomen, muscles sutured and closed		1	
33 Sciatica of right side		1	
34 Crushed left foot, amputated		1	
35 Infection of leg, dressed		1	
36 Foot cut off, amputated		1	
37 Chronic appendicitis, appendix removed		1	
38 Pyo-salpinx and cystic ovaries, right tube and both ovaries removed		1	
39 Chronic appendicitis, appendix removed		1	
40 Varicose veins of both legs, incised and dissected		1	
41 Amputated right arm, dressed		1	
42 Simple fracture of right leg, fracture reduced and splints applied		1	
43 Chronic appendicitis, appendix removed		1	
44 Chancroid of penis		1	
45 Puerperal infection, curetted		1	
46 Albuminuria		1	
47 Dislocated spine and internal chest injuries		1	
48 Child birth		1	
49 Retained foetal tissue, curetted		1	

TABLE NO. 7.—Continued.

Case No.		In Hosp.	Discharged	Died
50	Chronic appendicitis, appendix removed.....	.....	1	.....
51	Gun shot wound of head.....	.....	1	.....
52	Chronic appendicitis, appendix removed.....	.....	1	.....
53	Contusions of right arm and thigh, dressed.....	.....	1	.....
54	Ulcer of right leg, dressed.....	.....	1	.....
55	Acute appendicitis, appendix removed.....	.....	1	.....
56	Contusion and lacerations of right foot, dressed..	.....	1	.....
57	Appendiceal abscess, opened and drained.....	.....	.....	1
58	Buboes both sides, glands removed.....	1	.....	.....
59	Fractured nasal bones, dressed.....	.....	1	.....
60	Stab wounds of chest, sutured and dressed.....	.....	1	.....
61	Cystic ovaries and appendicitis, appendix and left ovary removed and right ovary incised.....	.....	1	.....
62	Gun shot wounds of thigh, dressed.....	.....	1	.....
63	Pyo-salpinx, cystic ovaries, both tubes, right ovary and part of left and appendix removed.....	.....	1	.....
64	Gangrene of fore skin, circumsized.....	.....	1	.....
65	Retroflexion, pyo-salpinx cystic ovaries, suspended uterus removed both tubes and ovaries and appendix.....	.....	1	.....
66	Carcinoma of uterus, cauterized.....	.....	1	.....
67	Fracture of left femur, fracture reduced and Bucks extension applied.....	.....	1	.....
68	Contusion of abdomen, laceration and contusion of face and fracture of arm, dressed.....	.....	.....	1
69	Varicose ulcer of right leg, removed veins.....	.....	1	.....
70	Ophthalmia neomatorum.....	.....	1	.....
71	Appendicitis, appendix removed.....	.....	1	.....
72	Fractured spine.....	.....	1	.....
73	Phlegman erysipelas, incised and dressed.....	.....	.....	1
74	Traumatic injury of left thigh, dressed.....	.....	1	.....
75	Gastritis.....	.....	1	.....
76	Tuberculosis of left femur, curetted.....	.....	1	.....
77	Gunshot wound of shoulder and left arm, dressed.....	.....	1	.....
78	Compound comminuted fracture of left leg, splints applied.....	.....	1	.....
79	Crushing injury to foot, dressed.....	.....	1	.....
80	Simple fracture of tibia, fracture reduced and splints applied.....	1	.....	.....
81	Fractured spine.....	.....	.....	1
82	Fracture of spine and pelvis.....	.....	.....	1
83	Ingrown toe nail, removed nail.....	.....	1	.....
84	Appendicitis, appendix removed.....	.....	1	.....
85	Chancroid of penis.....	.....	1	.....
86	Simple fracture of right clavicle, fracture reduced and splints applied.....	.....	1	.....
87	Simple fracture of right femur, fracture reduced and Bucks extension applied.....	.....	1	.....
88	Umbilical hernia, hernia repaired.....	.....	1	.....
89	Chronic nephritis.....	.....	1	.....
90	Cut fingers of left hand, dressed.....	.....	1	.....
91	Rheumatism.....	.....	1	.....
92	Delayed union of left arm, splints applied.....	.....	1	.....
93	Chronic malaria.....	.....	1	.....
94	Fractured bones of arch of right foot with deep lacerations, lacerations repaired and splints applied.....	.....	1	.....
95	Epilepsy.....	.....	1	.....
96	Acute muscular rheumatism.....	.....	1	.....
97	Appendicitis, appendix removed.....	.....	1	.....
98	Ulcer of right leg, dressed.....	.....	1	.....
99	Contusion of fingers, middle index finger amputated.....	.....	1	.....
100	Crushed hand, sutured and dressed.....	.....	1	.....
101	Contusion of right thigh, sutured and dressed.....	.....	1	.....
102	Simple fracture of both femurs, double Bucks extension applied.....	1	.....	.....
103	Tubercular peritonitis, opened and drained.....	.....	1	.....
104	Bones of right foot crushed, cut deeply, splints applied.....	.....	1	.....
105	Cystic ovary, right ovary removed.....	.....	1	.....
106	Carcinoma of cervix, cauterized.....	.....	1	.....
107	Cystic ovary, right ovary removed.....	.....	1	.....
108	Appendiceal abscess, opened and drained.....	.....	1	.....
109	Retained membranes and appendicitis, appendix removed and curetted uterus.....	.....	1	.....

TABLE NO. 7.—Continued.

Case No.	In Hosp.	Discharged	Died
110 Mashed fingers of left hand, amputated fingers and dressed.....	.....	1	.....
111 Cystitis .....	.....	1	.....
112 Compound fracture of right leg, fracture reduced and splints applied.....	.....	1	.....
113 Ulcer on heel, dressed.....	.....	1	.....
114 Contusions of foot, dressed.....	.....	1	.....
115 Contusions of head and shoulders, dressed.....	.....	1	.....
116 Necrosis of right tibia, curetted.....	.....	1	.....
117 Gun shot wound of abdomen and left arm, abdomen opened and perforations repaired.....	.....	.....	1
118 Gastritis .....	.....	1	.....
119 Contusions and lacerations of left thigh, sutured and dressed.....	.....	1	.....
120 Internal injuries, abdominal.....	.....	.....	1
121 Simple fracture of right leg, fracture reduced and splints applied.....	.....	1	.....
122 Cystitis .....	.....	1	.....
123 Perforation of ilium (typhoid) perforation repaired.....	1	.....	.....
124 Stab wound of chest, dressed.....	.....	1	.....
125 Lacerated perineum, perineum repaired.....	.....	1	.....
126 Double hydrocele, removed.....	.....	1	.....
127 Fracture of right leg, dressed.....	.....	1	.....
128 Fractured skull, decompression.....	.....	.....	1
129 Abscess of scrotum, opened and drained.....	.....	1	.....
130 Gall stones, several stones removed.....	.....	1	.....
131 Ulcer of heel, dressed.....	.....	1	.....
132 End of thumb and index finger blown off by explosion .....	.....	1	.....
133 Contusion of back.....	.....	1	.....
134 Fracture of metatarsal bone.....	.....	1	.....
135 Compound depressed fracture of skull, decompression .....	.....	1	.....
136 Tuberculosis .....	.....	1	.....
137 Fracture of femur, fracture reduced and splints applied	1	.....	.....
138 Ulcer on ankle of left foot, dressed.....	1	.....	.....
139 Gastritis .....	.....	1	.....
140 Dislocated shoulder, dislocation reduced.....	.....	1	.....
141 Needle in hand, incised and removed.....	.....	1	.....
142 Fractured spine .....	.....	.....	1
143 Gunshot wounds of clavicle and shoulder, dressed.....	.....	1	.....
144 Gunshot wound of left leg, amputated.....	1	.....	.....
145 Infection of right foot, dressed.....	1	.....	.....
146 Burns of abdomen, dressed.....	1	.....	.....
147 Stab wounds of abdomen and face, sutured and dressed	1	.....	.....
148 Gastritis .....	.....	1	.....
149 Infection of hand.....	.....	1	.....
149a Compound fracture of left leg, fracture reduced and splints applied.....	1	.....	.....
150 Fracture of right femur and contusions of face and neck.....	1	.....	.....
151 Fracture of right arm and contusions of knee and face	1	.....	.....
152 Fracture of left femur, fracture reduced and Bucks extension applied.....	1	.....	.....
153 Contusions of back and left side.....	1	.....	.....
154 Inversion of urethra.....	1	.....	.....
155 Sciatic rheumatism.....	.....	1	.....
156 Endometritis, curetted.....	1	.....	.....
157 Appendicitis, appendix removed.....	1	.....	.....
158 Simple fracture of left leg, fracture reduced and splints applied.....	1	.....	.....
159 Compound comminuted fracture of right leg and fracture of clavicle, fractures reduced and splints applied.....	1	.....	.....
160 Lacerations of left arm, sutured.....	1	.....	.....
161 Acute nephritis .....	.....	.....	1
162 Gastritis .....	.....	1	.....
163 Pyo-salpinx, and cystic ovaries, both tubes, ovaries and appendix removed.....	.....	1	.....
164 Sesamoid bone of knee, bone removed.....	.....	1	.....
165 Traumatic pneumonia .....	.....	.....	1

TABLE NO. 7.—Continued.

Case No.		In Hosp.	Discharged	Died
166	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	1	1	1
167	Contusion and laceration of middle and ring fingers.....	1	1	1
168	Dislocation of right hip, dislocation reduced.....	1	1	1
169	Ankalosis of knee.....	1	1	1
170	Incised wounds of back and neck, dressed.....	1	1	1
171	Incised wound of back of neck, dressed.....	1	1	1
172	Appendicitis, appendix removed.....	1	1	1
173	Typhoid fever.....	1	1	1
174	Laceration and contusion of left foot.....	1	1	1
175	Pyo-salpinx and cystic ovary, ovarian cyst of right side, tube on left side and appendix removed.....	1	1	1
176	Carcinoma of cervix, cauterized.....	1	1	1
177	Finger drawn down by adhesion due to burns, adhesions cut and finger extended.....	1	1	1
178	Cervical adenitis, glands removed.....	1	1	1
179	Lacerated contusion of perineum and scrotum, superpublic cystotomy.....	1	1	1
180	Gangrenous appendix, appendix removed and incision drained.....	1	1	1
181	Depressed fracture of skull, decompression.....	1	1	1
182	Compound fracture of right arm, fracture reduced and splints applied.....	1	1	1
183	Tumor of chest wall, resected.....	1	1	1
184	Varicose ulcer, dressed.....	1	1	1
185	Pyo-Salpinx, cystic ovaries, both tubes, left ovary and appendix removed.....	1	1	1
186	Compound comminuted fracture femur, simple fracture humerus and dislocation of radius, fractures reduced and splints applied.....	1	1	1
187	Appendicitis, appendix removed.....	1	1	1
188	Tuberculosis peritonitis, paracentesis.....	1	1	1
189	Contusions of pelvis, back, chest and abdomen.....	1	1	1
190	Chronic appendicitis, appendix removed.....	1	1	1
191	Pyo-salpinx.....	1	1	1
192	Dislocation of 9th and 10th dorsal vertebra.....	1	1	1
193	Laceration of left fore arm, contusion of hand, elbow, and hip, fracture 1st, metacarpal bones contusion of palm of left hand.....	1	1	1
194	Appendicitis, appendix removed.....	1	1	1
195	Rheumatism.....	1	1	1
196	Pyo-salpinx and appendicitis, both tubes and appendix removed.....	1	1	1
197	Uterine fibroid, hysterectomy.....	1	1	1
198	Retroflexion, pyo-salpinx and appendicitis, uterus suspended, left tube and appendix removed.....	1	1	1
199	Mitral insufficiency, paracentesis.....	1	1	1
200	Miscarriage.....	1	1	1
201	Burns face, neck, arms, back, body and both legs to knees.....	1	1	1
202	Necrosis of right tibia, curetted.....	1	1	1
203	Fracture of skull.....	1	1	1
204	Contusion of right side.....	1	1	1
205	Fracture of humerus, fracture reduced and splints applied.....	1	1	1
206	Needle in thigh, incised.....	1	1	1
207	Hemorrhoids, removed by clamps and cautery.....	1	1	1
208	Melancholia.....	1	1	1
209	Old fracture of left forearm, bone graft.....	1	1	1
210	Contusion of right shoulder.....	1	1	1
211	Contusion of both thighs.....	1	1	1
212	Epilepsy.....	1	1	1
213	Ingrown toe nail, nail removed.....	1	1	1
214	Thumb and third finger blown off, trimmed and sutured.....	1	1	1
215	Gastritis.....	1	1	1
216	Contusion of back and left side.....	1	1	1
217	Muscles and skin torn from left hand, sutured.....	1	1	1
218	Dislocation of left ankle, dislocation reduced.....	1	1	1
219	Burns of back, buttock and thighs, dressed.....	1	1	1
220	Compound fracture of right leg, fracture reduced.....	1	1	1
221	Hemorrhoids, removed by clamp and cautery.....	1	1	1
222	Gunshot wound of left thigh, sutured.....	1	1	1
223	Crushing injury to middle finger of right hand, dressed.....	1	1	1

TABLE NO. 7.—Continued.

Case No.		In Hosp.	Discharged	Died
224	Gunshot wound of abdomen, perforation repaired	.....	.....	1
225	Osteomyelitis, curretted	.....	1	.....
226	Backward dislocation of left hip, dislocation reduced	.....	1	.....
227	Retroflexion of uterus, uterus suspended and appendix removed	.....	1	.....
228	Burns of right arm, dressed	.....	1	.....
229	Crushing injury to middle and ring finger, fingers amputated	.....	1	.....
230	Gunshot wound of forehead, removed piece of bone	.....	1	.....
231	Incised wound of left hand, hand sutured	.....	1	.....
232	Pyo-salpinx, cystic ovaries, both tubes, ovaries and appendix removed	.....	1	.....
233	Gall stones, removed a number of small gall stones	.....	1	.....
234	Retroflexion, and hemorrhoids, suspended uterus, removed appendix and hemorrhoids	.....	1	.....
235	Gunshot of liver, sutured liver	.....	1	.....
236	Compound fracture of right leg, leg amputated	.....	1	.....
237	Inguinal hernia, hernia repaired	.....	1	.....
238	Pyo-salpinx and cystic ovaries, both tubes, ovaries and appendix removed	.....	1	.....
239	Pyo-salpinx and cystic ovaries, removed both tubes and ovaries	.....	1	.....
240	Laceration of right thigh, repaired laceration	.....	1	.....
241	Duodenal ulcer	.....	1	.....
242	Sloughed off skin flap from amputation, repaired skin flap	.....	1	.....
243	Fracture of right thigh, fracture reduced and Bucks extension applied	.....	1	.....
244	Cold abscess of back, incised and drained	.....	1	.....
245	Nonunion of old fracture	.....	1	.....
246	Amputation of index finger, amputated end of finger	.....	1	.....
247	Laceration of heel, skin graft	.....	1	.....
248	Cervical adenitis	.....	1	.....
249	Burns on legs and back, dressed	.....	1	.....
250	Fracture of leg, fracture reduced and splints applied	.....	1	.....
251	Cholecystitis, removed gall stones	.....	1	.....
252	Appendicitis and cystic ovaries, appendix and ovarian cyst removed	.....	1	.....
253	Typhoid fever, hemorrhage	.....	.....	2
254	Pyo-salpinx removed appendix and left tube	.....	1	.....
255	Typhoid fever	.....	1	.....
256	Chancroid, circumcised	.....	1	.....
257	Burns of face and eyes, dressed	.....	1	.....
258	Epithelioma on right arm, removed	.....	1	.....
259	Appendicitis, appendix removed	.....	1	.....
260	Fracture of right leg	.....	1	.....
261	Crushed and lacerated foot and ankle	.....	1	.....
262	Amputation of fore arm and injuries of eyes (explosion)	.....	1	.....
263	Contusion of right leg, leg incised	.....	1	.....
264	Typhoid fever	.....	1	.....
265	Typhoid fever	.....	1	.....
266	Contusion of shoulder and back	.....	1	.....
267	Rheumatism	.....	1	.....
268	Injury of eyes	.....	1	.....
269	Laceration of forehead and fractured skull	.....	1	.....
270	Threatened abortion	.....	1	.....
271	Appendicitis, appendix removed	.....	1	.....
272	Contusion of chest and left side	.....	1	.....
273	Compound fracture of right leg	.....	1	.....
274	Contusion of chest and shoulder	.....	1	.....
275	Lumbago	.....	1	.....
276	Pregnancy, delivered	.....	1	.....
277	Infection of finger	.....	1	.....
278	Burns of thighs, buttocks, sides and abdomen, dressed	.....	1	.....
279	Fibroid of uterus, exploratory operation	.....	1	.....
280	Right hand off and fingers off of left hand, contusion of face and eyes, arm and fingers amputated and eye removed	.....	1	.....

TABLE NO. 7.—Continued.

Case No.		In Hosp.	Discharged	Died
281	Nonunion old fracture of left leg, bone plate applied		1	
282	Contusion of back		1	
283	Retroflexion of uterus, uterus suspended and appendix removed		1	
284	Infection of ring finger of right hand, finger amputated		1	
285	Appendicitis, appendix removed		1	
286	Appendicitis, appendix removed		1	
287	Laceration and contusion of the left fore arm		1	
288	Typhoid fever		1	
289	Sciatica		1	
290	Injury of left eye		1	
291	Compound comminuted fracture of left forearm		1	
292	Laceration of palm of hand and thumb off		1	
293	Appendicitis, appendix removed		1	
294	Fracture of metatarsal bones		1	
295	Sarcoma of left testicle, testicle removed		1	
296	Osteomyelitis of tibia, curetted		1	
297	Chronic appendicitis, appendix removed		1	
298	Ulcer of heel		1	
299	Fracture of ribs on right side		1	
300	Fracture of left femur and fractured skull		1	
301	Chronic appendicitis, appendix removed		1	
302	Pneumonia			1
303	Nephritis traumatic		1	
304	Ankalosis of knee		1	
305	Depressed fracture of skull, decompression		1	
306	Bronchitis		1	
307	Gall stones, incised			1
308	Fracture of femur		1	
309	Burns of face and scalp		1	
310	Syphilitic gumma of brain			1
311	Right hand blown off by dynamite		1	
312	Contusions of penis and scrotum, circumcised and incised scrotum		1	
313	Punctured wound of left foot		1	
314	Double inguinal hernia, hernias repaired		1	
315	Gall stones, gall bladder incised and drained		1	
316	Subinvolution, dilated and curetted		1	
317	Fractured spine, laminectomy		1	
318	Golter, removed			
319	Laceration of right leg and contusion and laceration of left foot, sutured		1	
320	Tuberculosis of shoulder joint, resected		1	
321	Fractured skull, decompression			1
322	Uterine fibroid, hysterectomy		1	
323	Left inguinal hernia, hernia repaired		1	
324	Contusion and laceration of right foot		1	
325	Ulcer on left leg		1	
326	Lacerations and contusions of right leg, amputated		1	
327	Burns on right thigh and abdomen			1
328	Fractured spine		1	
329	Gunshot wound of back		1	
330	Post-partum eclampsia		1	
331	Pyo-salpinx and cellulitis, incised and drained		1	
332	Rectocele and cystocele, repaired		1	
334	Acute alcoholism		1	
335	Stone in bladder		1	
336	Fractured femur, bone plate applied		1	
337	Periostitis of right tibia		1	
338	Fracture of clavicle and patella, patella sutured		1	
339	Fracture of 6th. and 7th. cervical vertebra, laminectomy			1
340	Fracture of left leg at ankle		1	
341	Fractured spine, laminectomy			1
342	Appendicitis, appendix removed		1	
343	Fracture of left femur, bone plate applied		1	
344	Thumb and index finger blown off by explosion, fingers amputated		1	
345	Pyo-salpinx and appendicitis, right tube and appendix removed		1	
346	Pernicious vomiting		1	
347	Cold abscess of right arm, abscess incised		1	
348	Laceration and contusions of legs		1	

TABLE NO. 7.—Continued.

Case No.		In Hosp.	Discharged	Died
349	Contusion of left ankle.....	.....	1	.....
350	Laceration on right cheek and lacerated lip.....	.....	1	.....
351	Hemiplegia.....	.....	1	.....
352	Cholecystitis, gall bladder incised and drained.....	.....	1	.....
353	Lumbago.....	.....	1	.....
355	Fracture of left leg.....	.....	1	.....
356	Lumbago.....	.....	1	.....
357	Simple fracture of right leg, and compound fracture of left leg, resection of bone.....	1	.....	.....
358	Fracture of clavicle on right side and fracture of ribs on left.....	.....	1	.....
359	Tubercular humerus of left arm, bone curetted..	.....	1	.....
360	Hemorrhage from uterus.....	.....	1	.....
361	Compound fracture of left leg.....	.....	1	.....
362	Contusion of left foot.....	.....	1	.....
363	Deformed right foot, tenotomy removed scaphoid bone.....	.....	1	.....
364	Perforation, repaired perforation.....	.....	1	.....
365	Injury of left eye.....	.....	1	.....
366	Appendicitis, appendix removed.....	.....	1	.....
367	Appendicitis, appendix removed.....	.....	1	.....
368	Asthma from injury through chest.....	.....	1	.....
369	Contusion and laceration of left foot and fracture of right femur, amputated left foot.....	.....	.....	1
370	Laceration and contusion of right hand.....	.....	1	.....
371	Compound fracture of right leg, bones resected..	.....	1	.....
372	Fernicious vomiting.....	.....	1	.....
373	Infection of left leg and knee, incised and drained	.....	1	.....
374	Fracture of left femur.....	.....	1	.....
375	Contusion of back.....	.....	1	.....
376	Scar of left hand on middle finger, from burns, cut out scar tissue.....	.....	1	.....
377	Hermaphrodite, plastic operation.....	.....	1	.....
378	Appendicitis and lacerated perineum, appendix removed and perineum repaired.....	.....	1	.....
379	Osteomyelitis, curetted.....	.....	1	.....
380	Burn on right foot.....	.....	1	.....
381	Carbuncle on back of neck, incised and cauterized	.....	.....	1
382	Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	.....	1	.....
383	Cholecystitis, gall bladder opened and drained...	.....	1	.....
384	Pneumonia.....	.....	.....	1
385	Dislocation of clavicle sterno.....	.....	1	.....
386	Chorea.....	.....	1	.....
387	Retroflexion, removed appendix suspended uterus	.....	1	.....
388	Ovarian cyst, removed right ovary and appendix..	.....	1	.....
389	Enlarged tonsils and hermaphrodite, removed tonsil and amputated rudimentary penis.....	.....	1	.....
390	Contusion of back.....	.....	1	.....
391	Appendicitis, appendix removed.....	.....	1	.....
392	Laceration and contusion of left leg and chest...	.....	1	.....
393	Cystitis.....	.....	1	.....
394	Delirium tremens.....	.....	1	.....
395	Fracture of right femur, fracture of ribs of right side.....	.....	1	.....
396	Thumb torn off left hand, trimmed and sutured..	.....	.....	.....
397	Middle finger mashed off, amputated.....	.....	1	.....
398	Osteomyelitis fibula of right leg, curetted.....	.....	1	.....
399	Cholecystitis, appendix removed.....	.....	1	.....
400	Compound fracture of metacarpal bones of right hand.....	.....	1	.....
401	Right inguinal hernia, hernia repaired.....	.....	1	.....
402	Burns of left thigh.....	.....	1	.....
403	Cystitis.....	.....	1	.....
404	Left thigh off, left hand off, right leg lacerated, left thigh and left hand amputated, lacerations sutured.....	.....	.....	1
405	Cholecystitis, gall bladder opened and drained...	.....	1	.....
406	Burns of face and eyes.....	.....	1	.....
407	Cancer of maxilla, diseased bone removed with cautery.....	.....	1	.....
408	Both feet burned.....	.....	1	.....
409	Fibroid uterus, hysterectomy.....	.....	1	.....
410	Appendicitis, appendix removed.....	.....	1	.....
411	Otitis media.....	.....	1	.....
412	Incised wound of neck.....	.....	1	.....

TABLE NO. 7.—Continued.

Case No.		In Hosp.	Discharged	Died
413	Cystitis		1	
414	Gall stones, gall bladder incised and drained		1	
415	Destruction of left eye and hand mashed, eye removed and finger amputated		1	
416	Fractured spine	1		
417	Bronchitis		1	
418	Contusion of back		1	
419	Retroflexion of uterus, uterus suspended and appendix removed		1	
420	Pyosalpinx and retroflexion, hysterectomy		1	
421	Fracture of right femur, right forearm, contusions of back and abdomen		1	
422	Contusion of head and shoulder		1	
423	Middle finger of left hand crushed, end of finger amputated		1	
424	Burns of hands and arms by electric wire, amputated thumb, middle and little finger of right hand and thumb and middle finger of left hand		1	
425	Fracture of 9th and 10th dorsal vertebrae			1
426	Cystic ovaries and appendicitis, cysts off of both ovaries and appendix removed		1	
427	Fracture of right femur, bone plate applied		1	
428	Leg crushed, little and ring finger of left hand lacerated, and fractured skull, leg amputated and decompression		1	
429	Fracture of left leg		1	
430	Lacerations of perineum and fracture of right leg			1
431	Fracture of left leg and contusion of chest and back		1	
432	Laceration of right foot, and fracture of metacarpal bones left hand contused, sutured lacerations and amputated little finger		1	
433	Hydrocele, circumcised, hydrocele incised and sac removed		1	
434	Infection of right foot, removed dead bone and drained			1
435	Middle ear infection		1	
436	Urethral carbuncle		1	
437	Threatened abortion, miscarriage		1	
438	Nail mashed off of left big toe		1	
439	Feet frozen		1	
440	Contusions of back, pelvis and legs		1	
441	Double hydrosalpinx, both tubes and appendix removed		1	
442	Gunshot wounds of leg, knee and groin		1	
443	Fracture of right clavicle		1	
444	Fracture of spine, laminectomy		1	
445	Fracture of lower jaw on right side		1	
446	Tubercular abscess, abscess incised and drained		1	
447	Ulcer of right leg, bone curetted		1	
448	Contusion and fracture of ribs on left side			1
449	Fracture of right leg		1	
450	Appendicitis, appendix removed			1
451	Compound fracture of left leg		1	
452	Tonsillitis		1	
453	Pregnancy		1	
454	Concussion		1	
455	Osteomyelitis, tibia removed		1	
456	Carcinoma of liver, laparotomy			1
457	Dislocation of left elbow		1	
458	Syphilis		1	
459	Burns of face, hands and arms		1	
460	Acute appendicitis, appendix removed		1	
461	Appendicitis, appendix removed		1	
462	Appendicitis, appendix removed		1	
463	Fracture of left femur		1	
464	Mitral regurgitation		1	
465	Laceration of left knee, sutured		1	
466	Adhesions, laparotomy, adhesions broken up		1	
467	Appendicitis, appendix removed		1	
468	Burn of left foot		1	
469	Pernicious vomiting		1	
470	Contusions of body		1	
471	Hemorrhoids, removed by clamp and cautery		1	
472	Ulcer of cervix, cervix cauterized		1	

TABLE NO. 7.—Continued.

Case No.		In Hosp.	Discharged	Died
473	Appendicitis, appendix removed and drained.....		1	
474	Pyo-salpinx and appendicitis, appendix and right tube removed.....		1	
475	Crushing injury of middle and index finger.....		1	
476	Talipes equino valgus, Tendo achillis and planter fascia cut.....		1	
477	Mastitis.....		1	
478	Carcinoma of liver, exploratory incision.....		1	
479	Left hand crushed and burned.....		1	
480	Salpingitis.....		1	
481	Fracture of lower maxilla.....		1	
482	Crushed foot, lacerated compound fracture metatarsal bones, fracture reduced.....		1	
483	Pyo-salpinx and cystic ovary, right tube, cyst off of left ovary and appendix removed.....		1	
484	Appendicitis, appendix removed.....		1	
485	Tonsillitis, tonsils and adenoids removed.....		1	
486	Compound fracture of right leg.....		1	
487	Cystitis.....		1	
488	Fracture of right leg.....		1	
489	Tubercular bone of foot, leg amputated above ankle.....		1	
490	Fracture of right leg.....		1	
491	Contusion of back, pelvis and abdomen.....		1	
492	Appendicitis and retroflexion, appendix removed and uterus suspended.....		1	
493	Fracture of temporal bone, decompression.....		1	
494	Little finger mashed off.....		1	
495	Fracture of clavicle.....		1	
496	Tubercular abscess, abscess opened and drained.....		1	
497	Neuresthenia.....		1	
498	Dislocation of left hip, dislocation reduced.....		1	
499	Fracture of neck of femur, bone resected.....		1	
500	First and second finger of right hand mashed.....		1	
501	Oophoritis, cyst removed off of both ovaries and appendix removed.....		1	
502	Compound fracture of leg above ankle.....		1	
503	Compound fracture of leg.....		1	
504	Gangrene of scrotum, scrotum incised, circumcision and superpublic systotomy.....		1	
505	Inguinal hernia, hernia repaired.....		1	
506	Gastritis.....		1	
507	Femoral hernia, hernia repaired.....		1	
508	Laceration of ischio rectal space and contusion of back, chest and pelvis.....			1
509	Fracture of neck of humerus.....		1	
510	Shot below border of right ribs.....		1	
511	Shot in left hip.....		1	
512	Perforation of cornea and laceration of hand.....		1	
513	Periostitis.....		1	
514	Perforation of cornea.....		1	
515	Chronic appendicitis, retroflexion of uterus, appendix removed, uterus suspended, and cyst off of right ovary.....		y	
516	Fracture of left leg.....		1	
517	Fracture of left leg.....		1	
518	Left inguinal hernia, hernia repaired.....		1	
519	Ulcer of right leg.....		1	
520	Right leg gangrenous, amputated.....		1	
521	Hypertrophy tonsil, tonsillectomy.....		1	
522	Crushed hand, thumb and middle finger off, removal of metacarpals, distal ends of middle finger and thumb.....		1	
523	Ulcer of foot.....		1	
524	Contusion of body and laceration of scalp.....		1	
525	Tuberculosis.....		1	
526	Hypertrophy of tonsils, tonsils and adenoids removed.....		1	
527	Acute appendicitis, appendix removed.....		1	
528	Right hand infected.....		1	
529	Chronic appendicitis, appendix and cyst off of right ovary removed.....		1	
530	Appendicitis, appendix and small cyst off of left ovary removed.....		1	
531	Empyema, resection of rib and drained.....		1	

TABLE NO. 7.—Continued.

Case No.	In Hosp.	Discharged	Died
532	Injury and contusion of big toe, tenotomy and toe straightened	1	.....
533	Tubercular glands of neck, glands of both sides removed	1	.....
534	Fracture of leg	1	.....
535	Laceration of chest	1	.....
536	Infected foot	1	.....
537	Compound fracture of right leg	1	.....
538	Osteomyelitis	1	.....
539	Appendicitis, appendix removed	1	.....
540	Appendicitis, appendix removed	1	.....
541	Infection of wrist and hand, curetted and portion of bone removed	1	.....
542	Retroversion and cystic ovaries, uterus suspended, small cysts from both ovaries and appendix removed	1	.....
543	Scrotal hernia, repaired	1	.....
544	Dislocation of shoulder, dislocation reduced	1	.....
545	Appendicitis, appendix removed	1	.....
546	Chronic appendicitis, appendix removed	1	.....
547	Sciatica	1	.....
548	Injury of back	1	.....
549	Gunshot wound, bullet removed	1	.....
550	Appendicitis, appendix removed	1	.....
551	Hydrocele, circumcised, and hydrocele incised and sac removed	1	.....
552	Appendicitis, appendix removed	1	.....
553	Pyo-salpinx and cystic ovaries, removed left tube and ovary, cyst off of right ovary, and appendix	1	.....
554	Chronic appendicitis, abscess drained	1	.....
555	Thumb, index and middle finger crushed, amputated	1	.....
556	Fracture of left arm	1	.....
557	Fracture of right femur and nose, open reduction of femur	1	.....
558	Laceration of face, lips and forehead	1	.....
559	Hydrocele of left side, hydrocele removed	1	.....
560	Dislocation of 12th dorsal	1	.....
561	Fracture of right elbow and neck of humerus and right hip	1	.....
562	Burns of right thigh	1	.....
563	Erysipelas of left leg	1	.....
564	Chronic appendicitis, appendix removed	1	.....
565	Retention cyst of elbow, removed cyst	1	.....
566	Tubercular peritonitis, incised and removed fluid	1	.....
567	Retroflexion pyo-salpinx, removed left tube and ovary and right tube and appendix	1	.....
568	Infection following burns	1	.....
569	Laceration of right forearm	1	.....
570	Fracture of left leg and arm lacerated	1	.....
571	Typhoid fever	1	.....
572	Laceration of both eye balls	1	.....
573	Infected thumb	1	.....
574	Iritis	1	.....
575	Perforation of cornea, eye removed	1	.....
576	Subinvolution	1	.....
577	Epididymitis	1	.....
578	Left leg mashed, leg amputated below knee	1	.....
579	Sprained and infected elbow	1	.....
580	Broken back	1	.....
581	Rheumatism	1	.....
582	Compound fracture of right hand	1	.....
583	Fracture of left clavicle, overriding fragment removed	1	.....
584	Compound fracture of left foot and dislocation of astragalus	1	.....
585	Epididymitis	1	.....
586	Contusion of jaw	1	.....
587	Appendiceal abscess, opened and drained	1	.....
588	Tubercular glands of neck	1	.....
589	Right arm sprained	1	.....
590	Face lacerated	1	.....
591	Fracture of humerus	1	.....
592	Fractured tibia of right leg	1	.....
593	Fracture of right fibula	1	.....

TABLE NO. 7.—Continued.

Case No.		In Hosp.	Discharged	Died
594	Laceration of left foot		1	
595	Lacerated perineum, perineum repaired		1	
596	Mitral regurgitation		1	
597	Tubercular infection of side		1	
598	Contusions of face, back and head		1	
599	Contusion of back, head, and face, and ribs broken		1	
600	Knee sprained and tendons torn		1	
601	Pleurisy		1	
602	Oophoritis, cyst on left ovary and appendix removed		1	
603	Electrical burns of back and legs	1		
604	Cholecystitis, gall bladder incised and drained		1	
605	Dorsal myelitis		1	
606	Typhoid fever		1	
607	Contusion of face and eyeball, eyeball removed		1	
608	Gunshot of left hip, leg amputated below knee, femoral artery clamped, and abdomen incised	1		
609	Contusion of back	1		
610	Laceration of scalp		1	
611	Tuberculosis (pulmonary)		1	
612	Prolapse of uterus, and lacerated perineum, hysterectomy, appendix removed and repair of perineum		1	
613	Mashed foot and two toes cut off	1		
614	Infection of leg, leg incised	1		
615	Contusion of right thigh		1	
616	Laceration of left knee		1	
617	Gall stones, gall bladder incised and drained	1		
618	Pregnancy, delivered	1		
619	Left foot mashed	1		
620	Chronic appendicitis, pyo-salpinx, both tubes cyst off of right ovary, and appendix removed	1		
621	Salpingitis and oophoritis, right tube, left ovary and appendix removed		1	
622	Cystitis		1	
623	Contusion of back and pelvis		1	
624	Contusion of right hand	1		
625	Deflected septum		1	
626	Right inguinal hernia	1		
627	Chronic endometritis, dilatation and curettment		1	
628	Appendicitis and oophoritis, right ovary and appendix removed		1	
629	Compound fracture of right leg and contusion of back and pelvis	1		
630	Sunstroke		1	
631	Ostititis and perlestitis, curretted		1	
632	Appendiceal abscess and peritonitis, appendix removed and abscess drained	1		
633	Contusion of back, face, thorax and fracture right thigh	1		
634	Fractured jaw bone		1	
635	Arm torn off at shoulder, amputated	1		
636	Myocarditis	1		
637	Typhoid fever	1		
638	Chronic appendicitis, appendix removed	1		
639	Sunstroke		1	
640	Dislocation of left hip, dislocation reduced	1		
641	Dislocation of left shoulder, dislocation reduced		1	
642	Hemorrhoids, removed by clamp and cautery	1		
643	Right foot crushed off and badly lacerated leg, foot amputated and muscles of leg sutured			1
644	Chronic gastritis	1		
645	Fracture of tibia of right leg	1		
646	Fracture of left femur and lacerations of scalp, scalp sutured	1		
647	Lacerated perineum, repaired	1		
648	Contusions of abdomen	1		
649	Fracture of right clavicle and broken ribs on right side	1		
650	Fractured ribs of right side and fractured skull	1		
651	Contusion of back	1		
652	Chronic appendicitis	1		
653	Cystic ovaries and pelvic adhesions, cyst off of right ovary removed and adhesions broken up	1		
654	Prostititis	1		
655	Cystic ovaries and appendicitis, cyst of left ovary and appendix removed	1		
656	Cystic ovaries and appendicitis, cysts removed from ovaries and appendix removed	1		

BUSINESS REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

The building and grounds have been kept and are in good repair. We feel that the location of this hospital is a very fortunate one, and the wisdom of the committee that selected its location has been amply demonstrated. It is true that it is located in the center of the New River Coal Fields, and is very accessible to all the mines on the main line of the C. & O. Railroad, as well as the branch lines of the Gauley, Loup Creek, Piney, and Laurel Creeks; it is also accessible to the mines located on the Virginian Railroad at Pax, Herberton, and the Winding Gulf. It is not only accessible to the mines, but to the large lumbering camps in Raleigh, Keeney's Creek, Meadow River, and the mills in Pocahontas County and the Greenbrier River. The greatest number of accidents that occur on the C. & O. Railroad, I am informed, occur between Allegheny and Gauley Bridge, which makes this hospital in the center of the accident "zone" of the C. & O. Railroad. We are also in proximity to the farming and grazing counties of Greenbrier and Monroe, thus the farmers may avail themselves of the benefits of the institution.

We have good telephone and telegraph service, also good express and freight service. The original site of the hospital included six and one-half acres of ground. It was donated by Col. Buery. His son, J. E. Buery, has had a survey made and the blue print filed with the Board of Control, donating to the State about three acres additional land. This will be ample ground and of sufficient quality to meet the needs of the institution.

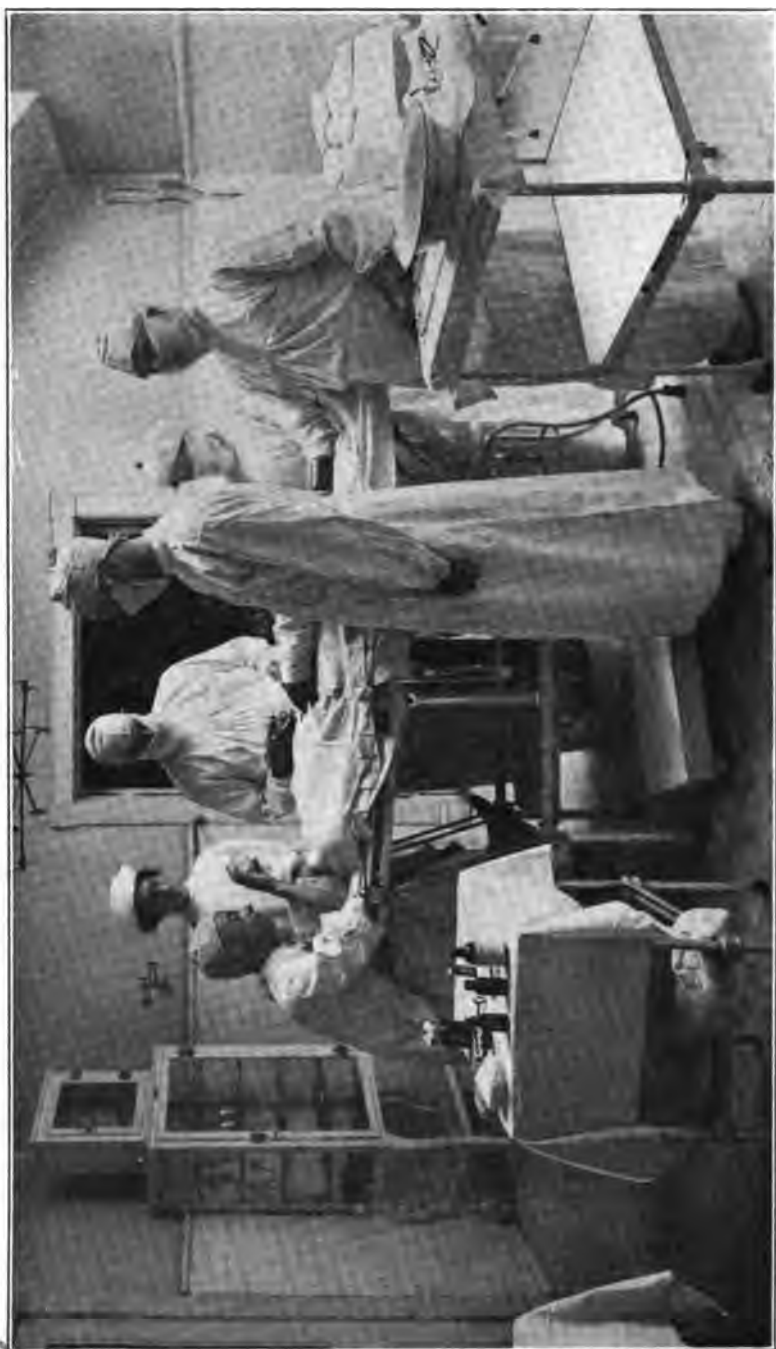
We have no stable, only an improvised shed used by the carpenters while building the hospital. Our wards are too small to accommodate the increasing number of patients, the quarters for the servants are inadequate, and the rooms for the nurses are too small. The laundry is located in the basement of the building, where it is impossible to get proper light and ventilation.

The building of a stable of sufficient size to afford a store room for supplies, would aid very much in lowering the cost, in so much as it would not be necessary to have small shipments.

There should be additional wards or an administration building. Either would relieve the situation and give us ample room to properly take care of all accident cases requiring hospital care.

Training School.

We have in connection with the hospital, a well established Training School for Nurses. During the past biennial period we graduated Miss Nell Eastman and Miss Virgie Burke. All our graduates have been busy, part of them have been employed by this institution. The others have been successfully engaged in private practice, some of them doing institutional work. We are very much gratified at the result obtained by establishing a training school. We find that we get better and more conscientious service than when we employed all graduate nurses. At present our nursing force consists of a superintendent of nurses and a head nurse, both of whom are graduates, and eight pupil nurses. Our course covers a period of two years, with two months probation. For



OPERATING ROOM, MINERS' HOSPITAL No. 2.

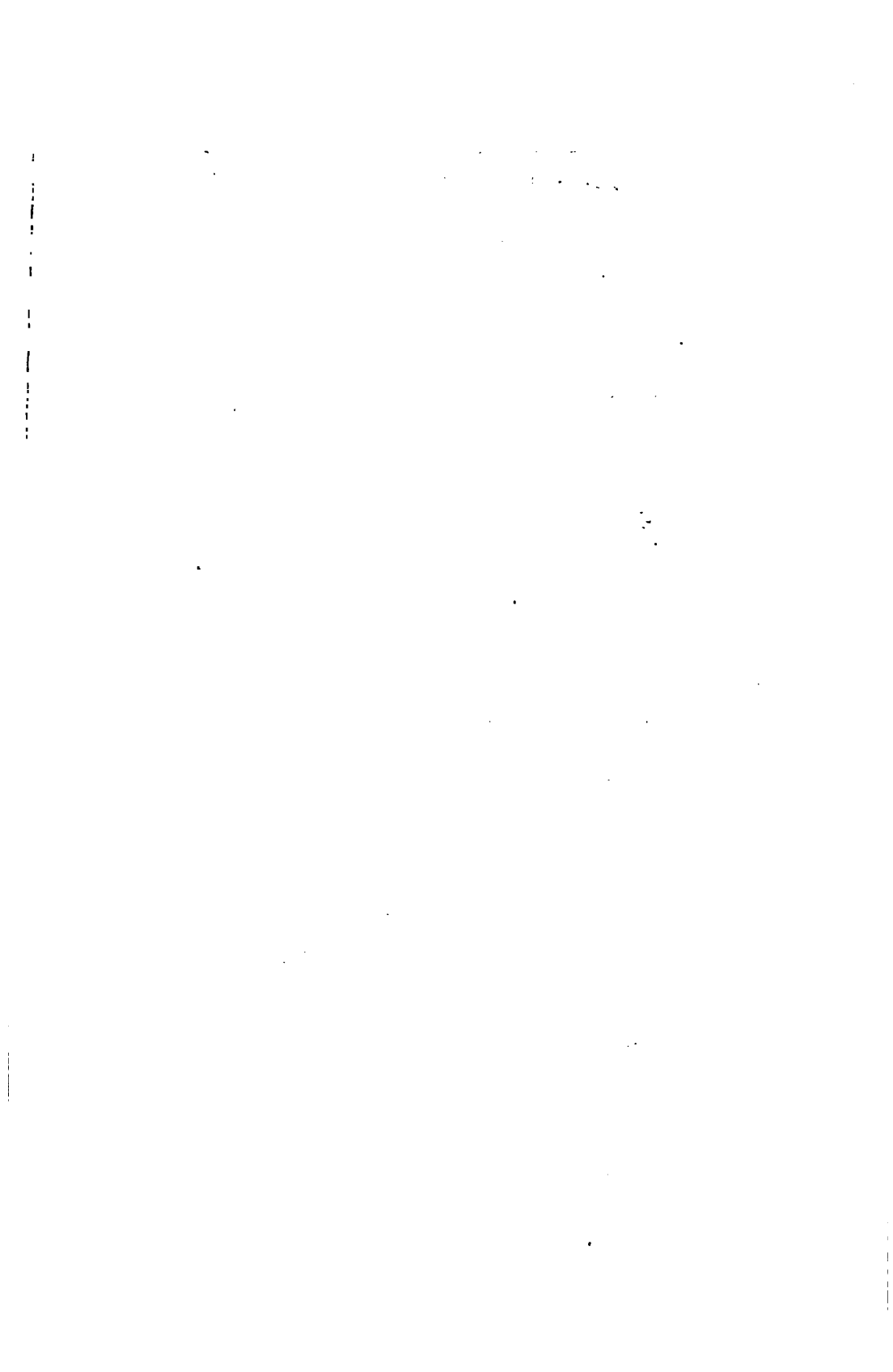
eight months out of the year the superintendent of nurses conducts classes in the text books on the different subjects. Our staff delivers lectures, from four to six lectures a week. The variety of our work gives the nurses a good all-round training and well fits them for nursing.

In conclusion, I take this opportunity of expressing my sincere appreciation to the nursing force and all other employees connected with the institution, as well as to the Board of Control, and physicians throughout the coal field for their loyalty, help and encouragement.

**SUPERINTENDENTS' STATEMENTS OF NEEDS FOR THE TWO
YEARS FROM JULY 1, 1915, TO JULY 1, 1917.**

	1916.	1917.
Current Expenses	\$17,000.00	\$17,000.00
Repairs and Improvements.....	8,500.00	8,500.00

In recommending repairs and improvements I will reiterate what I have said in former reports: The building of an administration building or additional wards, a concrete dam or reservoir at the source of our water supply, and a stable.





MINERS' HOSPITAL NO. 3.

Miners' Hospital Number Three

J. W. McDONALD, M. D., Superintendent

This institution is located at Fairmont, Marion County, and is reached by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and by the lines of the Monongahela Valley Traction Company.

Number of Patients treated during June, 1914..... 72

Miners' Hospital Number Three

GROUNDINGS.

The site of this hospital comprises one acre of land, the gift of the citizens of Fairmont, located in the First ward of that city. It is well situated, and is a knoll sloping in every direction, affording perfect natural drainage. A stone wall, 5 feet high, incloses the entire front, and brick walks lead to and around the buildings.

BUILDINGS.

The main building is of two stories with finished basement, and is of stone foundation, red brick walls, with corner finish of buff shale brick, slate roof. The partitions are of studding, lath and plaster of a rough, porous, sand finish. The walls have been filled and painted in former years, requiring but an occasional painting to keep them in good sanitary condition. The floors are oak, have been filled, waxed, stained and oiled, and are in good condition, with some minor repairs needed. The roof is of faulty construction and should be repaired. The building is lighted with electricity furnished by the institution's own plant, and is also plumbed for lighting with gas.

The stable is of stone foundation, red brick walls with buff shale corner trimmings to correspond with main building, slate roof, lighted by electricity and supplied with water from the main building, and is in good repair.

The power house is formed of the stone foundation wall of the main building between ward No. 5 and kitchen and a front wall of cement blocks, slate roof, cement floor, in good condition—practically a part of the main building, completed October 1, 1909.

VISITS.

December 28, 1912. Lakin; November 11, 1913, Dawson; January 20, 1914, Lakin and Dawson; March 4, 1914. Williamson; May 7, 1914, Lakin.

PAY ROLL.

Name.	Position.	Monthly Salary.	Emoluments.
J. W. McDonald, M. D.	Superintendent	\$200.00	Board, room and laundry.
C. W. Waddell, M. D.	Asst. Supt.	100.00	
Emma Vernon	Head Nurse	75.00	Board, room and laundry.
Mary Waddell	Nurse	12.00	Board, room and laundry.
Bettie Armstrong	Nurse	12.00	Board, room and laundry.
Icy Dotson	Nurse	12.00	Board, room and laundry.
Lottie Baker	Nurse	12.00	Board, room and laundry.
Stella Hamrick	Nurse	12.00	Board, room and laundry.
Desta Miller	Asst. Nurse	6.00	Board, room and laundry.
Kirk White	Asst. Nurse	6.00	Board, room and laundry.
Jane Richards	Cook	40.00	Board, room and laundry.
Sara Hartley	Asst. Cook	10.00	Board, room and laundry.
Margaret Hawkins	Housegirl	10.00	Board, room and laundry.
Beulah Satterfield	Housegirl	10.00	Board, room and laundry.
Mildred Satterfield	Housegirl	10.00	Board, room and laundry.
Morris Satterfield	Engineer	45.00	Board, room and laundry.
Clarence Crosser	Asst. Engineer	25.00	Board, room and laundry.
George Langley	Stableman	30.00	Board, room and laundry.
Ida Tucker	Laundress	1.00	per day.
M. E. Kisner	Laundress	1.00	per day.

CURRENT EXPENSE AND PER CAPITA COST.

The following schedule shows the purposes for which the appropriation and collections for current expense of Miners' Hospital No. 3 were expended for the fiscal year of nine months ending June 30, 1913, and the full fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, classified into 77 different items.

The amount expended for each item is shown, together with the per capita cost of each item. The average number of patients for 1913 was 33, for 1914 was 38. The average number of employees for 1913 was 21, for 1914 was 21. The average net per capita cost for 1913 was \$366.75, for 1914 was \$429.72.

The whole number of patients admitted in 1913 was 213; the average cost per patient was \$55.10. The whole number admitted in 1914 was 386; the average cost per patient was \$42.30.

FOR WHAT EXPENDED	Expended 1913	Per Capita 1913	Expended 1914	Per Capita 1914
Beef (Fresh)	\$ 646.89	\$ 20.22	\$ 906.62	\$ 23.86
Pork (Fresh or Cured)	202.45	6.33	311.89	8.22
Poultry and Game	54.55	1.70	72.09	1.90
Fish and Oysters	51.68	1.61	67.46	1.78
Canned Meats	11.59	.36	.....	.....
All Other Meats	26.35	.82	33.60	.88
Eggs	274.71	8.58	305.42	8.04
Butter	113.30	3.54	128.72	3.39
Oleomargarine	194.01	6.06	273.82	7.21
Lard	57.57	1.80	101.71	2.68
Milk and Cream	280.08	8.75	373.50	9.83
Cheese	38.91	1.22	47.12	1.24
Flour	37.15	1.16	75.41	1.98
Meal	1.50	.05	1.00	.03
Crackers and Bread	381.07	11.91	630.45	16.75
Macaroni	.....	.....	1.25	.03
Cereals	51.88	1.62	38.70	1.02
Sugar	199.69	6.25	246.24	6.48
Beans	32.80	1.03	39.71	1.06
Coffee and Tea	180.14	5.63	173.93	4.58
Potatoes	118.70	3.71	221.59	5.83
Canned Vegetables	160.46	5.01	118.93	3.13
Fresh Vegetables	113.14	3.54	300.19	7.90
Canned Fruits	94.59	2.96	155.49	4.09
Fresh Fruits	155.30	4.85	161.59	4.25
Dried Fruits	38.28	1.20	74.69	1.97
Rice and Hominy	20.63	.64	45.35	1.19

CURRENT EXPENSE AND PER CAPITA COST.—Continued.

FOR WHAT EXPENDED.	Expended 1913.	Per Capita 1913.	Expended 1914.	Per Capita 1914.
Syrup	\$.10	\$	\$.10	\$
Salt	2.30	.07	5.40	.14
Spices	6.66	.21	3.65	.10
Vinegar	4.75	.15	7.25	.19
Yeast	7.58	.24	2.80	.07
Other Food Supplies	26.18	.82	99.24	2.61
Soap, Gold Dust and Other Cleansers	116.15	3.63	163.28	4.30
Other Laundry Supplies	48.99	1.53	44.81	1.18
Laundry			8.13	.21
Tableware	16.95	.53	59.39	1.56
Kitchen Utensils	7.55	.24	121.33	3.19
Furniture and Carpets	67.58	2.11	35.35	.93
Bedding	61.68	1.93	154.58	4.07
Other Household Supplies	81.91	2.56	39.43	1.04
Brooms, Mops and Brushes	25.86	.81	24.51	.65
Toilet Paper	16.00	.50		
Disinfectants	20.28	.63	48.76	1.28
Other Janitor Supplies	14.98	.47	4.13	.11
Shoes			4.50	.12
Other Clothing	7.44	.23	10.00	.26
Dry Goods and Notions Unclassified .....	.96	.03	50.50	1.33
Coal	212.30	6.63	212.90	5.60
Gas	163.27	5.10	351.65	9.25
Electricity			40.95	1.08
Oil	16.51	.52	40.95	1.08
Water and Ice	192.36	6.01	269.37	7.09
Telephone, Telegraph and Tolls	55.80	1.74	81.81	2.15
Postage	11.60	.34	21.94	.58
Stationery and Office Supplies	8.33	.26	23.52	.62
Reading Matter	50.00	1.56		
Freight, Expressage and Drayage	46.24	1.45	97.76	2.57
Hay and Straw	52.83	1.65	54.61	1.45
Grain	32.55	1.02	37.85	1.00
All Other Feed for Live Stock	1.35	.04	13.55	.36
Seeds and Plants	15.40	.48	19.08	.53
Fertilizer			6.00	.16
Vehicles	10.35	.32		
Harness and Stable Supplies	12.40	.39	16.92	.45
Other Supplies for Farm and Garden			15.20	.40
Gas and Electric Supplies	56.24	1.76	45.29	1.19
Engine Room Supplies	34.35	1.07	50.32	1.32
Repairs to Bldgs. and Fences	21.25	.66		
Miscellaneous Hardware	13.23	.41	19.25	.51
Salaries (Regular)	5,790.00	180.94	7,922.00	208.47
Labor (Extra)			13.25	.35
Traveling Expenses			29.25	.77
Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	365.46	11.42	417.25	10.99
Surgical Instruments	21.37	.67	28.76	.76
Surgical Supplies	561.64	17.55	810.39	21.32
Miscellaneous	3.49	.11	38.52	1.01
TOTALS	\$ 11,818.72	\$ 369.33	\$ 16,480.95	\$ 433.71
Less Discount Deducted	44.23	1.38	63.30	1.67
Less Freight Deducted .....	.41	.01	.86	.02
Net Amount Expended	\$ 11,774.08	\$ 367.94	\$ 16,416.79	\$ 432.02
Moneys Collected	38.00	1.19	87.43	2.30
Net Cost to State	\$ 11,736.08	\$ 366.75	\$ 16,329.36	\$ 429.72

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The following schedule shows the repairs and improvements made, and expenditures therefor, at Miners' Hospital No. 3, during the period of twenty-one months covered by this report.

FOR WHAT EXPENDED.	Amount
Painting	\$ 605.63
Carpenter Work	291.97
Plumbing and Steam Fitting.....	193.58
Roofing	84.75
Marbleoid Flooring.....	243.24
Papering	38.05
Plastering	33.20
Electric Wiring and Supplies.....	17.61
Hardware	11.15
Glass	3.40
Cement	23.85
Repairs to Elevator.....	116.59
Repairs to Machinery.....	31.29
Walks and Grounds.....	5.92
TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....	\$1,705.23

FINANCIAL REPORT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.**TABLE NO. 1.**

Showing Amounts Recommended to be returned to the State Treasury, 1912, Which Amounts were returned as Recommended.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS	Balance September 30, 1912	Amounts Returned to State Treas- ury Unex- pended	Balance October 1, 1912
Current Expense.....	\$ 3,431.09	\$ 3,431.09	.....
Repairs and Improvements.....	2.03	2.03	.....
TOTALS.....	\$ 3,433.12	\$ 3,433.12	.....

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

	Balance September 30, 1912	Amounts Returned to State Treas- ury Unex- pended	Balance October , 1912
Pay Patients	\$ 249.43	\$ 249.43	.....
Miscellaneous	5.11	5.11	.....
TOTALS.....	\$ 254.54	\$ 254.54	.....
GRAND TOTALS.....	\$ 3,687.66	\$ 3,687.66	.....

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

TABLE NO. 2.

From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1913.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Legislative Appropriation 1913	Total Amount Available 1913	Disburse- ments 1913	Balance June 30, 1913
Current Expense..	\$ 13,500.00	\$ 13,500.00	\$ 11,773.08	\$ 1,726.92
Repairs and Im- provements.....	750.00	750.00	849.62	*99.62
TOTALS.....	\$ 14,250.00	\$ 14,250.00	\$ 12,622.70	\$ 1,627.30

*Overdraft.

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1913	Total Amount Available 1913	Disburse- ments 1913	Balance June 30, 1913
Pay Patients.....	\$ 38.00	\$ 38.00	.....	\$ 38.00
TOTALS.....	\$ 38.00	\$ 38.00	.....	\$ 38.00

TABLE NO. 3.

From July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance July 1, 1913.	Legislative Appropriation 1914	Total Amount Available 1914	Disburse- ments 1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Current Expense..	\$ 1,726.92	\$ 18,000.00	\$ 19,726.92	\$ 17,456.79	\$ 2,270.13
Repairs and Im- provements.....	* 99.62	1,000.06	900.38	855.61	44.77
TOTALS.....	\$ 1,627.30	\$ 19,000.00	\$ 20,627.30	\$ 18,312.40	\$ 2,314.90

* Overdraft.

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance July 1, 1913	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1914	Total Amount Available 1914	Disburse- ments 1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Pay Patients	\$ 38.00	\$ 86.50	\$ 124.50	.....	\$ 124.50
Miscellaneous .....	.....	.93	.93	.....	.93
TOTALS.....	\$ 38.00	\$ 87.43	\$ 125.43	.....	\$ 125.43

TABLE NO. 4.
From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1914.
LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Legislative Appropriation 1913-14	Total Amount Available 1913-14	Disburse- ments 1913-14	Balance June 30, 1914
Current Expense.....		\$ 31,500.00	\$ 31,500.00	\$ 29,229.87	\$ 2,270.13
Repairs and Im- provements.....		1,750.00	1,750.00	1,705.23	44.77
TOTALS.....		\$ 33,250.00	\$ 33,250.00	\$ 30,935.10	\$ 2,314.90

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1913-14	Total Amount Available 1913-14	Disburse- ments 1913-14	Balance June 30, 1914
Pay Patients.....		\$ 124.50	\$ 124.50		\$ 124.50
Miscellaneous .....		.93	.93		.93
TOTALS.....		\$ 125.43	\$ 125.43		\$ 125.43

**APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED BY STATE BOARD OF CON-
TROL.**

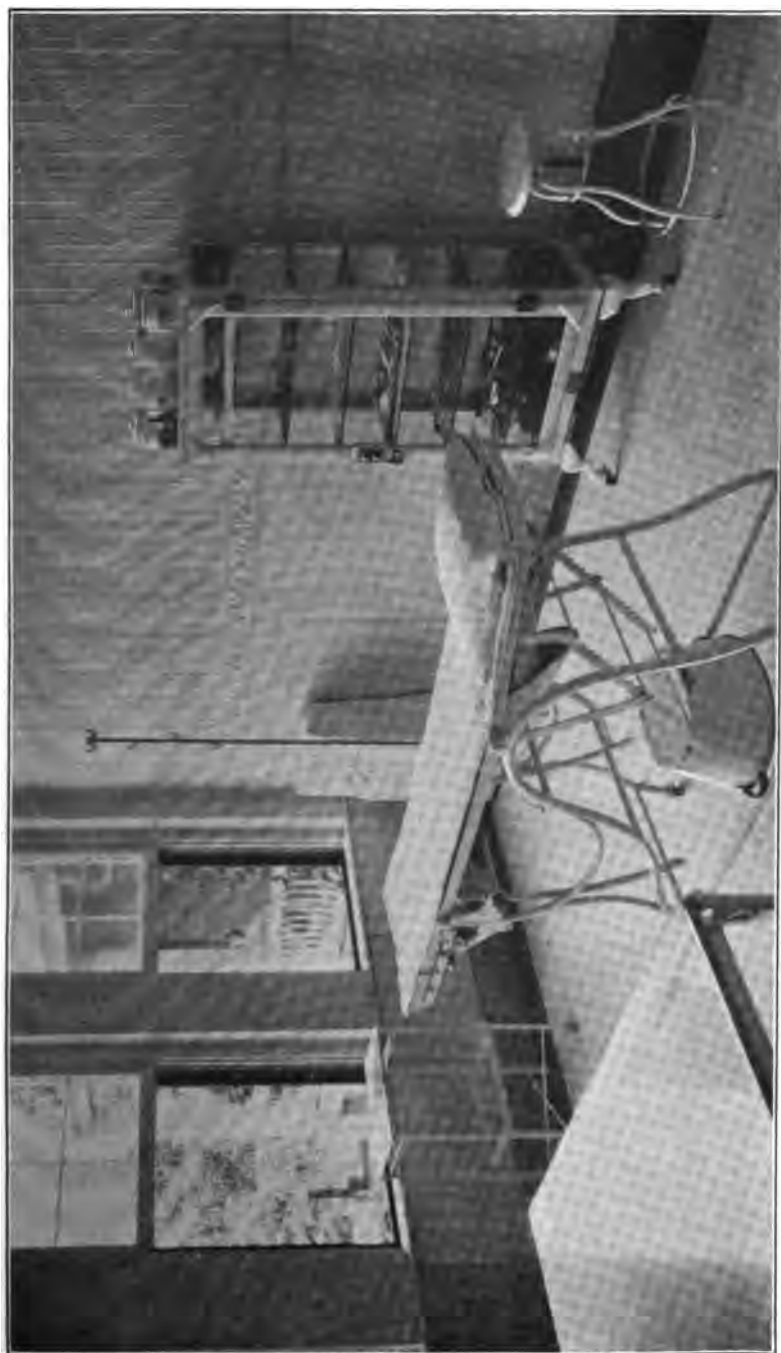
	Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1916.	Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1917.
Current General Expense	\$18,000.00	\$18,000.00
Repairs and Improvements.....	1,500.00	1,500.00

**PROFESSIONAL REPORT OF J. W. McDONALD, M. D., Superin-
tendent.**

The following report of Miners' Hospital No. 3 for the biennial period ending June 30, 1914, is respectfully submitted.

Twenty-four patients were in the hospital on the first day of October, 1912, since which date 599 have been admitted, 549 dismissed and 36 died, leaving 38 in on June 30, 1914. Although this period is three months shorter than has been included in former reports by reason of changing the fiscal year, the admissions show an increase of 10% and the nursing days service about the same percentage of increase.

The work of the institution has been carried out according to the intent of the law governing us as expressed in your orders governing admissions, and while some patients have been admitted whose treatment was not surgical and the cause of whose condition not an accident of their occupation, especial care has been had that those accidentally injured while engaged in their usual employment or occupation should have preference. It will be seen by the table of occupations of those admitted



OPERATING ROOM, MINERS' HOSPITAL No. 3.



MALE WARD, MINERS' HOSPITAL No. 3.

that practically all were wage earners; 90% of whom were engaged in hazardous work and 50% of whom had others dependent upon them. A study of the table of admitting diagnosis will only partially show the reason for the admission of each case—only partially, for there are but few cases that the full injury can be classified under a single heading and the admitting diagnosis gives the most serious injury. The absolute necessity for hospital care and treatment of these injured persons is shown by this table of admissions; among all these injuries there are but very few cases where other care and treatment would be risked. In the hospital, the beneficent treatment of these sufferers is carefully studied and every effort made to save or prolong life, or bring about a return to an active wage earning capacity.

Every effort to keep pace with the rapid advance of modern surgery, and especially this intensely interesting emergency work, has been made. No branch of surgery has contributed so much to the saving of lives and restoration to earning ability as this, and those who study the first aid to injured are certainly to be commended, for on the proper first aid may depend the result of the case. The emergency care of the injured is now receiving as much attention as the prevention of the accident; railroad, coal and other companies with hazardous occupations are training their employees in the best first aid with the result that in cases where lives formerly would have been lost and individuals maimed and crippled the patients are now saved. While there has been some progress in the elimination of public danger much remains yet to be accomplished. Too much cannot be said in praise of the efforts of our state along these lines; in its care and provisions for its working people it is second only to one and its success has awakened adjoining states to their responsibilities, and they are now building hospitals on the plan of the system we have had since 1899. While, in each case, every effort is made for the correct scientific treatment, due regard is had to frugal and economical management with the result that the cost per capita per diem is much lower than institutions in other states doing the same kind of work. A large measure of this success is due to the business management and purchasing power of the State Board of Control. We believe this institution is increasing in efficiency each year in this great work and we have no recommendations as to legislation concerning it. Every effort has been made by the management to not come in competition with other hospitals; to do the charitable work required by the law; and to maintain the strictest ethical conduct toward the medical profession.

The following statistical tables show the scope of the work and the cases admitted.

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1912-1914.

TABLE NO. 1.

Movement of Population.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914			Grand Totals
	M.	F.	Totals	M.	F.	Totals	
In Hospital October 1, 1912...	24	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
In Hospital July 1, 1913.....	.....	.....	.....	24	1	25	.....
Admitted	210	3	213	385	1	386	599
Dismissed	196	1	197	350	2	352	549
Died	14	1	15	21	.....	21	36
In Hospital June 30, 1913....	24	1	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
In Hospital June 30, 1914....	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	38	.....
Highest number at one time...	44	2	46	46	.....	46	.....
Lowest number at one time....	20	1	21	27	1	28	.....
Daily Average.....	30.7	1.5	31.2	37.5	.5	38	.....
Mortality rate.....	5.8	1	6.8	5.1	.....	5.1	.....

TABLE NO. 2.

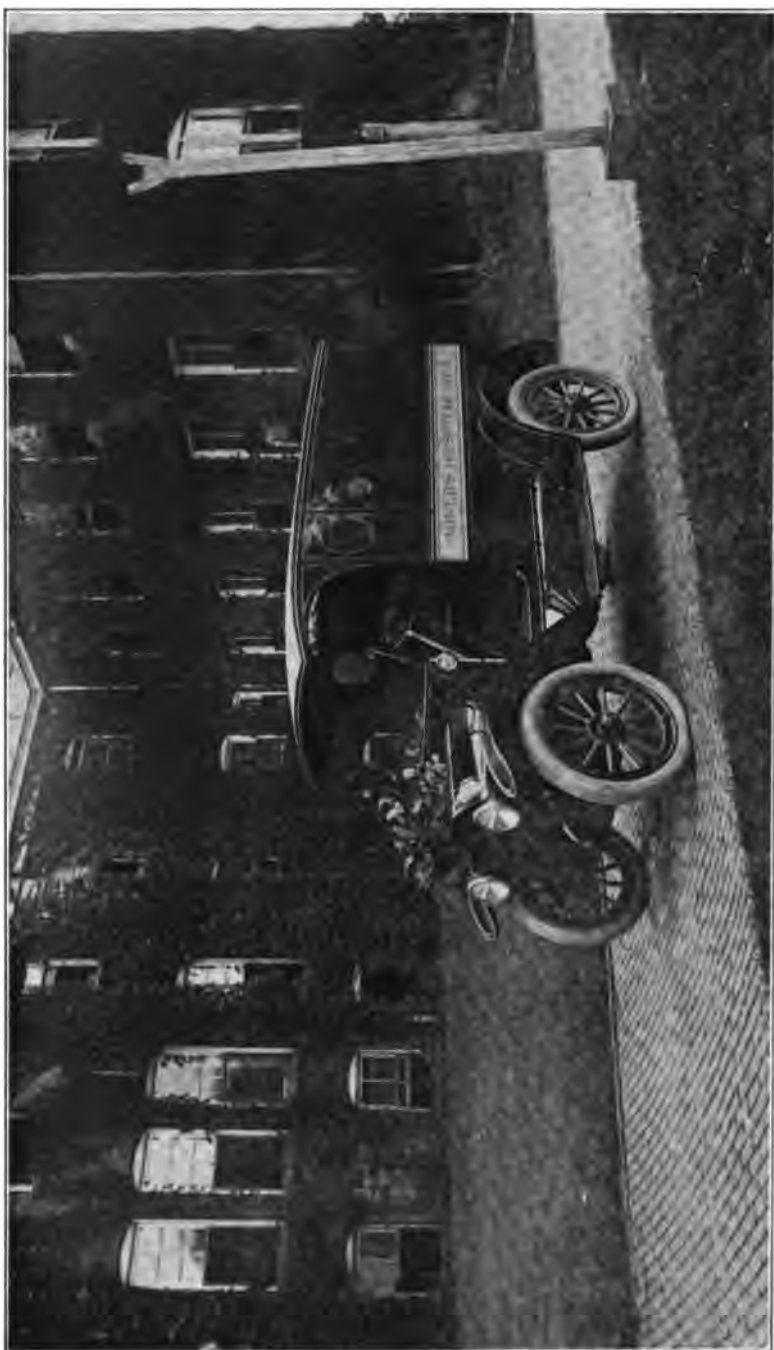
Civic Condition.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914			Grand Totals
	M.	F.	Totals	M.	F.	Totals	
Single	118	1	119	182	.....	182	301
Married	86	2	88	194	1	195	283
Widower	6	.....	6	9	.....	9	15
TOTALS.....	210	3	213	385	1	386	599

TABLE NO. 3.

Nationality.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914			Grand Totals
	M.	F.	Totals	M.	F.	Totals	
United States.....	87	1	88	150	.....	150	238
Austria	55	2	57	91	1	92	149
Italy	48	.....	48	95	.....	95	143
Russia	9	.....	9	34	.....	34	43
Germany	4	.....	4	2	.....	2	6
Ireland	3	.....	3	3	.....	3	6
France	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	2
Canada	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Syria	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	2
Wales	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
England .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Roumania .....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3
Servia .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Greece .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Turkey .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
TOTALS.....	210	3	213	385	1	386	599



AMBULANCE, MINERS' HOSPITAL No. 3.



TABLE NO. 4.
Number Admitted by Counties.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914			Grand Totals
	M.	F.	Totals	M.	F.	Totals	
Barbour	5		5	8		8	13
Braxton	2		2	6		6	8
Brooke				1		1	1
Clay	1		1				1
Grant				1		1	1
Hancock				1		1	1
Harrison	62		62	102		102	164
Lewis	4		4	4		4	8
Marion	69	3	72	151	1	152	224
Marshall				2		2	2
Mineral	1		1				1
Monongalia	17		17	21		21	38
Nicholas	3		3	6		6	9
Ohio	1		1				1
Preston	22		22	40		40	62
Randolph	4		4	9		9	13
Taylor	5		5	21		21	26
Tucker	12		12	9		9	21
Upshur	1		1	3		3	4
Webster	1		1				1
TOTALS.....	210	3	213	385	1	386	599

TABLE NO. 5.
Occupation of Those Admitted.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914			Grand Totals
	M.	F.	Totals	M.	F.	Totals	
Agent				1		1	1
Baggagemaster				2		2	2
Barber				1		1	1
Brakeman				6		6	6
Carpenter				1		1	1
Clerk	1		1				1
Conductor, railroad	1		1				1
Engineer				2		2	2
Farmer	3		3	5		5	8
Fireman	3		3	4		4	7
Housewife		2	2		1	1	3
Laborer, cement works				10		10	10
Laborer, railroad	8		8	13		13	21
Laborer, other	23		23	37		37	60
Lumberman	4		4	10		10	14
Mine employee	167		167	286		286	453
Painter				1		1	1
Plasterer				1		1	1
School girl		1	1				1
Teamster				1		1	1
No				3		3	3
TOTALS.....	210	3	213	385	1	386	599

TABLE NO. 6.

Case Record of Patients from October 1, 1912, to July, 1913.

Case No.		In Hosp.	Discharged	Died
1	Burn shoulder and chest.....	.....	1	.....
2	Fracture femur, contusion chest, lac wnd. ear...	.....	1	.....
3	Fracture clavicle, contusion chest.....	.....	1	.....
4	Contused-lacerated wound right leg, contusion chest	.....	1	.....
5	Com-com fracture right leg; dislocated shoulder, cont. chest.....	.....	1	.....
6	Fracture ribs in lung; concussion brain, fracture fibula.....	.....	1	.....
7	Fractured ribs penetrating lung.....	.....	1	.....
8	Fracture skull-base-contusion face, hip and thigh	.....	.....	1
9	Contusions back and chest.....	.....	1	.....
10	Contusions back and shoulders.....	.....	1	.....
11	Fractured rib penetrating lung; contusion chest, hips.....	.....	1	.....
12	Fracture ribs.....	.....	1	.....
13	Compound-comminuted fracture right tibia and fibula.....	.....	1	.....
14	Contused-lacerated wounds face and head.....	.....	1	.....
15	Fracture right tibia.....	.....	1	.....
16	Gun-shot wound right knee joint.....	.....	1	.....
17	Contused-lacerated wounds buttock and rectum.....	.....	1	.....
18	Fracture right clavicle; contusion chest.....	.....	1	.....
19	Contused wound eyeball—infected.....	.....	1	.....
20	Fracture left clavicle, contusion shoulder joint.....	.....	1	.....
21	Contused-lacerated wound fingers right hand.....	.....	1	.....
22	Burn face and hands.....	.....	1	.....
23	Nephritis, acute.....	.....	.....	1
24	Arthritis, acute.....	.....	1	.....
25	Contusion abdomen and pelvis.....	.....	1	.....
26	Contused-lacerated wound right leg—amputation.....	.....	1	.....
27	Contused-lacerated wounds fingers both hands—explosion.....	.....	1	.....
28	Fracture skull—fractured ribs penetrating both lungs.....	.....	.....	1
29	Fracture ribs penetrating lung; fracture clavicle.....	.....	1	.....
30	Fracture left tibia and fibula.....	.....	1	.....
31	Fracture left tibia and fibula.....	.....	1	.....
32	Fracture metacarpal; contusion hand and wrist.....	.....	1	.....
33	Compound-comminuted fracture right tibia and fibula.....	.....	1	.....
34	Burn head, face, hands, fore-arms, thighs.....	.....	1	.....
35	Contusion thigh.....	.....	1	.....
36	Fracture right fibula.....	.....	1	.....
37	Contusion knee joint.....	.....	1	.....
38	Fracture skull, scalp wounds.....	.....	1	.....
39	Contused-lacerated wounds right knee and leg.....	.....	1	.....
40	Septicaemia, general, infected wound hand.....	.....	1	.....
41	Fracture inferior maxillary.....	.....	1	.....
42	Burn head, face, arms, hands, chest, abdomen; c. l. wnd. wrist.....	.....	.....	1
43	Fracture pubes, lacerated urethra, contusion penis scrotum.....	.....	.....	1
44	Burn arms, hands, legs, thighs, chest, abdomen.....	.....	1	.....
45	Burn arms, hands, face, back, abdomen, knee, hip.....	.....	1	.....
46	Fracture right fore-arm.....	.....	1	.....
47	Contused-lacerated wounds face.....	.....	1	.....
48	Compound-comminuted fracture sacrum, ilium, tibia, fibula.....	.....	.....	1
49	Fracture right tibia and fibula.....	.....	.....	1
50	Compound-fracture dislocation tarsal; cont. abdomen, pelvis.....	.....	1	.....
51	Contused-lacerated wound right fore-arm, elbow—Amp.....	.....	1	.....
52	Lacerated wounds scalp and face.....	.....	1	.....
53	Fracture scalpula; contusion chest and abdomen.....	.....	1	.....
54	Fracture skull, base; contusions, face, head and arm.....	.....	.....	1
55	Fracture left ilium, 5th and 6th ribs.....	.....	1	.....
56	Fracture left femur.....	.....	1	.....
57	Contused-lacerated wounds foot and toes.....	.....	1	.....
58	Septicaemia, infected hand and arm.....	.....	1	.....
59	Contused wound right leg.....	.....	1	.....

TABLE NO. 6.—Continued.

Case No.	In Hosp.	Discharged	Died
60	Comminuted fracture left inf. maxillary; cont. face	1	
61	Fracture left tibia and fibula	1	
62	Fracture right femur	1	
63	Fracture skull	1	
64	Contusion pelvis and hips	1	
65	Contused-lacerated wound left foot, buttocks; amp. leg	1	
66	Contusion hips and perineum, lacerated urethra	1	
67	Contused-lacerated wound left foot—infected	1	
68	Burn back, hip and side	1	
69	Contused-lacerated wound toes right foot	1	
70	Contusion hips, chest; lacerated urethra	1	
71	Fracture right femur	1	
72	Contused-lacerated wounds fingers	1	
73	Contused-lacerated wounds left wrist; fracture carpal	1	
74	Burn thighs and legs	1	
75	Fracture left tibia and fibula	1	
76	Fracture right femur, left clavicle; c. l. wnds. face head	1	
77	Fracture left tibia and fibula	1	
78	Comp. fracture radius, carpal; dislocation meta-carpal—Amp.	1	
79	Fracture left tibia and fibula	1	
80	Fracture left clavicle, contusion chest	1	
81	Compound fracture nasal and frontal bones	1	
82	Contusions hips and abdomen	1	
83	Compound-comminuted fracture right femur	1	
84	Contused wound right leg	1	
85	Fracture left femur	1	
86	Contused-lacerated wound left eyeball	1	
87	Contused-lacerated wound right eyeball	1	
88	Contusion chest, back and hips	1	
89	Fracture right tibia and fibula—old ununited	1	
90	Contusions shoulders, back and hips	1	
91	Inclined wound left knee—infected	1	
92	Fracture-Dislocation spinal column—cervical	1	1
93	Amputation wound right leg	1	
94	Contused-lacerated wound right leg	1	
95	Contused-lacerated wound right thigh—explosion wound	1	
96	Contused-lacerated wound right leg; dislocation left knee	1	
97	Fracture left clavicle and ribs	1	
98	Fracture right femur, contusion chest	1	
99	Contusions chest and hips	1	
100	Contusions back and thighs	1	
101	Compound fracture leg; fracture skull, scalp wounds	1	
102	Fracture ribs—contusion chest	1	
103	Contused-lacerated wounds buttocks and perineum	1	
104	Contused-lacerated wounds fingers and hand	1	
105	Fracture right ribs, contusions shoulders and chest	1	
106	Fracture left tibia and fibula	1	
107	Compound fracture left tibia and fibula; frozen fingers, toes	1	
108	Burn face and eyes	1	
109	Septicaemia—infected wound face		1
110	Contusions back and hips	1	
111	Fracture—dislocation left tarsus	1	
112	Contused-lacerated wounds right leg	1	
113	Lacerated wounds fingers	1	
114	Contusion right foot; fracture fibula	1	
115	Compound-comminuted fracture right leg; c. l. wnd. left leg—amp		1
116	Fracture right femur	1	
117	Fracture both fibula	1	
118	Contusion chest and hips	1	
119	Fracture left radius, ulna, elbow	1	
120	Contusion hip and groin	1	
121	Contusion groin, scalp wounds	1	
122	Contusion pelvis	1	
123	Hernia	1	

TABLE NO. 6.—Continued.

Case No.		In Hosp.	Discharged	Died
124	Contused-lacerated wounds face, eyeballs, explosion		1	
125	Fracture right clavicle, contusion shoulder		1	
126	Burn face, head, hands		1	
127	Contused-lacerated wounds, fingers amputated		1	
128	Compound-comminuted fracture left leg		1	
129	Fracture left leg		1	
130	Compound-comminuted fracture left leg		1	
131	Contusions leg and ankle		1	
132	Burn head, face, ears, hands		1	
133	Fracture left femur; fracture skull; lacerated wnds. face		1	
134	Compound-comminuted fracture right leg; c. l. wnds. foot		1	
135	Fracture left fibula		1	
136	Compound-comminuted fracture left leg		1	
137	Contused wounds left foot—contusions right foot		1	
138	Fracture left ribs		1	
139	Contused-lacerated wounds foot—amp. toes		1	
140	Fracture right ulna—olecranon		1	
141	Contused wound left eyeball		1	
142	Fracture left radius and ulna		1	
143	Fracture left tibia and fibula		1	
144	Contusions abdomen, chest, hips		1	
145	Contusion pelvis, perinaeum; lacerated urethra		1	
146	Contused-lacerated wound right leg		1	
147	Burn face and hands		1	
148	Dislocation right knee joint		1	
149	Contusion right arm and elbow		1	
150	Contused wound right hand—infected		1	
151	Fracture right femur and left acetabulum		1	
152	Fracture left tibia and fibula		1	
153	Fracture left tibia and fibula		1	
154	Concussion brain, scalp wounds; contusion chest		1	
155	Compound-comminuted fracture right leg		1	
156	Contusions right arm and shoulder		1	
157	Contusions back, chest, hips		1	
158	Osteo-myelitis right humerus		1	
159	Contused wound right leg (skin graft)	1		
160	Contusion chest and hips; scalp wound		1	
161	Dislocation right hip joint		1	
162	Punctured wound left buttock		1	
163	Lacerated wound and burn face, eyeballs		1	
164	Fracture skull		1	
165	Contusions hips, abdomen; lacerated wound urethra		1	
166	Fracture dislocation spinal column	1		
167	Fracture right femur		1	
168	Compound-comminuted fracture left femur; comp. fracture leg	1		
169	Compound-comminuted fracture left leg		1	
170	Contusion groin		1	
171	Contusion hips and pelvis; ruptured bladder	1		
172	Contused-lacerated wounds right leg		1	
173	Contused-lacerated wounds both legs		1	
174	Contusion knee joint—infected		1	
175	Contusion knee joint		1	
176	Contused-lacerated wound hand	1		
177	Dislocation left hip		1	
178	Fracture left femur; lacerated wnd, face; contusion chest	1		
179	Fracture right ribs		1	
180	Compound-comminuted fracture right leg	1		
181	Contused-lacerated wound right knee joint	1		
182	Compound-comminuted fracture nasal and frontal bones	1		
183	Fracture left femur; scalp wounds	1		
184	Contused-lacerated wound left foot		1	
185	Contusion foot		1	
186	Fracture left femur	1		
187	Contusion abdomen and hip	1		
188	Contused-lacerated wounds fingers right hand		1	
189	Contused wounds left fore-arm and hand		1	
190	Contusion abdomen and hip	1		
191	Fracture left femur; c. l. wnd. right thigh	1		

TABLE NO. 6.—Continued.

Case No.		In Hosp.	Discharged	Died
192	Contusion shoulder		1	
193	Contused-lacerated wounds toes		1	
194	Fracture sacrum, illum, pubes, lacerated urethra..			1
195	Hernia		1	
196	Contused-lacerated wound right foot and toes...	1		
197	Contused-lacerated wound right hand; c. c. frac. metacarpal	1		
198	Contused-lacerated wound left foot	1		
199	Contused-lacerated wound face and nose		1	
200	Contusions shoulders and hips		1	
201	Contusions ankle and foot		1	
202	Fracture left ribs		1	
203	Septicaemia, abrasion arm, infected		1	
204	Fracture symphysis pubes	1		
205	Contused-lacerated wound toes and right foot...		1	
206	Contused-lacerated wounds hands and fingers; amp. fingers	1		
207	Contused-lacerated wounds arms, hands, face, chest	1		
208	Contused-lacerated wound left thigh, knee; amp.	1		
209	Contused-lacerated wound left foot—gangrenous..	1		
210	Contused-lacerated wound right hand; amp. wrist	1		
211	Dislocation left ankle, fracture fibula	1		
212	Fracture left tibia and fibula—dislocation ankle..	1		
213	Contusion abdomen, pelvis hips			1
TOTALS		25	176	12

TABLE NO. 7.

Case Record of Patients from July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914.

Case No.		In Hosp.	Discharged	Died
1	Fracture left tibia and fibula		1	
2	Contusion left leg and ankle		1	
3	Contusions back and shoulders		1	
4	Contusions scalp, shoulder and knee		1	
5	Fracture right tibia and fibula		1	
6	Fracture right tibia and fibula; contusion chest..	1		
7	Contusion back		1	
8	Lacerated wounds chin, face; contusions chest and leg		1	
9	Fracture left tibia and fibula		1	
10	Contused-lacerated wounds hand and fingers		1	
11	Contused wound left eyeball—infected		1	
12	Fracture dislocation spinal column		1	
13	Contused-lacerated wound right eyeball, infected..		1	
14	Concussion brain, scalp wounds; contusions shoulders, hips		1	
15	Comp. fracture right tibia and fibula; frac. left femur		1	
16	Fracture left tibia and fibula		1	
17	Contused-lacerated wound left foot and heel		1	
18	Compound-comminuted fracture left tibia and fibula		1	
19	Contused-lacerated wound left hand and fingers..		1	
20	Incised wound left thigh		1	
21	Septicaemia; contused wound left hand infected..		1	
22	Contusion left foot		1	
23	Compound fracture right tibia and fibula		1	
24	Dislocation right hip joint		1	
25	Contusion right hip and pelvis		1	
26	Contusion right foot		1	
27	Contusion right foot		1	
28	Contusion hips and perinaeum		1	
29	Fracture left tibia and fibula, ankle joint		1	
30	Fracture left tibia and fibula		1	
31	Compound-comminuted fracture left tibia and fibula		1	
32	Fracture right femur		1	
33	Contused-lacerated wounds hand and fingers		1	
34	Contusion hips; lacerated perinaeum; hernia		1	

TABLE NO. 7.—Continued.

Case No.		In Hosp.	Dis-charged	Died
35	Contused-lacerated wound hand and fingers.....	1	1	1
36	Contused-lacerated wound hand and fingers.....	1	1	1
37	Fracture clavicle, contusion shoulder.....	1	1	1
38	Fracture clavicle, contusion shoulder.....	1	1	1
39	Compound fracture right tibia and fibula.....	1	1	1
40	Contusion right leg.....	1	1	1
41	Contusion foot.....	1	1	1
42	Contused-lacerated wound right foot and toes.....	1	1	1
43	Contusion neck, shoulders and spinal column.....	1	1	1
44	Contusion knee joint.....	1	1	1
45	Concussion brain and cord.....	1	1	1
46	Contusion back, scalp wounds, contusion eyeball.....	1	1	1
47	Fracture skull; contused-lacerated wounds face.....	1	1	1
48	Contused-lacerated wounds left thigh and leg.....	1	1	1
49	Fracture left femur; right tibia and fibula; scalp wounds.....	1	1	1
50	Contused-lacerated wound left eyeball.....	1	1	1
51	Contused-lacerated wound right leg.....	1	1	1
52	Fracture spinous processes vertebrae; fracture leg.....	1	1	1
53	Punctured wound foot.....	1	1	1
54	Fracture—dislocation spinal column.....	1	1	1
55	Contusion leg and thigh—knee joint.....	1	1	1
56	Contused-lacerated wound right fore-arm; c. c. fracture ulna.....	1	1	1
57	Fracture right patella.....	1	1	1
58	Contusion left foot.....	1	1	1
59	Fracture left clavicle; contusion shoulder and chest.....	1	1	1
60	Contusion left foot.....	1	1	1
61	Contusion left groin.....	1	1	1
62	Contusion chest, abdomen, hips.....	1	1	1
63	Contused wound left eyeball.....	1	1	1
64	Contused wound left thigh.....	1	1	1
65	Fracture left tibia and fibula.....	1	1	1
66	Gunshot wound eyeball, face, neck, arms, chest, abdomen.....	1	1	1
67	Contused-lacerated wound left foot—amp.....	1	1	1
68	Contusion groin and thigh.....	1	1	1
69	Contused wound left leg.....	1	1	1
70	Contusion right shoulder and arm.....	1	1	1
71	Contused wounds face, elbows; contusions chest, abdomen.....	1	1	1
72	Contused-lacerated wounds right forearm; c. c. frac. radius.....	1	1	1
73	Chronic arthritis.....	1	1	1
74	Contusion thigh.....	1	1	1
75	Contusion and burn face and eyeball.....	1	1	1
76	Contused-lacerated wound right leg.....	1	1	1
77	Contusion abdomen and pelvis.....	1	1	1
78	Fracture right tibia and fibula.....	1	1	1
79	Burn eyeball and face.....	1	1	1
80	Contused-lacerated wounds both hands.....	1	1	1
81	Contusion hip.....	1	1	1
82	Compound fracture right radius and ulna; c. c. wnds. fore-arm.....	1	1	1
83	Fracture—dislocation spinal column.....	1	1	1
84	Fracture right tibia and fibula; contusion chest.....	1	1	1
85	Contusion back; fracture left tibia and fibula.....	1	1	1
86	Concussion brain, scalp wounds.....	1	1	1
87	Fracture left fibula; contusion leg.....	1	1	1
88	Fracture right tibia and fibula.....	1	1	1
89	Fracture ribs penetrating lung; contusion chest.....	1	1	1
90	Fracture ribs, contusion chest wall, abrasions back.....	1	1	1
91	Contused-lacerated wound right hand and fingers.....	1	1	1
92	Fracture right tibia and fibula.....	1	1	1
93	Fracture both radii and ulna.....	1	1	1
94	Contused-lacerated wounds hands and fingers.....	1	1	1
95	Contusion pelvis and hips.....	1	1	1
96	Contused-lacerated wound eyeball.....	1	1	1
97	Fracture right tibia and fibula; contused wnd. leg.....	1	1	1
98	Fracture right tibia and fibula.....	1	1	1
99	Contused-lacerated wound ear and face.....	1	1	1
100	Fracture left fore-arm; contusion chest and face.....	1	1	1
101	Fracture left femur; contusion abdomen and pelvis.....	1	1	1
102	Punctured wound left foot—infected.....	1	1	1

TABLE NO. 7.—Continued.

Case No.		In Hosp.	Discharged	Died
103	Contusion hips and abdomen	1	1	1
104	Contused-lacerated wound left leg	1	1	1
105	Contusion left buttock	1	1	1
106	Contusion chest and abdomen	1	1	1
107	Contused wound left foot—infected	1	1	1
108	Intestinal obstruction—hernia	1	1	1
109	Fracture right carpal and metacarpal	1	1	1
110	Comminuted fracture left fore-arm; contusion shoulder	1	1	1
111	Fracture right fibula; contusion both feet, right forearm	1	1	1
112	Fracture left femur; comp. frac.—dislocation ankle, frac. scap.	1	1	1
113	Contused wound left eyeball	1	1	1
114	Contusion leg	1	1	1
115	Contusion left ankle and leg	1	1	1
116	Contused-lacerated wound left foot; amp. leg.	1	1	1
117	Fracture left inferior maxillary	1	1	1
118	Fracture right tibia and fibula	1	1	1
119	Contusion right ankle and leg	1	1	1
120	Compound-comminuted fracture right tibia and fibula	1	1	1
121	Dislocation left hip joint	1	1	1
122	Fracture left leg, right ankle, spinous process vertebra	1	1	1
123	Contused-lacerated wounds thigh and fingers	1	1	1
124	Contusion left ankle and leg	1	1	1
125	Contused-lacerated wounds right fore-arm	1	1	1
126	Contused wound left eyeball	1	1	1
127	Senile gangrene foot	1	1	1
128	Compound-comminuted fracture right tibia and fibula	1	1	1
129	Fracture left tibia and fibula	1	1	1
130	Fracture—dislocation spinal column; frac. arm fore-arm	1	1	1
131	Septicaemia, general, infected wound left fore finger	1	1	1
132	Compound-fracture dislocation right ankle	1	1	1
133	Contused-lacerated wound right leg—amp.	1	1	1
134	Burn face, neck, hands, arms, chest, abdomen	1	1	1
135	Contusion left shoulder and chest	1	1	1
136	Gunshot wound left thigh and abdomen	1	1	1
137	Fracture left fibula; contusion ankle joint	1	1	1
138	Gunshot wound eyeball and head	1	1	1
139	Burn hands, arms, face	1	1	1
140	Contused-lacerated wounds, head, face, neck	1	1	1
141	Fracture left tibia and fibula	1	1	1
142	Contused-lacerated wounds and burn eyeballs	1	1	1
143	Comminuted fractures both femur	1	1	1
144	Fracture ribs; contusion chest	1	1	1
145	Contused-lacerated wounds left leg	1	1	1
146	Burn and lacerated wound eyes, face, hands	1	1	1
147	Fracture left clavicle and scapula	1	1	1
148	Bronchitis	1	1	1
149	Fracture left fibula; contusion leg	1	1	1
150	Fracture left tibia and fibula	1	1	1
151	Contused-lacerated wound hand and fingers	1	1	1
152	Contused wound knee joint patella	1	1	1
153	Contusion left hip	1	1	1
154	Septicaemia—burn little finger left hand	1	1	1
155	Contused-lacerated wound thigh and foot	1	1	1
156	Contused-lacerated wounds toes both feet	1	1	1
157	Contusion knee joint—myeloma—amp. thigh	1	1	1
158	Fracture right scapula, ribs; contusion chest	1	1	1
159	Contused wound chest and arm	1	1	1
160	Fracture right leg; concussion brain	1	1	1
161	Contused-lacerated wounds both hands and fingers	1	1	1
162	Fracture rami pubes, lacerated urethra; contusion back	1	1	1
163	Fracture right tibia and fibula	1	1	1
164	Fracture left tibia and fibula	1	1	1
165	Gunshot, wound left foot—infected—tetanus	1	1	1
166	Fracture right tibia and fibula	1	1	1
167	Contused wound right leg	1	1	1
168	Contused wound left foot	1	1	1

TABLE NO. 7.—Continued.

Case No.		In Hosp.	Discharged	Died
169	Fracture—dislocation spinal column .....	.....	.....	1
170	Contused wounds both hands—infected.....	.....	1	.....
171	Contused wound right leg .....	.....	1	.....
172	Fracture right tibia and fibula .....	.....	1	.....
173	Compound fracture skull—base—c. c. frac. right humerus .....	.....	.....	1
174	Gunshot wound right chest .....	.....	1	.....
175	Contusion abdomen hip and thighs .....	.....	1	.....
176	Contused-lacerated wound fingers left hand; amp. fingers .....	.....	1	.....
177	Contused-lacerated wound fingers right hand; amp. fingers .....	.....	1	.....
178	Fracture right femur; contused wound left ankle. ....	.....	1	.....
179	Burn hands, face, ears, feet .....	.....	1	.....
180	Contused wound right hand—infected.....	.....	1	.....
181	Contusions abdomen and pelvis .....	.....	1	.....
182	Contused-lacerated wound hand .....	.....	1	.....
183	Burn head, face, neck, arms and hands	1	.....	.....
184	Gunshot wound left arm .....	.....	1	.....
185	Fracture left ribs—contusion right arm .....	.....	1	.....
186	Fracture spinous process vertebra; c. cl. wnds. scalp .....	.....	1	.....
187	Contused wound finger—infected—septicaemia .....	.....	1	.....
188	Fracture spinous processes vertebra; c. l. wnd. hand .....	.....	1	.....
189	Contused wound buttock and hip .....	.....	1	.....
190	Fracture—dislocation spinal column .....	.....	1	.....
191	Contused wound chest .....	.....	1	.....
192	Contused-lacerated wounds fingers, hand .....	.....	1	.....
193	Fracture right scapula and ribs .....	.....	1	.....
194	Contusions hips—lacerated urethra .....	.....	1	.....
195	Contused wounds both legs; fracture left tibia and fibula .....	.....	1	.....
196	Contused wound left leg and thigh .....	.....	1	.....
197	Contused-lacerated wound left foot and heel .....	.....	1	.....
198	Septicaemia; infected left hand and arm .....	.....	1	.....
199	Contusion right foot; scalp wounds .....	.....	1	.....
200	Paralysis feet; injury to spinal cord .....	.....	1	.....
201	Contused wound right thigh and abdomen .....	.....	1	.....
202	Contusion chest, abdomen, scalp wounds, abrasion face .....	.....	1	.....
203	Fracture left fore-arm; contusion shoulder .....	.....	1	.....
204	Contusion perinaeum—abscess .....	.....	1	.....
205	Contused-lacerated wounds nose, face, chin, right hand .....	.....	1	.....
206	Contusion right foot .....	.....	1	.....
207	Contusion chest, abdomen; abrasion face .....	.....	1	.....
208	Fracture right fore-arm; contusion arm, shoulder .....	.....	1	.....
209	Contused-lacerated wound right foot .....	.....	1	.....
210	Fracture left tarsal bones .....	.....	1	.....
211	Contused-lacerated wounds face, ear .....	.....	1	.....
212	Fracture ilium; contusion perinaeum, back head .....	.....	1	.....
213	Contusion abdomen; lacerated mesentery—24 hrs. ....	.....	.....	1
214	Gunshot wound head, brain .....	.....	.....	1
215	Fracture left femur .....	.....	1	.....
216	Contusions leg, back, head .....	.....	1	.....
217	Contused-lacerated wound arm—infected .....	.....	1	.....
218	Contusions back, shoulders .....	.....	1	.....
219	Contused-lacerated wounds foot and toes .....	.....	1	.....
220	Dislocated shoulder; contusions arms, thighs, hip .....	.....	1	.....
221	Fracture ilium, lacerated urethra; contusions hips, pelvis .....	.....	.....	1
222	Contused-lacerated wound thigh; contusion leg .....	.....	1	.....
223	Fracture ribs, contusion chest .....	.....	1	.....
224	Fracture skull .....	.....	1	.....
225	Contused-lacerated wound fingers, hand; amp. ....	.....	1	.....
226	Contused-lacerated wound left fore-arm; amp. ....	.....	1	.....
227	Lacerated wounds chin, face, eyeball .....	.....	1	.....
228	Compound-comminuted fracture skull; c. l. wnds. eyeballs .....	.....	1	.....
229	Septicaemia—general—infected wound thumb .....	.....	1	.....
230	Burn head, face, ears, arms, hands .....	.....	1	.....
231	Compound-comminuted fracture femur, tibia, fibula .....	.....	1	.....
232	Fracture right femur .....	.....	1	.....
233	Contusion chest, abdomen .....	.....	1	.....

TABLE NO. 7.—Continued.

Case No.		In Hosp.	Discharged	Died
234	Contused-lacerated wound foot—amputation.....		1	
235	Contusion right inferior maxillary.....		1	
236	Fracture left sacro-iliac synchondroses.....		1	
237	Contused-lacerated wounds left leg; fracture fibula.....		1	
238	Contused-lacerated wound hand, fingers.....		1	
239	Burn head, face, neck, arms, hands, chest, thighs.....			1
240	Un-united fracture right tibia and fibula.....		1	
241	Fracture right tibia and fibula.....		1	
242	Frozen fingers and toes.....		1	
243	Arthritis.....		1	
244	Fracture ribs: contusion shoulder.....		1	
245	Contusion neck and shoulders.....		1	
246	Compound-comminuted fracture right tibia and fibula.....		1	
247	Fracture right tibia and fibula.....		1	
248	Contusion groin.....		1	
249	Contused-lacerated wounds face; frac. inferior maxillary.....		1	
250	Contusion-strain left lumbar muscles.....		1	
251	Compound-comminuted fracture right rami pubes; rup. bladder.....		1	
252	Fracture—dislocation spinal column.....		1	
253	Contused-lacerated wound leg.....		1	
254	Contusion knee joint.....		1	
255	Contused-lacerated wound groin and scrotum.....		1	
256	Contused-lacerated wound left arm.....		1	
257	Contused wound leg—infected—abscess.....		1	
258	Comminuted fracture left tibia and fibula.....		1	
259	Fracture left radius and ulna; contusion arm and shoulder.....		1	
260	Contused-lacerated wound foot and toes.....		1	
261	Compound-comminuted fracture left tibia and fibula.....		1	
263	Compound-comminuted fracture left tibia and fibula.....		1	
264	Contused-lacerated wound right fore-arm.....		1	
265	Fracture left tibia and fibula; contusion abdomen.....		1	
266	Fracture left femur; contusion abdomen.....		1	
267	Contusions hips and thighs.....		1	
268	Contusions shoulders and chest.....		1	
269	Fracture left femur.....		1	
270	Compound-comminuted fracture left tibia and fibula.....		1	
271	Empyema.....		1	
272	Fracture left tibia and fibula.....		1	
273	Contused wound right knee joint and leg.....		1	
274	Contused-lacerated wound right buttock.....		1	
275	Fracture left clavicle; contusions chest, shoulders.....		1	
276	Fracture ribs penetrating lung; c. l. wnd. right leg.....		1	
277	Compound-comminuted fracture left tarsal and metatarsal.....		1	
278	Burn, electric, right arm; contusion chest.....		1	
279	Contused-lacerated wounds fingers both hands.....		1	
280	Compound-comminuted fracture skull—frontal.....		1	
281	Contused-lacerated wounds left hand and fingers.....		1	
282	Operative wound penis—infected.....		1	
283	Dislocated knee; fracture tibia; c. l. wnds. face and scalp.....	1		
284	Contusion back.....		1	
285	Fracture ribs—contusion chest.....		1	
286	Dislocation right shoulder; fracture right ribs.....		1	
287	Frozen toes old—ulcerated.....		1	
288	Contused wound scar tissue—old burn.....	1		
289	Punctured wound right foot—infected.....		1	
290	Comminuted fracture right humerus.....		1	
291	Fracture skull.....		1	
292	Contused-lacerated wound hand and fingers.....		1	
293	Contused wound right leg.....		1	
294	Fracture right clavicle; contusion thigh and chest.....		1	
295	Lacerated wounds and burn face and ear.....		1	
296	Comp. com. fracture left arm; c. c. frac. left leg; contusion chest.....	1		
297	Burn head, face, neck, arms, hands, thighs, legs.....	1		
298	Burn head, face, neck, arms, hands, thighs, back, legs.....			1

TABLE NO. 7.—Continued.

Case No.		In Hosp.	Discharged	Died
299	Fracture ribs	1	1	1
300	Fracture right clavicle; contusion chest, shoulder	1	1	1
301	Fracture right tibia; contused wound toes	1	1	1
302	Empyema	1	1	1
303	Contused-lacerated wound eyeball	1	1	1
304	Contusion left hip	1	1	1
305	Fracture left tibia and fibula	1	1	1
306	Fracture right clavicle—contusion shoulder and chest	1	1	1
307	Fracture left femur	1	1	1
308	Gun shot wound left fore-arm; c. l. wnds. scalp	1	1	1
309	Contused-lacerated wound left foot	1	1	1
310	Fracture left tibia	1	1	1
311	Fracture ribs penetrating lung	1	1	1
312	Contused-lacerated wound eyeball	1	1	1
313	Lacerated wound left fore-arm, arm, hand, infected	1	1	1
314	Fracture right tibia and fibula	1	1	1
315	Contused-lacerated wounds face, head; concussion brain	1	1	1
316	Contusion left ankle and leg	1	1	1
317	Fracture left clavicle, contusion chest	1	1	1
318	Contused-lacerated wounds head, face, chin	1	1	1
319	Gun shot wound chest	1	1	1
320	Contusion back	1	1	1
321	Contused-lacerated wound eyeball	1	1	1
322	Apoplexy	1	1	1
323	Compound-comminuted fracture left femur	1	1	1
324	Burn eyeballs	1	1	1
325	Contusion abdomen, rupture of spleen and mesentery	1	1	1
326	Fracture right leg	1	1	1
327	Contusion chest	1	1	1
328	Scalp wounds, infected	1	1	1
329	Empyema	1	1	1
330	Fracture left tibia and fibula; scalp wounds	1	1	1
331	Compound-comminuted fracture right humerus	1	1	1
332	Burn head, face, neck, chest, arms, hands, legs	1	1	1
333	Contused-infected wound right eyeball—2 weeks	1	1	1
334	Contused-lacerated wound left foot	1	1	1
335	Lacerated wound left leg, ankle, scrotum, arm	1	1	1
336	Contused wound left thigh—infected	1	1	1
337	Fracture left tibia—ankle joint	1	1	1
338	Lacerated wound right eyeball	1	1	1
339	Contusion spinous processes vertebrae	1	1	1
340	Contusion both feet	1	1	1
341	Compound-comminuted fracture skull base and frontal	1	1	1
342	Lacerated wound right knee	1	1	1
343	Fracture right humerus; scalp wounds; contusion back, hip	1	1	1
344	Fracture right tibia and fibula	1	1	1
345	Fracture right tibia and fibula	1	1	1
346	Compound fracture right tibia and fibula	1	1	1
347	Comm. fracture left femur; Comp. fracture right leg	1	1	1
348	Enteritis	1	1	1
349	Contused-lacerated wound fingers; amp.	1	1	1
350	Compound-comminuted fracture left tibia and fibula	1	1	1
351	Fracture inferior maxillary	1	1	1
352	Concussion brain; scalp wounds; contusion chest	1	1	1
353	Scalp wounds	1	1	1
354	Compound-comminuted fracture left tibia and fibula	1	1	1
355	Contused-lacerated wound left thigh	1	1	1
356	Contusion chest	1	1	1
357	Fracture—dislocation spinal column	1	1	1
358	Contused-lacerated wound left knee joint—infected	1	1	1
359	Burn face, shoulder, hands	1	1	1
360	Burn right hand, left ankle	1	1	1

TABLE NO. 7.—Continued.

Case No.	In Hosp.	Discharged	Died
361 Contusion shoulders		1	
362 Compound-comminuted fracture left tibia and fibula	1		
363 Burn head, face, neck, hands		1	
364 Fracture right tibia and fibula	1		
365 Contusion shoulders and chest		1	
366 Compound-comminuted fracture skull—frontal, temporal 4 weeks	1		
367 Contused-lacerated wound hand, fingers	1		
368 Contusions, shoulders and hips		1	
369 Scalp wounds		1	
370 Burn head, face, eyeballs, neck, hands	1		
371 Burn back and shoulders		1	
372 Lacerated wound foot		1	
373 Contusion spinal cord	1		
374 Lacerated wound chest wall, forehead	1		
375 Fracture right patella	1		
376 Compound-comminuted fracture right tibia and fibula	1		
377 Lacerated wound left thigh	1		
378 Fracture left tibia and fibula	1		
379 Contused-lacerated wound right foot	1		
380 Hernia	1		
381 Comp. Com. fracture skull; lacerated wound brain	1		
382 Burn—back and arm	1		
383 Fracture left clavicle—contusion back	1		
384 Contused-lacerated wound foot	1		
385 Contusion pelvis and hips—lacerated urethra	1		
386 Contused-lacerated wounds fingers and hand....	1		
TOTALS	38	329	19

BUSINESS REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

With the extensive repairs and improvements of the past two years, our buildings and grounds are in very good condition. The roofs have been very much bettered, with no trouble from leaks or storms. The marbeloid flooring in the kitchen, pantry, hallway and bath room is very satisfactory; we consider this flooring the best for this use and recommend that it be used in all hallways and wards. The operating and sterilizing room have been much improved and are quite satisfactory; these floors are tile and the floor of the preparatory room between them is of wood; we recommend the use of the marbeloid cement for this room.

With the increasing daily average, the kitchen is too small; this could be enlarged by enclosing the back porch without altering the building any; we also need larger ranges for cooking.

The City of Fairmont has made quite an advance in the cost of water, which, however, considering the quantity of water used daily, we believe is right, but a further increase or a meter rate of 20 cents per thousand gallons would be excessive and unwarranted. The well water supply of the power plant is not sufficient for the whole house, except for a short time in emergency. Other wells could be bored and a larger supply obtained.

If the gas supply continues so short during the cold season, we will have to arrange for the use of coal in the kitchen.

Our motor ambulance service has been installed, and so far meeting every anticipation in speed and ease in handling patients; a great improvement over the horse service. The horse, harness and wagon ambulance have been sent to the Industrial School for Boys.

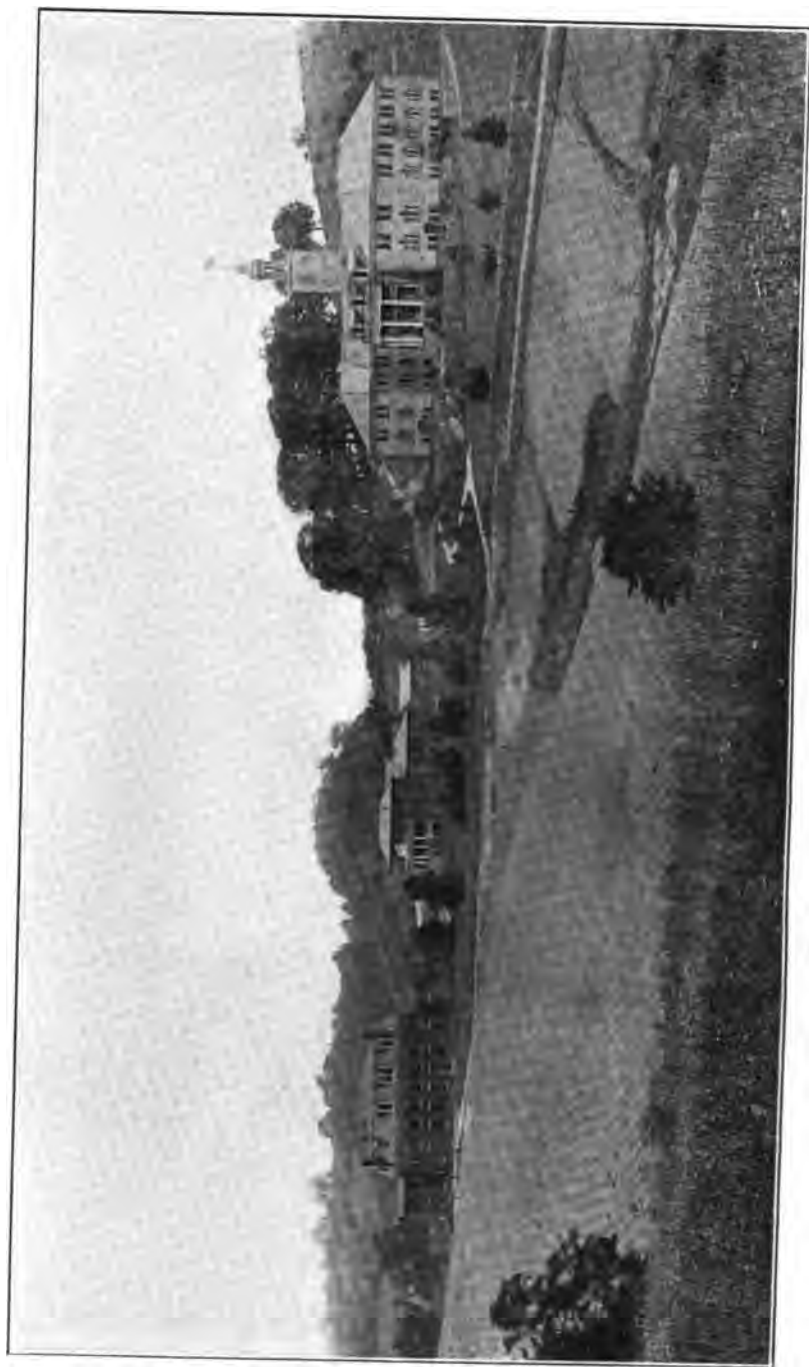
With our present X-ray outfit we cannot make photos of heavy work, such as a shoulder or hip joint or spinal column; we think that some additions to the present coils would be very helpful in this work, and we should also have the lungmotor or pulmotor appliances for artificial respiration.

LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED BY SUPERINTENDENT.

Under the rules of your board governing admissions which so fully carry out the intent of the present law, we see no need for further legislation, except possibly in addition to our present work, some provision might be made for the admission of crippled or deformed children, whose parents are poor and unable to afford the surgical treatment and hospital care that might possibly benefit them.

SUPERINTENDENT'S STATEMENT OF NEEDS FOR THE TWO YEARS FROM JULY 1, 1915, TO JULY 1, 1917.

For Current Expenses	\$18,000.00 per annum
For Repairs and Improvements, usual and ordinary	500.00 per annum
For Repairs and Improvements:	
For new two story porch along east side of Ward No. 1 for the use of patients	500.00
For Extension kitchen and basement.....	300.00
For Additional Land:	
For the land from rear of lot line to Morgantown Avenue, between present north and south lines. About 80 feet of this line, a strip along the present rear line, is fairly level and could be used for truck garden, practically sup- plying our table; would afford a place in which patients could take exercise; and above all it should be bought to prevent the building of tenement houses which would be a serious damage to present property. The balance of the land is hill side, but could be parked and made a very pretty place. This land can be secured and the price quoted is	\$12,500.00
For Repair and Improvement of this land.....	500.00 per annum
For Repair and Improvement of this land	500.00



WEST VIRGINIA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.



West Virginia Industrial School for Boys

H. E. FLESHER, Superintendent

**This institution is located at Grafton, Taylor County, and is reached by
the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.**

Number of inmates June 30, 1914 305

West Virginia Industrial School for Boys

• HISTORICAL.

Chapter 3, Acts 1889, provided for a commission to select a site for "The West Virginia Reform School," which was established by the same act. This commission located the institution at Pruntytown, Taylor County, four miles from Grafton, which city is now the postoffice and railroad station for the school.

Pruntytown had formerly been the county seat, and the county owned a court house and jail and jailer's residence on certain lots in the town, and all this property, as well as \$5,000 in cash, was donated to the State by the County Court of Taylor County, in consideration of the location of the institution at that place. Other land was secured by purchase, and the first inmate was received July 21, 1891.

Chap. 70, Acts 1913, changed the name to West Virginia Industrial School for Boys, and revised the law governing the institution.

• GROUNDS.

The original farm and grounds of the West Virginia Reform School are made up of twenty-one parcels of land, varying in size and bought at different times between September 4, 1889, and September 10, 1904. These lie south of Pruntytown and the northwestern pike. Fairmont and Beverly pike passes through Pruntytown at right angles to the northwestern pike, and divides this original farm into nearly equal parts. The grounds and buildings of the school are situated near and on both sides of the former pike, and in the angle formed by the two pikes mentioned. There are about 170 acres in the original farm, of which about 25 acres constitute the institution grounds proper, and the rest is given over to pasturage, orchard, meadows and gardens.

The three parcels of land recently purchased for the school do not touch the original farm at any point, but the land intervening between them and it covers a distance not to exceed one-half mile. The Means and Reynolds tracts lie almost to the west from the school, the former containing about 166 acres and the latter 325 acres. These tracts are separated only by the width of the public road, and the Reynolds farm is just south of the northwestern pike. The Jones parcel lies almost north from the school, and it contains about 320 acres. These farms, as well as the original one, are hilly, with considerable areas of level land lying near small streams. There is also considerable acreage of well lying lands, intermediately between these run bottoms and the high and rough hill tops. In all the institution has about 981 acres of land.

BUILDINGS.

(1) Administration Building: In this building are quartered the older and larger white boys of the school. It is built of buff pressed brick, and stands three stories above the basement. In the latter are two large store rooms, besides bath, closets, lavatory, sitting and reading room for the boys. On the first floor there is a large school room, the superintendent's dining room and kitchen, the offices of the superintendent and clerk, a public reception room and the assembly hall of the institution. On the second floor are the superintendent's private rooms and a large dormitory for boys.

(2) Central Dining Hall: This is practically a new building, well made of common red brick, and contains three stories in front and two in the rear, besides the basement rooms. In the basement are the bakery and store room. On the second floor are separate dining rooms and kitchens for officers and boys, and in the third story front are private rooms for the officers.

(3) Kunst Cottage: In this cottage are housed white boys of intermediate size in the school. The building stands three stories above the basement, and is mainly made of common red brick with a pressed brick front. In the basement, which extends one-half the length of the building, are the boys' lavatories, closets and shower baths. The first floor contains two large rooms for boys, one for lounging, and the other for reading and games. There are two large school rooms on the second floor, and the third story is a dormitory for the boys of this cottage.

(4) Davisson Cottage: The Davisson Cottage, which is the home of the colored boys of the institution, is of three stories and a basement. The building is of wood. In the basement are lavatories, closets, bath and clothing rooms. The first story is occupied as a home by the commander and his family, while the second floor and the added mansard story above are set apart for dormitories.

(5) Robinson Cottage: This is the home of the small white boys of the school. The building is of common red brick, lately added to and remodeled throughout. In most respects it is a model cottage for fifty boys. On the first floor are the boys' sitting room and lavatory, and the home of the commander and his family. On the second floor are the school rooms, reading room, lavatories and baths, and a small dormitory. On the third floor are two large dormitories.

(6) Shop Buildings: The Shop building is of two stories, built of common red brick, without plastering. The blacksmith shop and laundry are located in the first story, and the carpenter shop and shoe shop in the story above.

(7) Power House: This building is also of common red brick without plastering. There are three stories in front, and one in the rear. The story in the rear houses the boys, and the first story, front, contains the dynamos and engine, while the second and third stories are used for plumbing shop and printing office respectively.

(8) Tailor Shop: This is a wooden building of two stories. On the first floor are the band room and barber shop. The second floor is used for a tailor shop.

(9) Other Buildings: Hospital building, sewing rooms, milk house, refrigerator and vegetable rooms, corn cribs, tool rooms, horse stable, cow barn, and three small cottages.

VISITS.

December 29, 1912, Lakin; August 17, 1913, Dawson; November 3, 1913, Lakin; February 19, 1914, Lakin; April 21, 1914, Williamson; May 8, 1914, Lakin.

PAY ROLL.

Name	Position	Monthly Salary	Emoluments
H. E. Flesher	Superintendent	\$150.00	Board and apartments.
Martha G. Flesher	General Matron	25.00	Board and apartments.
Letha Stoops	Clerk and Stenographer	55.00	Board and room.
C. E. Hunner	Chief and Day Engineer	100.00	
R. F. Moore	Baker and Boys' Cook	70.00	Board and rooms.
W. J. Topping	Tailor	70.00	
F. C. Canlin	Shoemaker	65.00	
R. F. Hickman	Blacksmith and Assistant Farmer	50.00	Board and rooms.
Hattie Kern	Laundress	33.00	
O. T. Simms	Chief Farmer	62.50	
O. L. Ritter	Assistant Farmer	57.00	
Arthur V. Davis	Assistant Farmer	40.00	Board and room.
Henry Lambert	Live Stockman	53.00	House and Garden.
T. J. Waller	Teamster	50.00	House and Garden.
Asa Gunnoe	Night Engineer	40.00	Board and room.
W. C. Stansberry	Pumper	50.00	
E. M. Whitescarver	Principal and Gardener	75.00	
Jesse Erlewine	Teacher	35.00	Board and room.
A. M. Allender	Teacher	40.00	Board and room.
C. O. Larew	Commander and Teacher	60.00	Board and room.
S. J. Rector	Commander and Teacher	55.00	Board and room.
Arnett Wyckoff	Commander	75.00	Board and room.
J. W. Smalley	Commander	60.00	Board and room.
J. J. Woodward	Night Watch and Relief Nurse	43.00	Room.
Herbert Davis	Night Watch and Relief Nurse	43.00	
David Faucett	Night Watch	32.00	Board and room.
Jennie Edmondson	Matron, Dining Room	28.00	Board and room.
Clementine Moore	Matron, Dining Room	20.00	Board and room.
Lella Taylor	Matron, Dining Room	15.00	Board and room.
Kate Rector	Printer and Housekeeper	20.00	Board and room.
Ida Larew	Housekeeper	10.00	Board and room.
Nancy Allender	Housekeeper	10.00	Board and room.
Emberzenia Hickman	Housekeeper	10.00	Board and room.
G. W. Gawthrop	Carpenter and Assistant Farmer	55.00	Two meals daily.

CURRENT EXPENSE AND PER CAPITA COST.

The following schedule shows the purposes for which the appropriation and collections for current expense of West Virginia Industrial School for Boys were expended for the fiscal year of nine months ending June 30, 1913, and the full fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, classified into 86 different items.

The amount expended for each item is shown, together with the per capita cost of each item. The average number of inmates for 1913 was 296, for 1914, was 297. The average number of employees for 1913 was 37, for 1914, was 35. The average net per capita cost for 1913 was \$122.06, for 1914 was \$135.97.

FOR WHAT EXPENDED	Expended 1913	Per Capita 1913	Expended 1914	Per Capita 1914
Beef (Fresh)	\$ 2,103.05	\$ 7.10	\$ 1,994.00	\$ 6.71
Pork (Fresh or Cured)			233.22	.69
Poultry and Game	71.94	.24	91.00	.31
Fish and Oysters	37.97	.13	49.85	.17
Canned Meats			11.80	.04
All Other Meats			11.21	.04
Eggs			8.46	.03
Butter	430.27	1.45	326.01	1.10
Oleomargarine	505.01	1.91	650.79	2.19
Lard	185.76	.63	324.49	1.09
Milk and Cream	14.20	.05	19.33	.07
Cheese	50.89	.17	53.81	.18
Flour	2,787.11	9.42	2,363.69	7.90
Meal	11.45	.04	3.54	.01
Crackers and Bread	56.42	.19	15.82	.05
Macaroni	47.08	.16	30.08	.10
Cereals	54.15	.18	69.70	.23
Sugar	536.68	1.82	407.93	1.37
Beans	463.93	1.57	112.13	.38
Coffee and Tea	180.30	.61	163.78	.55
Potatoes	43.85	.15	64.70	.22
Canned Vegetables	90.63	.31	116.91	.39
Fresh Vegetables	37.68	.13	101.40	.34
Canned Fruits	128.31	.44	289.36	.98
Fresh Fruits	91.86	.32	44.91	.15
Dried Fruits	315.70	1.07	207.25	.70
Rice and Hominy	184.35	.62	95.49	.32
Syrup	64.53	.22	198.36	.67
Salt	30.19	.10	45.50	.15
Spices	16.73	.06	35.21	.12
Vinegar	5.21	.02	6.50	.02
Yeast	59.00	.20	73.25	.25
Other Food Supplies	109.72	.37	74.26	.25
Soap, Goid Dust and Other Cleansers	400.83	1.35	224.52	.76
Other Laundry Supplies	223.14	.75	33.14	.11
Tableware	91.96	.31	47.66	.13
Kitchen Utensils	48.66	.17	41.71	.14
Furniture and Carpets	277.19	.94		
Bedding	971.67	3.29	206.38	.71
Other Household Supplies	95.00	.32	95.46	.32
Brooms, Mops and Brushes	93.75	.32	55.90	.19
Toilet Paper	40.90	.13	42.25	.15
Disinfectants	69.00	.23	99.33	.33
Other Janitor Supplies	30.15	.10		
Shoes	452.35	1.53	695.91	2.34
Other Clothing	2,366.03	7.99	1,984.85	6.68
Dry Goods and Notions Unclassified	106.57	.36	171.04	.59
Coal			9.20	.03
Gas	1,997.60	6.81	2,280.35	7.68
Oil	149.75	.51	147.66	.49
Water and Ice	193.87	.66	183.35	.62
Telephone, Telegraph and Tolls	243.86	.83	225.95	.76
Postage	200.00	.68	192.00	.65
Stationery and Office Supplies	81.81	.28	48.25	.16

CURRENT EXPENSE AND PER CAPITA COST.—Continued.

FOR WHAT EXPENDED	Expended 1913	Per Capita 1913	Expended 1914	Per Capita 1914
Reading Matter	\$ 36.34	\$.12	\$ 187.24	\$.63
Freight, Expressage and Drayage	173.16	.59	209.07	.70
Horses	35.00	.12	770.00	2.59
Cattle	15.00	.05	119.60	.40
Hogs	50.00	.17	50.00	.17
All Other Live Stock	6.00	.02	.....	.....
Grain	95.40	.32	711.31	2.39
All Other Feed for Live Stock	610.40	2.06	742.72	2.50
Seeds and Plants	403.61	1.35	619.95	2.09
Fertilizer	1,480.28	5.00	1,139.85	3.84
Agricultural Implements and Tools ..	213.28	.72	354.51	1.19
Vehicles	23.00	.08	.....	.....
Harness and Stable Supplies	124.23	.42	231.96	.78
Other Supplies for Farm and Garden...	2.25	.01	395.64	1.33
Shop Machinery and Tools	873.13	2.95	585.79	1.97
Gas and Electric Supplies	120.14	.41	62.03	.21
Engine Room Supplies	98.06	.33	44.08	.15
Plumbing Supplies	169.61	.57	.....	.....
Repairs to Buildings and Fences	97.07	.33	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Hardware	107.17	.36	96.36	.32
Salaries (Regular)	13,321.81	45.01	18,504.59	62.31
Labor (Extra) .....	.....	.....	699.88	2.36
Traveling Expenses	540.43	1.83	184.31	.62
Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	107.56	.36	38.43	.13
Surgical Instruments .....	.....	.....	10.66	.04
Medical Attendance	519.25	1.75	328.21	1.10
Amusements and Religious Services ..	375.02	1.27	116.33	.39
Miscellaneous	227.58	.77	77.54	.26
Funeral Expenses	45.00	.15	.....	.....
School Supplies	92.99	.32	287.15	.97
Rewards	330.00	1.11	282.50	.95
TOTALS	\$ 37,213.17	\$125.79	\$ 41,896.27	\$141.07
Less Discount Deducted	189.20	.64	142.29	.48
Less Freight Deducted	25.75	.09	63.98	.22
Net Amount Expended	\$ 36,998.22	\$125.06	\$ 41,690.00	\$140.37
Moneys Collected	888.80	3.00	1,305.35	4.40
Net Cost to State	\$ 36,109.42	\$122.06	\$ 40,384.65	\$135.97

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The following schedule shows the repairs and improvements made, and expenditures therefor, at the West Virginia Industrial School for Boys, during the period of twenty-one months covered by this report:

FOR WHAT EXPENDED.	Amount.
Painting	\$ 2,015.37
Lumber and Carpenter Work	1,552.57
Steam Heating and Plumbing	1,636.40
Plastering	723.70
Brick Work	125.04
Road Paving	118.24
Glass	76.59
Window Guards and Screens	115.91
Electric Wiring and Supplies	67.97
Concrete Work	416.85
Hardware	68.37
Roofing	99.31
Wall Paper	49.80
Fencing	119.25
Rails for Coal Mine	109.53
Fire Hose	160.73
Repairs to Boilers	119.17
Trees	83.42
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 7,608.15

COMMENT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

In the able, thoughtful and interesting reports of Superintendent Flesher he refers to the considerable increase in attendance at his institution; and he strongly recommends a change from the congregate system to the cottage or family plan, and he asks for very moderate appropriations to build two new homes on two of the outlying farms, and also two silos and barns. We think there is no doubt that the cottage or family system is far preferable to the congregate for institutions like this one.

The superintendent is quite frank in writing about the nature of the institution of which he is the head. He has striven to make it a school, and to eliminate from it any features of a prison; but this is difficult to do under the circumstances, and with the varied classes of boys and young men he received. What he says about the importance of preserving the home, the sacred place of which no institution can fill, is well and eloquently said, and it is hoped will be considered by every member of the Legislature. In connection with this he advocates mothers' pensions, a matter about which we have spoken, as well as the importance of the home, elsewhere in this report. His remarks giving his reasons for preferring farming as the best occupation for the boys in his institution are also interesting.

We agree heartily with him that children should be kept out of jails; as well as his idea of what a jail ought to be, which is quite different from what they are, as a place of punishment.

Juvenile courts have proved a success; but his recommendation of the avoidance of public trials and the dispensing of trials in the case of youthful offenders, and their commitment to the boys' school and to the girls' home without undergoing this ordeal, is likewise most interesting.

As to what he says of the necessity of an institution for the feeble-minded, and the removal of the menace to society from this class of our population, we heartily agree, as it is very much in line with what we have said elsewhere in this report.

This institution has done a great work, is well managed and conducted; and on the whole we quite agree with the recommendations of the Superintendent contained in his professional and business reports.



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, WEST VIRGINIA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.



JONES FARM, WEST VIRGINIA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

FINANCIAL REPORT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing Amounts Recommended to be returned to the State Treasury,
1912, Which Amounts were returned as Recommended.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS	Balance September 30, 1912	Amount Returned to State Treasury Unexpended	Balance October 1, 1912
Current Expense	\$ 11,410.11	\$ 11,419.11	.....
Repairs and Improvements	6,761.37	6,764.37	.....
TOTALS	\$ 18,183.48	\$ 18,183.48	.....

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS	Balance September 30, 1912	Amounts Returned to State Treasury Unexpended	Balance October 1, 1912
Miscellaneous	\$ 3,536.02	\$ 3,536.02	.....
TOTALS	\$ 3,536.02	\$ 3,536.02	.....
GRAND TOTALS	\$ 21,719.50	\$ 21,719.50	.....

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

TABLE NO. 2.

From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1913.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Legislative Appropriation 1913	Total Amount Available 1913	Disburse- ments 1913	Balance June 30, 1913
Current Expense	\$ 32,500.00	\$ 32,500.00	\$ 36,782.95	\$ * 4,282.95
Repairs and Im- provements	3,750.00	3,750.00	4,029.44	* 279.44
Buildings and Land	10,000.00	10,000.00	404.20	9,595.80
TOTALS	\$ 46,250.00	\$ 46,250.00	\$ 41,216.59	\$ 5,033.41

* Overdraft.

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1913	Total Amount Available 1913	Disburse- ments 1913	Balance June 30, 1913
Miscellaneous	\$ 888.80	\$ 888.80	\$ 215.27	\$ 673.53
TOTALS	\$ 888.80	\$ 888.80	\$ 215.27	\$ 673.53

TABLE NO. 3.
From July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914.
LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance July 1, 1913	Legislative Appropriation 1914	Total Amount Available 1914	Disburse- ments 1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Current Expense.	\$ * 4,282.95	\$ 45,000.00	\$ 40,717.05	\$ 39,870.91	\$ 846.14
Repairs and Im- provements	* 279.44	5,000.00	4,720.56	3,578.71	1,141.85
Buildings and Land	9,595.80	10,070.00	19,595.80	.....	19,595.80
TOTALS	\$ 5,033.41	\$ 60,000.00	\$ 65,033.41	\$ 43,449.62	\$ 21,583.79

* Overdraft.

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance July 1, 1913	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1914	Total Amount Available 1914	Disburse- ments 1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Miscellaneous	\$ 673.53	\$ 1,305.35	\$ 1,978.88	\$ 1,810.17	\$ 159.71
TOTALS	\$ 673.53	\$ 1,305.35	\$ 1,978.88	\$ 1,810.17	\$ 159.71

TABLE NO. 4.
From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1914.
LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Legislative Appropriation 1913-14	Total Amount Available 1913-14	Disburse- ments 1913-14	Balance June 30, 1914
Current Expense..	\$ 77,500.00	\$ 77,500.00	\$ 76,653.86	\$ 846.14
Repairs and Im- provements	8,750.00	8,750.00	7,808.15	1,141.85
Buildings and Land	20,070.00	20,000.00	404.20	19,595.80
TOTALS	\$106,250.00	\$106,250.00	\$ 84,666.21	\$ 21,583.79

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1913-14	Total Amount Available 1913-14	Disburse- ments 1913-14	Balance June 30, 1914
Miscellaneous	\$ 2,194.15	\$ 2,194.15	\$ 2,034.44	\$ 159.71
TOTALS	\$ 2,194.15	\$ 2,194.15	\$ 2,034.44	\$ 159.71

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

	Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1916.	Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1917.
Current General Expense.....	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00
Repairs and Improvements.....	5,000.00	5,000.00

PROFESSIONAL REPORT OF H. E. FLESHER, Superintendent.

Commitments.

Male youth of the state, under the eighteenth year, but not under the tenth, are received into the school upon commitment, as follows:

(1) By a justice of the peace in cases of youth, (a) beyond the control of those having rightful authority over them, or (b) beyond such control, those in proper authority over them being unfit or unwilling to exercise it.

(2) By the several courts of the state, upon conviction for felonies or misdemeanors punishable by imprisonment.

(3) In any of the courts of the United States for the districts of West Virginia, upon conviction of any offense punishable by imprisonment.

Within the period of twenty-four months immediately preceding the one of twenty-one months, under treatment, 299 youth were received in the school by commitment; during the latter period, shorter by three months, 292 were so enrolled, although in this time more than a dozen boys were refused admission to the school by reason of their being under the age of ten years. lawful grounds for exclusion that did not exist until early in May, 1913. This rate of gain will be kept up, if not exceeded, until September 30, 1914, making in two years an increase in the proper demands upon the institution of 35 boys, or about twelve per cent. In seven years commitments have increased fifty per cent., while the housing room here has been little added to. In that time the population has expanded from 225 to 300; with room sufficient for normal growth it would now be 350 or 400.

During the months under consideration there have been unusually few commitments of really vicious young men—those near or beyond the maximum age of admission, well seasoned in wrong-doing, and with no apparent disposition to repent and do better. This class has ever been the outstanding menace here, and for the greater number they have come to us for misdemeanors and felonies. Falling off in commitments of this undesirable kind is easily accounted for. Our circuit, criminal and intermediate courts are coming more generally to know how heavily the school is taxed, with limited housing room, to care for all juvenile offenders, between the ages of ten and eighteen years. in the state. Too, it is increasingly well understood, that the merely homeless and unruly commitments to the school should be saved from the blighting influences desperate young men, and that the best interests of our little community, as well as those of such young men and the feelings of their distressed families, are well worth consideration. The gratifying result is that these learned courts are more generally coming to inquire very closely

into the character and antecedents of young men liable to commitment this institution: Furthermore, youth, with tolerable records, after a stay, in many instances, of less than a year, must now be forced out of the school, in order to make room for new commitments, with the result that where these conditions are known it is questioned, and with reason, whether this brief period of training is extended enough to be very helpful, or the general discipline of the school is strict enough to be very deterrent, to a certain class of young men liable to be committed here.

Any medicine, they say, leaves a lasting bad effect upon those who take it; they that need it are merely less hurt than helped. This may not state a true principle in the practice of medicine, but it does illustrate, and that very forcefully, a governing principle in all proposals to commit youth to this institution. Let there be no misunderstandings among parents and guardians, officials and other interested, as to just what this institution was founded, and at great expense, is supported, to do. And let no mistakes be made. The West Virginia Industrial School for Boys is at once a home and a school. As well as it can, it takes the places of father and of mother; it enforces prompt and cheerful obedience, through kind but firm methods; it instructs, both by precept and practice, in the principles of right conduct and living, seeking always to exemplify, through the daily lives of those who administer it, the virtues it would implant. It is a well regulated public school, where the beginnings of an English education are taught. It is a work-shop and a farm, where industry and thrift, and the joy of working, are learned, and where there are offered opportunities in some honorable and remunerative pursuits. But it is also a penal institution, where young men and boys from every part of the state are committed for felonies, misdemeanors, incorrigibility and vagrancy. Here are always represented almost every form of juvenile delinquency, with a collective knowledge of youthful wrong-doing, in theory and practice, startling in volume and variety. With every practicable segregation, the associations can never be good. Moreover, the school is an institution, which doubtless is as much as can be urged against it. An institution, at the best, is a poor substitute for a home, and institutional life, especially that of the young, liberal and enlightened as it can be made, does not encourage individuality, initiative or self reliance; it necessarily tends to rob of preference and choice, with responsibility. These are the conditions; they grow out of the nature of the work the school is supported to carry on. It is our heart's desire to see progress everywhere in the advantages offered here and to see ameliorated to the utmost the unfavorable circumstances inherent in the work. But after all is done that can be done, conditions in this and like institutions will remain essentially as outlined here, varying in degree, but not in extent.

To come to the point—whether or not a given youth should be committed to this school is all a matter of his character and circumstances. If he is an overgrown rowdy, with a record for wrong-doing and with no apparent disposition to improve his ways, it were wise to exclude him, for his presence in the school would be hurtful in every way. On the other hand, if he is a homeless little fellow, or if some one finds it con-

venient to be rid of him, or he is merely uncontrolled but not difficult of control, he too, should not be committed to this school, but he should be provided for elsewhere—those whose first duty it is to care for him, if able, should be required to do so; failing which he should be found a good home, or given, without many preliminaries, to the West Virginia Humane Society; for while he would enjoy many advantages with us, it is not advisable or necessary that he be subjected to the associations here, or bear probably for life, the ignominy of having been an inmate of a penal institution. But between these there is in our state a large and growing class of boys and young men, eligible in every respect to commitment to the school. It would be very much better, of course, if it were not necessary that they be so committed; but in their homes and neighborhoods everything possible has been done for them, but without avail, and if they do not come here they are liable to do worse.

During this period there was considerable increase in the relative number of mental defectives committed to the school, particularly among the young men received. These ranged all the way from the feeble-minded to those who are almost imperceptibly defective. In a more or less degree this class are dependents, and being without proper mental development, they go easily into wrong-doing. Many a fond parent, although with the utmost reluctance, has come to explain the delinquency of a son in the defect of the latter's mind. Here they are generally kind, helpful and easily directed. However, they make little progress, either in their studies or the industries, and if paroled, unless they fall into capable and sympathetic hands, they easily become recidivous or voluntarily return to the school, if permitted to do so.

Delinquency in the young is widespread, and it increases, alarmingly so in the United States. The causes are many but not difficult of discovery. We are all born with tendencies, more or less active, in this or that direction. Unfortunately some have natural bents to wrong-doing. This is heredity in crime. Eugenics, unopposed, would eventually remove this factor in delinquency, by deducing the race only from stock, free, or free as possible, from such tendencies. This is worth considering, but the dawn of so good a day is a long way off. Until then much attention will need to be given the environment of the child, from birth and before. Real statesmanship is increasingly social. Housing, sanitation, health, employment, wages, savings, insurance, pensions, schools, police, marriage, divorce—these are big problems, involving vitally the well being of all the people, and challenging the best thought and endeavors of statesmen, as well as those of leaders in every line of social betterment. These are problems of the home and community, and they affect most intimately the environments and training of the child. Whatever can be done to add strength and efficiency to the home will undoubtedly so far reduce the number of recruits to the vast army of juvenile delinquents. Commitments to the school, in almost every case, can be traced back to a giving away of the home in an important part. Schools, especially those in small towns and rural parts, are not the vital institutions they should be, or even once were. The church can not be said

to have, at any time, been equal to the opportunities and responsibilities that are hers in the proper training of children and youth, and if we may credit good authority from within, her influence, great as it is, in their direction, is not in this day at high-water mark. A deep sense of personal responsibility to God, common honesty between man and man in all the relations of life, respect for parental and all other forms of proper authority—a revival of these among all the people, high and low, would go very far toward solving the boy problem, and for that matter, many other problems of delinquency, in this and other countries.

Proceedings.

In all cases coming before justices of the peace, a parent, the guardian, or other person makes complaint, in writing and under oath, against the youth, and a warrant is issued for his apprehension. Before the hearing a guardian ad litem for the boy is appointed by the justice, who hears the evidence adduced, unless a jury is requested. The testimony, in substance, is entered in the record. The case is usually made upon forms prepared for the purpose and furnished, on application, by the school, at a few cents a set. These are called the "papers," and they include, (1) copies of complaint and warrant of arrest, (2) a digest of the evidence, (3) answers to prescribed interrogatories, (4) the commitment, and (5) a transcript of the justice's docket. When these are in due form they are mailed to the superintendent of the school, and the youth is given into the care of a constable, or other person specially designated. If the boy is under the age of twelve years, he can not lawfully be kept in any jail or lockup. In cases of youth committed for felonies and misdemeanors, the papers include only copies of the indictment and the commitment; these are forwarded to the school by the clerk of the court making the commitment.

Received.

Once the papers are here, as soon as it can be conveniently arranged, our visiting agent fetches the youth to the school. We do not wish our fellows to remain in jails longer than is necessary. There is always room here for youth properly committed; paroles are granted to give all needed room. In escorting a youth from his home to the school, his necessary traveling expenses, as well as those actually incurred in this service by his conductor, are paid by the county from which the lad hails. The salary of the escort is paid by the school. Besides fetching youth to the school, he is the parole agent of the institution, performing all the duties usually attaching to such a position. During much of the time since May, 1913, when this provision became operative, this place has been filled by one or another of our older boys, and with reasonable success. Early in the new period, however, we shall be able permanently to employ a capable man to look after this important work.

It is with more or less fear and trembling that a boy or young man comes to the school for the first time, and small wonder. Maybe from his childhood he has been threatened with the "reform school," and those who would by any means control him, out of the purest imagination

and unhampered by any facts, have for his benefit described that institution as a place, to say the least, extremely uncomfortable for a boy about his size. If he has the misfortune to go to jail pending his coming here, he will be sure to hear much from his older companions not entirely creditable to the school in which he is soon to enroll. However, our visiting agent, as they come along together to the school, now does much to remove these groundless fears, and to prepare the novice for a prosperous and happy stay here, by giving him the conditions as they actually are in the institution, going over with him the rules and regulations, and explaining to him how he may with ease make good from the very first. All this is reassuring, and by the time that he has reached the office he feels that the school is pretty well introduced. Received cordially, he very soon feels much at home, but he is to be excused, if, as happens to some fellows, especially the little ones, the tears are difficult to keep back, for he is a stranger in a strange place, with all his relatives and old friends far away. As he arrives in the earlier half of the night, and after he has had his supper, he is at once given a thorough-going bath, usually by one or two of his future companions, and is well disinfected; he then puts on clean night dress and gets into a fresh bed in the dormitory closest to the offices.

Assigned.

He sleeps late the following morning, and takes breakfast in bed. On rising he is conducted to the clerk's office, where he completes answers to his interrogatories and receives requisition for his clothing. Piloted by a companion, usually a small boy, he goes to the storeroom and tailor and shoe shops to be dressed. His two-piece uniforms are of lona grey woolen, made to his measure, with brass buttons, but without stripes or other mark of identification. His shoes, socks, shirt and suspenders are heavy but comfortable, reminding the writer of his own boyhood on the farm, except that this wear is of better quality than was his. He is given a comb, tooth-brush and a bandanna handkerchief, and he is encouraged in the free use of these. In winter he wears a cap, flannel underwear, and, if he works outside, a heavy woolen sweater and leather gloves. In summer he has a straw hat, and some khaki is worn for trousers and shirts. There are no bare feet here in summer, except with a few boys that work indoors, and a detail of small white fellows that are employed about the grounds or in gathering vegetables. On two days a week he may have his shoes and clothing repaired; buttons are replaced daily.

On return to the office, with the assistance of one of his fellows, he spends the rest of the day in familiarizing himself with the routine and regulations, and in getting acquainted generally. If white, and younger than fourteen, he is assigned to Robinson cottage, with a population of sixty-five; if between the fourteenth and sixteenth year, he finds a home with one hundred others at Kunst cottage. The rest of the white youth are quartered in the south wing of the Administration building, with eighty other young men, while the colored of all ages, numbering around sixty-five, live at Davisson cottage.

Congregate.

These figures show the school to be congregate. The earlier institutional homes for juveniles were modeled after those for adults in penitentiaries and asylums, and only after many of the states, including our own, had erected school buildings of this type, at great outlay, was it discovered that they defeated, rather than promoted, the ends which the institutions were established to further. With family units as large as one hundred, or even sixty-five, there is no adequate segregation possible, and next to no opportunities for personal endeavor among the pupils. Those who know say that no very favorable results can be expected in a school built and equipped on this plan. As fast as appropriations can be secured, these buildings are being abandoned, all over the country, for the cottage system, where as few as eighteen form a family group. With capable fathers and mothers, and maintainance, unbroken, of the segregation, there is home life, which is normal, in place of that of an institution, which is always necessarily dominant in congregate schools. But this is not the whole case for our school; here all the colored population live in one home, always crowded, and they range in number as high as sixty-five, and in ages between ten and eighteen years, and often, despite all that can be done, as young as eight and as old as twenty. This, all agree, is a state of affairs far from being satisfactory, and there should be no delay in providing a remedy. This remedy we suggest under the head 'farming,' further on in this paper.

Routine.

But to return to the youth. He rises at 6:00 a. m.; on Sunday mornings he makes up his own bed. By 6:30 on work days, and fifteen minutes later on Sundays, he is at breakfast in the central dining hall. On return to his sitting room he is detailed for school or work at 7:10. Recall is sounded at 11:30 a. m., dinner at 12:00 noon, and work or school again at 12:45 p. m. He is recalled again at 5:00 p. m. in winter and at 5:30 in summer; he has supper thirty minutes later, and retires at 7:45. In his dormitory, after he has knelt and said his prayers, he may read or converse quietly with a companion until 9:30 p. m., when lights are turned out. In each of the dormitories, except the one for small white boys, there is present all night a man, whose business it is to preserve order and look after the needs of those in his charge. Every Saturday afternoon he enjoys a warm shower bath and puts on clean wear. On Sundays he is in line for general inspection at 9:30 a. m.; at 10:00 o'clock he goes to Sunday school in the assembly hall, and at 2:15 in the afternoon he attends a platform meeting of a religious nature, in the same place. He is permitted to write a letter and mail it out, if through the proper channel, when he may so desire, but he must write to some one, at least once a month. Anything he may desire to write and say to his Excellency, the Governor of the state, to a member of the State Board of Control, or to his Superintendent, is enclosed uncensored. If proper in form and subject matter, all letters received for him are delivered promptly. The gates of the institution are never closed against relatives

or friends that wish to visit him; while they are here he is at their disposal; unattended he shows them through the buildings, and about the grounds and farms. Though he may not request it in his letters, he is delivered articles received in the school for him; however, all such in the way of eatables, when they arrive, must be in healthful condition; pen-knives, pocket books, watches, skates, fireworks or the like are not acceptable, while no clothing may be sent, except suspenders, handkerchiefs, mufflers or gloves. All amounts received for him are placed to his credit in the office, subject to his order, under regulation, of course.

Recreations.

Besides state and national holidays, and special school occasions, Saturday afternoons are reserved for rest and recreation. There is no play here in work time, and if it can be well avoided, there is no work in play time. Baseball is the leading outside sport; it is liberally supported at the expense of the school. Dominoes, checkers, jacks and marbles are much played indoors. No organized or bolsterous games are played on Sundays. Our youth has access here to books, magazines, farm journals, and special Sunday reading; he receives proper matter sent him by friends or relatives on the outside. We are adding annually to the libraries of the school one hundred dollars' worth of good books for boys. Going in the river to swim, skating and coasting are not permitted, as being dangerous of life or limb, especially among so many.

Health.

Soon after his entrance he is vaccinated against smallpox and typhoid fever. His eyes, ears, nose and teeth are examined by a specialist, and all needed attention in these respects is given. He is furnished with an individual drinking cup. If from the first he does not increase in health and strength, he is the exception; with good water, fresh and wholesome diet, regular habits, and right sanitary conditions, everything is favorable. If he is taken sick, he is carefully treated and nursed; his family is kept advised of the progress of his recovery.

Liberty.

Our young friend, from the first, will here be given as much liberty, and as large opportunity for self direction, as he shows himself able to manage; otherwise he would be a prisoner, which is furthest from our purpose and wish. If we err in this regard it is usually on the side of too much latitude for the boy. Ninety-five per cent. of the population are trusty, but this is not made an excuse for their roaming about at will—their own protection as well as ours, requires that we know generally where they are and what they are about. To feel that he is much of the time under the watchful but sympathetic eye of a parent or teacher, has no bad effect on the proper development of a boy's character. However, we once and a while trust the wrong fellow, and we have a "run-away." Of these we have as few, perhaps, as we can reasonably expect, though by no means do we encourage anything so upsetting to discipline. Such attempts are due to (1) homesickness. (2) disinclination to study

or work, (3) suggestion or persuasion of another, (4) vagrant tendencies or habits, or (5) desire to be regarded by companions as very daring. Our loss in this regard amounts to an average of one yearly. His best interests, as well as those of the school, require that he be speedily returned to his post here. Usually the only penalty he suffers is the loss of credits.

Punishments.

This is a very interesting topic in connection with work of this kind; indeed, a very great many good folks honestly believe that those charged with such efforts regard punishment as synonymous with reformation. Yet we set no particular store by it, no more than is done in well regulated families. Demerits are made in accordance with the rules and regulations of the school, which are in printed form; they are kept well revised and familiar to the boys. This form of punishment is effective in most cases, but not in all. It seems necessary that we administer some bodily punishment—some boys appear not able to get along well without it, though we have wished and tried well to be rid of it. It is here infrequent, moderate and well regulated. We have no cells, lockup, calls and chains, or shackles. No boy, on any account, is deprived of regular fare at the table, and no unusual means or methods of punishments are resorted to.

Subordinate Officials.

The superintendent of the school is by law clothed with large powers in the administration of its affairs, but the responsibilities of his position are correspondingly heavy. These are greatest in the matter of selecting the subordinate officers of the institution; in order that he may with good reason be held strictly to account for the immediate management of the school, he has full power to appoint these officials, and for the good of the service to remove them. These are the men and women who do the work here, and upon whose qualifications and efficiency depend, in a very large measure, the success of the undertaking. Naturally they are selected with the utmost care—many are called but few are chosen. Only fitness governs; consideration of private interest, church connection, political affiliation, or the like, have no bearing whatsoever. We define the fitness of a subordinate officer of the school in this way: The ability and disposition, (1) to be above reproach morally; (2) not to discuss the affairs of the school, or any one connected with it, with anybody, except a superior officer (3) to observe the regulations as found and to enforce them impartially; and (4) to be loyal to fellow and superior officers. Those accepting positions in the institution, before taking up their duties, are solemnly sworn to these ends.

During the period we are here considering there has been more permanency in these places than for a like period in all the past history of the school, and this out of a spirit of devotion to the work, on the part of those who have occupied them, as well as for reasons of a more material nature. The result is that during this time the people have received here services generally of a high order. One would need to go far to find any profession or calling in which peculiar qualities of heart and

mind, coupled with actual experience in the work, counted for more than in this important field.

Work.

Work is a medicine of approved efficacy in the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency. It is, indeed, the basis of all our efforts. Very many of our fellows come to the school innocent enough of the great use and joy of working, but they all are offered opportunities, up to the level of their years and strength, to discover these, through actual experience. No argument can be made against work; there is no proper development of the body, mind or soul without it. Our fellows are required to do a reasonable amount of useful, healthful and pleasurable work, and this that they may contribute something toward their own support, may be well and happy while here, and when they go away they may know something of how to work and of the joy of working, and of the habit.

Farming.

Our chief activity is that of farming. True, we are situated in a hill country, with attendant disadvantages, and we are now employed at the hard tasks of cleaning out, fencing and otherwise rejuvenating some well worn lands, but we are farming nevertheless, with considerable beginnings in gardening, live-stock and dairying, orcharding and general agriculture. For these reasons we farm, rather than manufacture: (1) Farming makes for the best health and growth of the boy; (2) it has a most wholesome influence on the discipline of the school; (3) we produce on the farm what we consume in the institution; (4) thereby we do not compete with free and paid labor; (5) it leads away from population centers; (6) it enables us to become headquarters for the best things, in the interest of all the people; (7) it insures the utmost possible segregation among the youth here. In the following paragraph we consider at some length the last of these reasons.

As we have already said, the school is congregate, while the demand is for a cottage system, with very much smaller family groups. The various buildings of the school—homes, shops, barn and the like—are so closely assembled as to make impossible any real segregation, even among a few large families. Twenty per cent. of our population is always colored; those of this race live to themselves, but within the grounds. Elsewhere in this report we have set forth the very unsatisfactory housing conditions here for our colored youth—how young men and mere boys live in the same home, always uncomfortably full, and attend the same school together. We have four farms—one on which the school is situated, and the others outlying from one to two miles. These distant farms can not be worked to advantage from the school as a base; our fellows must walk to and from these farms daily, over rough, muddy or dusty roads, with heavy loss in time, energy and shoe leather; our teams employed on these farms, while stabled in the school, must consume much time and strength in traveling over public roads to and from their work.

Now for the simple satisfactory solution for these unfavorable conditions. As soon as that can well be done let at least two cottages be built and equipped on our Jones tract, with barn and silo and other necessary farm buildings, and let our colored boys be taken out there to live and farm as a separate colony unit. The distance of one mile is not so great that all their needs can not be conveniently supplied from our shops and storerooms at the central plant. Not taking into account necessary first outlay for buildings and equipment, which will be required for these fellows somewhere soon, they can be maintained better at less expenditure on the farm than is possible within the grounds. As time passes, and the demands upon the school press still further, other such farm colonies can be established for promising white youth on the Reynolds and the Means tracts. This policy, if followed up, would eventually abandon the present buildings of the school to the use of the older and less likely of those received. This less promising class, as at present, can best be employed in such manufacturing lines as they, and those on the outlying colonies, require; thus one will supplement the other.

Paroles and Discharges.

For signal services rendered the school a youth may be immediately paroled and sent home. If he has a bona fide home outside of West Virginia, he may be paroled for good conduct after a stay of six months in the school, but he must not return to the state, without permission, during his minority. In a few cases where young men of unusual promise are able, unattended, successfully to carry on important work here, they may be paroled after nine months' stay. Ordinarily, however, the privilege of parole is extended only those who have accumulated about thirty-five hundred credits, at the rate of nine credits a day and with an additional month's credits given for six perfect months in deportment; with perfect observance of the regulations these can be accumulated in about eleven months. Demerits, of course, tend to lengthen the time, though unexpected demands upon our bed and table room force us to parole certain youth that are short of the credits usually required. All paroles and discharges are granted by the State Board of Control, on application of the father, mother, guardian, next of kin, or employer, and the recommendation of the superintendent. Discharges from the school are granted those who, for at least a year, have kept reasonably well the terms of their parole contract.

In Memoriam.

Josiah Roberts passed away at Robinson cottage on May 22, and Edward Darling on May 26, 1914. We sincerely mourn their departure.

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1912-1914.

TABLE NO. 1.

Movement of Population.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913.		From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Number in School October 1 and July 1.	232	53	239	59
Number received by commitment.....	115	22	129	26
Number received from Humane Society..	7	.....	2	.....
Number placed in school by parents.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Number returned for violation of parole.	6	.....	9	.....
Total Number in School.....	361	75	379	85
Number released on parole.....	112	16	128	24
Number returned to courts.....	8	.....	4	.....
Number escaped.....	1	.....	1	.....
Died.....	1	.....	2	.....
Total dropped from roll.....	122	16	135	24
Number in school July 1, 1913-14.....	239	59	244	61

TABLE NO. 2.

Showing Ages of Those Admitted.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913.		From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Eight.....	3	1	1	.....
Nine.....	3	.....	4	.....
Ten.....	7	1	8	5
Eleven.....	7	4	13	1
Twelve.....	12	4	14	2
Thirteen.....	10	1	12	5
Fourteen.....	18	4	20	.....
Fifteen.....	13	2	7	4
Sixteen.....	20	2	23	5
Seventeen.....	27	3	24	4
Eighteen.....	3	.....	5	.....
TOTALS.....	123	22	131	26
Average age of those admitted.....	14.2	13.2	14.06	13.7

TABLE NO. 3.

Showing Degree of Education of Those Admitted.

Degree of Education.	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913.				From July 1, to July 1, 1914.			
	White		Colored		White		Colored	
	No.	Percent.	No.	Percent.	No.	Percent.	No.	Percent.
High School.....	2	1.7	.....	.....	4	3.1	1	3.8
Fourth Grade.....	54	43.9	6	27.3	49	37.4	13	50.0
Read and write.....	41	33.3	9	40.9	36	27.4	6	23.1
None.....	26	21.1	7	31.8	42	32.1	6	23.1
TOTALS.....	123	100.00	22	100.00	131	100.00	26	100.00

TABLE NO. 4.
Showing Nativity of Those Admitted.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913.		From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Florida	1	.....	.....	.....
Illinois .....	.....	.....	.....	1
Indiana	1	.....	1	.....
Kentucky	3	1	1	.....
Maryland	1	.....	1	1
New York	1	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina .....	.....	1	.....	.....
Ohio	11	.....	8	1
Pennsylvania	4	.....	8	.....
South Carolina .....	.....	.....	.....	1
Tennessee	1	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	5	.....	7	2
West Virginia	90	20	87	18
Total native born	118	22	113	24
Assyria .....	.....	.....	1	.....
Hungary	2	.....	1	.....
Russia .....	.....	.....	2	.....
Total foreign born	2	.....	4	.....
Total native and foreign born..	120	22	117	24
Percentage of foreign to native born	1.7	.....	3.5	.....
Unknown	3	.....	14	2
TOTALS	123	22	131	26

TABLE NO. 5.
Showing Number Admitted by Counties.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913.		From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914.		No. in School June 30, 1914
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	
Barbour	1		1		2
Berkeley	4		4	1	8
Braxton	2				4
Brooke	2				2
Cabell	7	3	4	3	17
Calhoun			1		4
Doddridge			1		
Fayette	7	4	4		17
Gilmer	3		1		4
Grant	1				2
Greenbrier	4			1	2
Hardy			1		2
Harrison	9	3	5	1	10
Jackson			1		3
Jefferson	1				1
Kanawha	11	6	13	9	45
Lewis			2		2
Lincoln	4				5
Logan	2		2		2
McDowell	8	2	6	1	18
Marion	6		6	3	15
Marshall		1			3
Mason			2		6
Mercer	5	1	3	2	9
Mineral		1			2
Mingo	2		1		3
Monongalia	1		3	1	7
Monroe	1		1		2
Morgan			1		
Nicholas	1				2
Ohio	6		9		14
Pendleton					
Pleasants	2		2		3
Pocahontas	1		4		5
Preston	1		2		4
Putnam			2		2
Raleigh	2		4	2	9
Randolph	6		7	1	9
Ritchie	3				1
Roane			1		2
Summers	5		1		7
Taylor			9		9
Tucker	2		1		1
Tyler	1		3		4
Upshur	1		3		4
Wayne	2		1		2
Webster	3		2		5
Wetzel			2		4
Wirt					2
Wood	4	1	15	1	20
Wyoming	1				
TOTALS	123	22	131	26	305

TABLE NO. 6.
Showing Previous Residence of Those Admitted.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913.		From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914.	
	White.	Colored	White.	Colored.
City	48	14	65	20
Village	34	5	24	2
Rural	41	3	42	4
TOTALS	123	22	131	26

TABLE NO. 7.
Showing Offense for Which Admitted.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913.		From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Accessory to killing	3	1	.....	.....
Breaking into and robbing dwelling	14	3	7	.....
Breaking into and robbing a pool room .....	.....	.....	1	.....
Breaking into and robbing a shop	2	.....	.....	.....
Breaking into and robbing a store	8	2	7	.....
Carrying concealed weapons	1	.....	.....	.....
Criminal assault	3	.....	2	.....
Destroying property .....	.....	.....	4	.....
Forging check	4	.....	2	8
Forging order .....	.....	.....	1	.....
Highway robbery	1	.....	1	.....
Incorrigibility, vagrancy and vicious conduct	49	11	71	9
Petty thieving	1	.....	10	7
Hiding freight trains	5	.....	.....	.....
Running away from home	8	1	4	.....
Selling whiskey .....	.....	.....	.....	1
Stealing automobile .....	.....	.....	2	.....
Stealing brass	4	.....	1	.....
Stealing bicycle	1	.....	1	.....
Stealing chickens .....	.....	.....	2	.....
Stealing clothing	1	.....	.....	1
Stealing coca cola .....	.....	.....	.....	1
Stealing gas fixtures	1	.....	.....	.....
Stealing horses	3	.....	1	.....
Stealing iron .....	.....	.....	2	.....
Stealing jewelry .....	.....	.....	.....	1
Stealing knife	1	.....	.....	.....
Stealing money	4	2	4	2
Stealing razor .....	.....	.....	.....	1
Stealing revolver	2	.....	1	.....
Stealing tobacco .....	.....	.....	1	.....
Stealing watch	2	.....	2	.....
Stealing whiskey .....	.....	.....	1	.....
Throwing stones .....	.....	1	.....	.....
Truancy	4	1	3	.....
Placed in school by parents	1	.....	.....	.....
TOTALS	123	22	131	26

TABLE NO. 8.

Assignment of Work for Boys on June 30, 1914.

Cuisine	30
Farming	156
Gardening	22
Grounds and mining	12
Housekeeping	25
Live stock	8
Office	2
Shops:	
Bakery	3
Blacksmithing and wagonmaking	2
Carpentry	2
Laundrying	7
Plumbing and electricity	3
Printing	6
Shoemaking	6
Tailoring and seamstering	11
Teamstering	10
TOTALS	305

BUSINESS REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.**Offices and Storerooms.**

The offices of the school, three in number, are located in the Administration building, and together with a general reception room take up the central part of the first floor. The superintendent and his family are quartered just above the offices, and with a long distance telephone in his bed room, he may in truth be said to be always on duty there, except from 7 to 9 a. m., when he is assigning the out-of-doors work, and from 3 to 6 p. m., when he is usually about the grounds, or in the fields where farm work is being carried on. He is old fashioned about the matter of vacations for himself, and he has no assistant as such; therefore he is, except at rare intervals when he is away on business for the school, very generally accessible to the boys and their visiting friends or relatives, to officers and employees of the school, and to the general public. In his absence the stenographer has charge in his offices. Besides the duties usually attached to her place, she makes up the incoming and outgoing mails, and she reads the letters received for the pupils of the school.

The clerk has an office of her own, where all accounts and records are kept, and the other general clerical work of the school is attended to. She is also storekeeper of the institution, checking in all purchases and issuing them on requisition approved by the superintendent. The store is kept in two large rooms in the basement of the Administration building.

Housekeeping.

To keep house for more than three hundred vigorous boys and young men, most of whom are farmers, not to include that for many of their officers and teachers, is a matter of no small importance. Of necessity the actual work is done by certain of the pupils, but it is all overseen, mostly by five matrons, with a general matron in charge.

In each of the homes for youth here there is, besides toilet, bath and clothing rooms, a large sitting room furnished with patent recitation

benches of the best design and make; a comfortable, well lighted room for reading and games, fitted out with tables, chairs and book cases, and a roomy, well ventilated congregate dormitory, with a bed apiece for the fellows of the home. These beds are of iron throughout, and have springs; the furnishings are a tick of straw, refilled as often as required, a pillow, two sheets, two blankets and a spread. At each of the homes, and for a half day dally, a matron, with a detail of five or six boys, cleans and cares for these rooms. A matron has charge of the housekeeping for the unmarried among the officials of the school. No building is set apart for the use of officers living in the institution, but bed rooms for the unmarried, and suites of two or three rooms for the accommodation of the married ones, are located in various other buildings.

The general matron, who is the wife of the superintendent, cares for her own private home, and those living in the central dining hall, as well as the married women having rooms in the school, keep their respective quarters.

Housekeeping tasks, during the period, have measurably increased in difficulty, and this owing to the nature and extent of our farming activities. We are very busy, in the soil, and our farmers have long walks, to and fro, over dusty or muddy roads, all of which makes for difficult housekeeping. Notwithstanding, we believe that we have made substantial progress in this department.

Cuisine.

The school supports three separate kitchen and dining room services—one for the superintendent and his family, another for officers and employees that live in the institution, and a third for the boys, the latter two being located in the central dining hall. The head of the school and his family extend the courtesies of the institution at their table, but they live very quietly, and no display of any kind is attempted. Subordinate officers live no better here at public expense than they would at their own. An abundance of plain, substantial but healthful and sustaining food is set before the boys. They prosper on it, to the boy. They live equally as well as a majority of the youth of the state. Bread, made of a high grade flour, milk, butter, cereals, beef, pork, soups, potatoes, beans dried and in the pod, go generally into their regular diet as well as fresh and evaporated fruits, and all locally grown vegetables, gathered fresh from our own gardens. The older fellows have coffee for breakfast. Cooking for boys is done almost entirely with steam. They have two dining rooms, one for the white and the other for the colored. The tables have linen covers, which are put on clean three times a week. The dishes are of good quality white hotel ware, heavy but not without attraction. Each table seats from ten to sixteen boys; meals are eaten without conversation, owing to the great number assembled, in one room. The actual work of preparing and serving all meals is done almost entirely by certain of the pupils, but under competent supervision.

Progress in this department for the period, on the whole, has been satisfactory. Additions have been made to the equipment, and the general service has been strengthened. However, early in the new period quite

extensive improvements will be undertaken at the central dining hall, both within and without, to the end that we may have a model plant and service there.

It is an important part of every boy's education to be able to keep his own room, and to prepare and serve a meal. We wish that a course of this kind might be given all the fellows here, but that is not practicable in a congregate school, like ours. It follows that nearly twenty per cent. of our population, when not in attendance upon day schools, are employed at tasks usually performed by women of the home. A normal boy does not take well to house work, and generally he might do something else with more profit; for these reasons we would excuse all the boys from duties of this kind, were that course practicable. This class of workers is chosen in accordance with preference and adaptability; they are distributed between the two races in proportion to their respective numbers.

Schools.

There are five schools in the institution, each in charge of a teacher, one of whom is principal. To insure proper segregation, a mixed school of five grades is maintained for the colored youth, and another for the small white boys. The rest of the white fellows attend three schools—one for first and second grades, another for two thirds, and the last for a fourth and a fifth. Emphasis is placed on reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic. School keeps from 7 to 11:30 a. m. and from 12:45 to 5 p. m., and the attendance is for half days, including Saturday forenoons. The term opens the middle of September and closes with hot weather in late June, the lowest grades being first to open and last to close. Attendance is required of all except those who have finished the work we offer, or those well advanced, who wish to give special attention to a certain line of industrial training.

No teacher is employed here unless he has had a certificate to teach in the public schools of the state, and has actually taught under it, and with show of success. Our policy, year after year, has been to strengthen the day schools, for after all they are doubtless the most important among all the helpful activities of the institution. This has meant the strengthening of the teaching, for with all other elements favoring, the teacher is the school, in a sense even greater than obtains in public school work. A goodly number of our fellows come to us considerably advanced in their studies, but for the most part our teachers face those whose advantages for schooling have been neglected or withheld, or who by reason of backward, defective or feeble minds, find learning a difficult or impossible matter. These, whether by firmness or patience, must be compelled to learn, if at all. No one is paroled from the school until he can read and write, unless he is unable, after much effort, to acquire these accomplishments.

Shops.

The bakery, occupying a large basement room in the central dining hall, with the general management of which it is closely associated, provides the school with bread and cakes, pies, and other pastries.

Our tailor shop and seamster rooms are under the same management; here are made and repaired the boys' uniforms, their shirts, underclothing and release suits; likewise all kitchen, dining room, and other household linens, such as table cloths, coats, aprons, towels, ticks, sheets and pillow cases. The activities of this department, as well as the outlay to support it, have considerably increased with the extension of our farm work, particularly that of grubbing out and otherwise improving land, causing heavy wear and tear on clothing.

With the shoe shop rests the important task of making and repairing the footwear for the boys. Here release shoes are also made, as well as repairs on all harness used in the institution. Long walks by the fellows, to and from the outlying farms, over rough roads has added materially to the work and expenditures in this department. Only a few boys here go barefooted in summer, and they are small white fellows that do not farm.

We maintain a blacksmith shop, where our horses are shod, and where all farm and institutional makes and repairs in this particular are cared for. We make and repair all wagons used in the school.

In carpentry we care for all such needs of the school except in the erection of buildings, and in this work we have a leading part. We are equal, in this department, to all minor permanent improvements in wood, and to such new and repair work of this kind as are required about the premises and on the farms.

In printing we issue monthly an institutional magazine, and run such forms as are helpful or necessary in administering the affairs of the school.

At the head of each shop is a tradesman, well taught and experienced in his particular line. He is at once governor and instructor, and besides, varying with the shop and the difficulty of the task, he makes a hand. But properly and necessarily the actual work is done, almost entirely, by the learners, who are chosen for their adaptability. Very little machinery is used in any of these shops.

In the interest of efficient and economical administration, it is necessary that the school maintain work in these lines, but otherwise we set no particular store by them, nor is it a part of our plan to extend them beyond the actual needs of the institution. True, many of our fellows receive here the beginnings of a trade, with a strong liking for it, and when they are paroled they take it up and make good at it. But we believe that the faces of those who come to us should be set, as far as possible, in the direction of the farm, and away from cities and towns. To this end we are more and more employing our likeliest fellows on the farms, leaving the work in the shops to the less dependable of our population.

Engineering.

We class under this head the various activities directed by the chief engineer. He is plumber to the school, and he has charge of all steam and electrical improvements and repairs. During the day he has over-

sight of the power house, though one of his detail, taking training in that particular line, is on active duty there. There is a night engineer and electrician.

Within the period the heating system was almost entirely remodeled, making it permanently satisfactory. For six or eight years, heat, for purposes of warmth and hot water, had been made at the power house, and as steam conducted to the various buildings of the school, through pipes cased in wood covering and buried in the earth. This pipe became bad in places, and it being difficult and expensive to repair or renew, it was thought best that we return to the former plan, whereby each building was a separate unit in the matter of heat for all purposes. This we did.

Decoration.

Plans to repaint the institution throughout, begun in the preceding period, were well nigh to completion at the middle of the one under consideration, when, in the interest of more pressing repairs elsewhere in the school, it was necessary to withdraw support from this department. This work will be finished during the next period. Under the direction of the decorators, and with the help of their details, extensive plastering repairs were made throughout the school, and all roofs were repaired and repainted. This work, too, is done by a class of boys, under the supervision of one or two competent instructors.

Grounds.

Along with our many other activities, we have gone on grading and otherwise improving the grounds about the buildings. During the period we are reporting, we have accomplished rather more than usual in this direction. If real progress appears slow, it is because we are particularly active in the development of our recent land purchases, and because very much labor must be employed to make even a small showing against an unfavorable topography. The conclusion of the next period, however, will find us with much added attraction, both in lawns and in concrete sidewalks, if our present purposes carry.

Farms and Gardens.

What is now known as the home farm of the school is a tract of 170 acres, acquired in small parcels, from time to time, dating with the establishment of the school in 1890, down until 1905. It is situated generally south of Pruntytown, which it joins, and is divided by the Fairmont and Beverly pike. The grounds of the school are a part of this farm, the rest being in gardens, orchards, pastures or meadows. It is generally hilly, and except for patches lying near two small streams, it is not adapted to cropping, other than to that of pasturage or hay. However, it is well kept, and in late years it has increased much in fertility.

In the spring of 1912 the school purchased three other parcels of land. One of these, the Jones farm, situated north of the school, and one mile from it, contains 320 acres. It lies very well, two-thirds of it being easily adapted to cultivation. However, it came into our possession ex-

hausted in fertility and almost entirely covered with second growth woods. In the matters of grubbing out and otherwise improving land, we have centered attack on this farm, so much so that by the close of the first half of the following period this farm will be entirely recleaned and refenced. The process of rejuvenating the soil on the Jones tract, already under way, will be carried forward, until this is one of the best farms in these parts. It has been assigned to our colored boys.

West of the school, and a mile and a half away, is another of these farms, the Reynolds tract, having 325 acres. Fifty of these are usually under cultivation, but the rest, except for a small wood lot, is pasture and meadow land. The fertility is generally pretty well preserved; it is fairly clean, but the fences are nothing. These we are rebuilding as fast as we have time; otherwise, except to conserve what is there, nothing considerable has been done on this tract, in the way of improvement and uplift. Our intermediate sized white boys lay claim to this farm.

South and west of the Reynolds, and a little ways distant, is the third of our recent land acquisitions, the Means place, 165 acres in extent. Originally fine white oak land, it came to the school depleted in fertility, except for a few acres in the higher parts, where the timber had been lately cut away. It is generally hilly and in meadow. We are keeping this farm clean of filth, but as with the Reynolds place, except to renew some fencing, we are not developing this tract, further than to conserve what is there and feed on it most of the hay it produces. Our small white fellows say that this farm is theirs.

On parts of these lands, as they were cleared out and were found adapted to these crops, and on other holdings leased by the school, we have grown principally corn, wheat, oats, rye, field beans, potatoes and garden vegetables; these, except for wheat, are generally sufficient for our needs, and at times to spare. We are very busy, however, pioneering and renewing the soils on a lot of land, much of which was practically abandoned; this diverts our labor from more extensive cropping and requires that we cultivate in the interest of the land as well as the crop.

We employ, the year round, a chief farmer and two assistants. When day schools are in vacation, and the maximum number of boys are available for duty on the farms, five or six other men, otherwise engaged here in other lines, oversee work in land improvement, or the planting, cultivating or harvesting of crops. At all seasons, when the weather is favorable, we train as many youth in practical farming as can well be spared from work in other departments. The principal of school has charge of all garden work, though an assistant, with a detail of small white boys, gathers vegetables.

Live Stock.

It is an important part of our general farm plans to go quite extensively into stock raising, and for good reasons. It is an excellent means of maintaining and improving soil fertility. Then, our farms, after all is said, are best adapted to grass and hay. Again, we consume quite a good deal of meat, and meat is dear. Finally and best, live stock of all kinds appeals to a boy strangely.

We have a good start in chicken, both in equipment and breeding stock. In cattle we hold to Holsteins, for milkers, of which we have already the foundations of a good herd, besides helping out considerably with our beef needs. We breed pure Berkshires; we grow and fatten well nigh all pork used in the institution, besides the pigs and hogs we sell for stock and breeding purposes. As soon as our cross fences have been sufficiently renewed, we will keep sheep, for the mutton as well as the wool. We are breeding some riding and driving horses for use on the farms. Nine draft teams are kept almost entirely occupied with farm work all the year round, in fit weather. We think we can now breed our needs in draft horses, though it is not an easy matter where there is almost an unlimited demand for horse power on the farms.

We employ a man who directs all team work, and another who gives all his time to overseeing the care and handling of the rest of the live stock.

Orchards.

Toward the close of the period we are reporting, we prepared the soil and planted about eight acres in apple and cherry trees, using a favorable site on the Jones tract. In the fall of 1914 we will set out about the same acreage on the Means, and so on with the Reynolds and back to the Jones, until all our promising orchard locations are filled and we have as many fruit trees as we can manage well. This will be strictly a commercial enterprise, conducted scientifically, but at the same time supplying all our needs in fruit.

Fuel.

Gas is our chief fuel; it is found near the school. We use it to make steam for power, warmth in the buildings, and to cook for the boys. It is also used directly for cooking purposes, and to heat a few private rooms, where there are no radiators. Coal is mined on the home farm, by certain of the larger fellows, but always under the direction of an experienced miner. This coal is chiefly used to furnish power at the pumping station near the Tygarts Valley river.

Sanitation and Health.

From unfailing supplies in a nearby hillside, pure water is obtained for general drinking and cooking purposes, in the school proper. This is pumped directly into the kitchens at the central dining hall. All the wells within the grounds, except one, have been abandoned, and this one is of approved source. All the fellows, while within the grounds, are required by regulation to drink water only from our own supplies.

Water for all sanitary purposes is pumped from Tygarts Valley river into a large reservoir near the grounds, and is thence distributed to the various buildings. This water line, two and one-half miles long, is of four inch wrought iron; having lain in the ground ten years, it is no longer dependable. To renew it, using cast iron, would require a considerable outlay. Besides, fuel for pumping river water so far results in an inappropriate outlay. And in this way we get water that is always

contaminated, which even for sanitary purposes is to be condemned; for with it present there is no preventing its being used by the boys for drinking purposes, or in washing dishes or milk things, unless some one is always with them, which is not advisable or possible. To meet this situation as well as we can under the circumstances, we have in all buildings necessary provisions for heating this hydrant water, but this does not insure entirely against our getting typhoid fever through polluted water, for the boy has access to the cold water spigot, as well as the hot one. So as an adequate solution to the whole problem, we propose to obtain an abundance of pure water for sanitary purposes, from a grouping of springs near the grounds. This proposed plan we are now trying out; we are well pleased with the prospects.

At least once weekly, each boy in the school takes a shower bath, every provision for which has been made in all the main buildings. With good toilet soap and towels without stint, and with lavatories easily accessible, whether in their sitting rooms, dormitories, places of employment, or schools, we wage constant war against uncleanness.

Only sanitary closets are used, and they are convenient to every point within the grounds.

A steam laundry, fairly well equipped, is supported by the institution. The work is done by a class of boys, supervised by a laundress. All household and kitchen linens and boys' wear are washed here, besides that done gratis for officials, which is not considerable.

Certain floors are regularly scrubbed and treated with a disinfectant. All other floors are kept oiled. All beds and bedding are frequently sprayed with an exterminator.

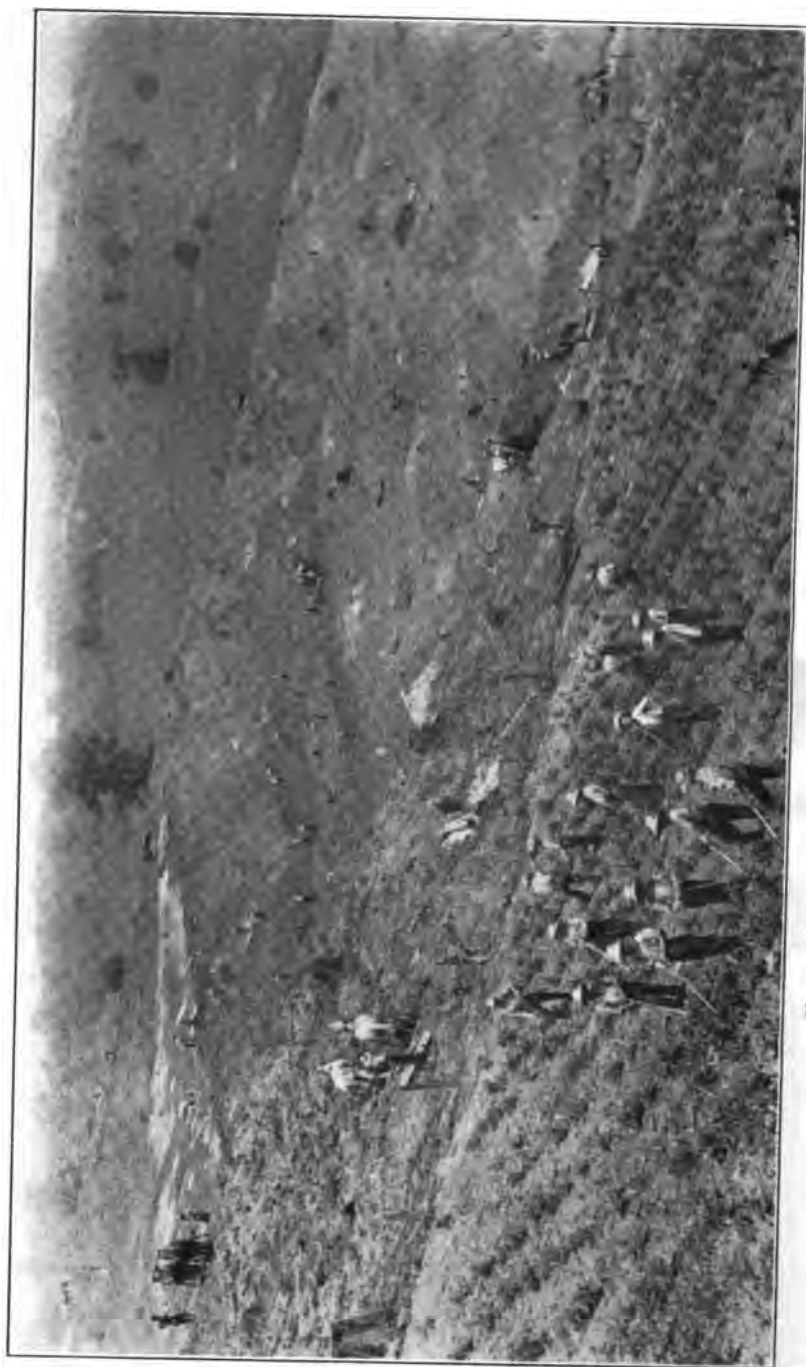
As fast as they are enrolled the boys are vaccinated against typhoid fever, as well as smallpox.

A physician residing in Pruntytown treats our sick, either in his office or in the school. When he requires any one in consultation, a physician is called from Grafton. Our surgical needs are cared for in Grafton or Fairmont. The tubercular among our white boys are treated, for the usual consideration, at the West Virginia Tuberculosis Sanitarium, at Hopemont.

For more than half of the period three rooms, where the sick are treated, were not once opened to receive a patient, and in that time the general health of the community was the best in its history. In the early months of 1914 we had a half dozen cases of pneumonia, and in late May and early June of that year, we nursed ten cases of typhoid fever. Two of these we lost with all that could be done. How we came by this fever and how it was passed to boys in four cottages, we do not know, though we have sought diligently to find out. In the seven years preceding, there were but twelve cases of typhoid fever here, and they were mild, and but one case appearing at one time. Within that period there were but six deaths in the school, none of them from fever, and this among a population of over fourteen hundred youth. We had no fever by the middle of June, since when we have all been in excellent health.



BERKSHIRE SOWS, WEST VIRGINIA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.



FIELD WORK, WEST VIRGINIA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED BY SUPERINTENDENT.

In harmony with the recommendations for legislation, made in the report of the school for the period ending September 30, 1913, the Legislature revised the law governing the school, in the following important particulars:

1. Changed the name of the school from the West Virginia Reform School to the West Virginia Industrial School for Boys.
2. Fixed the minimum age of commitments to the school at ten years.
3. Made provision whereby answers to interrogatories, covering the history of the case, the mental and physical health of the youth, should be made a part of the commitment proceedings in cases before justices of the peace.
4. Provided that all youth committed to the school should be escorted thereto by authority of the same.
5. Gave the State Board of Control power to provide the school with parole regulations.
6. Made it unlawful to confine a youth committed to the school, and under the age of twelve years, in any jail or lockup in the state.

The act establishing the school, and all subsequent legislation affecting its government, together with these important amendments, as well as minor charges, were harmonized into one measure, which was passed by the Legislature without a dissenting voice. We believe that we now have, in the matter of legislative foundation, as progressive a school as the best anywhere, and the people of the state may well congratulate themselves upon so important a step forward.

However, there are other important matters, more or less closely affecting the work here, which should claim the attention of our law-makers. We consider some of these below.

1. That, when any person in West Virginia, under the age of sixteen years,

(a) Shall have his misconduct inquired into by a grand jury of the state, and the evidence presented against him is sufficient to warrant the finding of an indictment against such person, it shall be lawful, with the consent of one of his parents, his guardian or other legal representative, to commit him to the West Virginia Industrial School for Boys, or in case such person is a female, to the West Virginia Industrial Home for Girls, on recommendation of the grand jury, without presentment of an indictment; or,

(b) Shall be arraigned for trial in any court of the state, on any charge of violating any of the laws of the state, which would upon conviction, subject him to the liability of imprisonment, the court may with the consent of the accused, or of his legal representative, arrest proceedings at any stage of the prosecution, and commit him to this institution, or to the West Virginia Industrial Home for Girls, in case such person is a female; or,

(c) May be accused of any offense punishable by the laws of the state, he be entitled to a private examination and trial, to which only the parties to the case shall be admitted, unless one of his parents, his guar-

dian or other legal representative shall demand a public trial, in which case all proceedings shall be in the usual form.

In urging attention to the importance of legislation of this kind, in a former report, we wrote:

"The whole purpose of these proposed provisions is to save the boy (youth) from the shame and lasting bad effects of indictment and public trial for crime. It is a sad day in the life of any one, when an indictment is recorded against him, or he must face trial on any charge before any court—ininitely sad for those just beginning life thus to be involved. Effects of indictment and public trial wear heavily into the sensitive natures of youthful defendants, and they are hard to live down among spectators, neighbors and friends. It often happens, especially among the young, that misdoing of very considerable gravity, of itself, works very little, if any permanent bad effect upon the nature and after life of the offender, the great damages being wrought through indictment and public trial for the offense, in which he is branded and advertised as a criminal in his own mind and among his friends and acquaintances."

2. That no person, male or female, under the age of fourteen years, be confined, on any account, in any jail or lockup in the state.

No youth can now be so incarcerated, if he has been committed to this school, and he is under the age of twelve years. The desire here is to give the broadest application to the prohibition, and to raise the age limit to the fourteenth year.

The jails of America are far from being satisfactory, all agree. In an attempt to improve them, there is a growing disposition to give over their management to a state administrative board, like our State Board of Control. Some would include with this control the almshouses of the various states. Taken the country over, these "poor houses" are not what they might be, but they do have the merit, most of them, of being located on farms, where all are admitted to the blessings of sunshine and fresh air, and where those able are healthfully and usefully employed. But the jails of America, say competent authority the world over, are a shame and disgrace to a country, otherwise first in the enlightened policies of her penal and reformatory efforts. The jails of West Virginia are doubtless generally no worse than those of other states, and doubtless generally no better.

The principle of our jails is wrong. A fundamental mistake was made when the first jails were conceived as places of idleness. Idleness is the mother of ignorance, filth and crime. This mistake will be corrected when to go to jail will mean going to work at something at once healthful, useful and remunerative, and if possible out in the open. It is a monument to the persistence of an example, once well established, however mistaken, that millions of dollars are still being invested in jails in this country, without any view to the right employment of inmates of the same, differing no whit from those of earliest times. Yet, these piles of brick and stone are pointed out with great pride by those who pay for them. They are built with particular view to preventing their inmates from getting away from them. The main purpose in all that is so intelligently being done, in this state and others, to employ those in

jails on public roads, is not so much to construct and improve public highways, commendable as these are in themselves, but rather to get men out of jail and into something like normal living. Every jail should be a home situated on a good farm. "Honor" men should be employed on public thoroughfares or on farms. If any others be found, under skillful management, they should be employed indoors. Boys and girls should not be sent to jails, and women rarely, if ever.

3. That provision be made whereby financial assistance may be extended, by the state, to needy but worthy mothers with dependent children, who, in the absence of such assistance, would be liable to become homeless, and in consequence charges in an institution of the state.

This is what is briefly known as mothers' pensions. They are being granted by a number of the states and with splendid results. In discussing the matter in a former report of the school, we said:

"In a home is the best place to raise and train a child, and no institution or private home can take the place of the child's own home, if it be morally clean. When a good home goes down, all society suffers the loss. Let the state prop up the tottering home. It is better to help the mother support her child in his own good home, however humble, than to keep him outright at great expense in an institution; for she loves her child, and she will, if she is a good woman, do her full part to support him and keep him with her. Thus the child and the mother are both helped, and society is the gainer in a great degree. Here is ground for a helpful bit of legislation, and we commend it to the careful consideration of our law makers."

4. That prompt and effective measures be taken to care properly for the feeble-minded in the state, and to prevent, as far as possible, the further increase of this unfortunate class among us.

These dependents and semi-dependents constitute an increasingly large class in West Virginia, as elsewhere. They are found in considerable numbers in more than one institution in the state, in alms houses and jails, where they are a constant menace; but for the most part they run at large, preying upon one another and preyed upon by the unscrupulous and vicious among those more intelligent. The state owes it to these unfortunates, that they be cared for, and to itself and society, that their further propagation, as far as possible, be prevented.

Whether by sterilization, or through confinement in a separate institution or both, the state had better face at once this problem of the feeble-minded. Sterilization will prevent procreation, and this is the least expensive method of cutting short increase among unfit. However, legislatures have been slow to make provisions for sterilization, and the courts have not been entirely friendly to such measures. At the same time, it is urged that this method of dealing with the problem, while it insures against reproduction, licenses the worst sort of immorality. Yet, we believe in sterilization, as harmless, and as an effective and economical method of eliminating, as far as possible, this and other classes of the unfit, and we trust that the Legislature at the coming session will enact a law of this kind. Properly to supplement this law we believe that a separate farm institution should be established for the

feeble-minded, the males being carefully segregated from the females. This institution would serve as a clearance for such feeble-minded boys and men as could make their ways in any lines of activity, particularly that of farming; the rest of the males should be employed as well as possible about the institution and on the farm, but always kept within the confines. Feeble-minded girls and women should be kept indefinitely in the institution, as no such females should be left unattended, for their own protection, and in the interest of good morals.

5. That juvenile courts be established in populous centers of the state.

Juvenile delinquency is a big and growing problem in West Virginia, as it is the world over, but particularly in the United States. Elsewhere in this report we consider some of the probable causes of youthful shortcomings; here we are concerned only with a method, and that an excellent one, of correcting delinquency among the young in its beginnings.

It is the province of the juvenile court to save the youth in the first stages of his wrong-doing—to keep him in his own natural and proper environment, and, if possible, from commitment to an institution for reformation; if, however, that should become necessary, it is one of the important duties of a juvenile court to enter an offender in a school like our own, to save him from more serious consequences. In West Virginia juveniles are heard for offenses before the various criminal courts, and in the same manner as are men and women, charged with violation of law. This is a mistake; wrong-doing in boys and girls should be viewed in a light entirely different from those of mature persons. In a juvenile court the proceedings are less formal, and the judge has wide discretionary powers. It is not necessary that the judge be a lawyer, and there are good reasons why he should not be of that profession. He should be the sworn friend of youth, with a thorough understanding of youthful natures. He should be of forceful character and strong personality, appealing particularly to young people. He should give his whole time to the work, and be more active off the bench than on it.

There are more than a dozen cities in West Virginia where only juvenile courts can be of any considerable avail against the rising tide of juvenile delinquency. These communities can well afford the outlay for such courts, which is not necessarily high. They, too, in small towns and rural parts, have their juvenile problems, for in these there is next to no police oversight. Here juvenile court powers might well be given some capable local officer.

6. That justices of the peace be empowered to commit youth of the state, under the age of fourteen years, to the care of the West Virginia Humane Society, or to the West Virginia Colored Orphans' Home, after the form and manner in which youth are committed, by justices of the peace, to the West Virginia Industrial School for Boys.

The purpose of this proposed provision is to give justices of the peace an alternative when committing youth to this institution. Because the home gives away, or for one reason or another the boy is not wanted in the home, complaint is made against him before a justice of the peace, in

which it is alleged that John is incorrigible and should be committed to the West Virginia Industrial School for Boys. On careful investigation the justice determines that John is not incorrigible, but that he is homeless. He has no power to commit the boy to either of the homes supported by the state for homeless children. He does have power to commit him to the school at Pruntytown. John must be committed somewhere, and so he is sent off to the "reform school." The plan we propose here, in the hands of reasonably intelligent and active justices, would put an end to manifest wrongs done a goodly number of Johns in the state.

7. That power be given the State Board of Control to transfer youth from the West Virginia Humane Society to the West Virginia Colored Orphans' Home, or to the West Virginia Industrial School for Boys, or from the latter to either of the two former, the same to have force and effect as in original commitment.

It sometimes happens that there is a real incorrigible in the home at Elkins, as well as the one for colored children at Huntington. It often happens that merely homeless youth are found in this institution. By the plan we propose here these conditions could easily be remedied by transferring these fellows, each to his proper institution. If helpful, the scope of the plan might be broadened to include the West Virginia Industrial Home for Girls.

8. That section twelve, chapter fifty-eight, Acts of 1909, be amended to the end that the West Virginia Industrial School for Boys may erect its own buildings, within itself and without contracting the same.

SUPERINTENDENT'S STATEMENT OF NEEDS FOR THE TWO YEARS FROM JULY 1, 1915, TO JULY 1, 1917.

	1915-16	1916-17
Current general expense	\$50,000	\$55,000

The current general needs of the school, from October 1, 1912, until June 30, 1914, were met out of an appropriation of forty-five thousand dollars per annum. During this time the school cared for considerably the largest population in its history, and closed the period with a small surplus in the current general expense fund. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, there is available for such outlay fifty thousand dollars, or five thousand dollars more for the same purpose than was appropriated for the preceding year. This additional amount was intended to care for an expansion in the population of the school, from ten to twenty per cent., following the completion of a new cottage, for which provision was made by the legislature at the session of 1913. However, it has not been thought best to go on here with any building plans during the period under consideration, and there will not be time in which to build and occupy a cottage by June 30, 1915. But during the year ending with this date there will be still further demands made upon the housing capacity of the school, already crowded. Besides, to go forward with plans now in hand for strengthening the work here at a number of points, means

additional outlay on account of current general expenses. Further, ours is a farm school, and there are many contingencies in farming. So, taking all into consideration, we should not have considerable current general expenses fund at the close of the first year of the next period.

For the fiscal year closing with June 30, 1916, we are here estimating our outlay for such current needs to be fifty thousand dollars. If we should build an additional home in the year 1915, it can not be ready to occupy until that fiscal year is well advanced, and without such added housing room there can not be by that time any further expansion of population of the school.

The current general expense of the school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, we place at fifty-five thousand dollars. This estimate is made wholly on the assumption that by the beginning of that year, if not sooner, one or two additional homes will be built here; otherwise five thousand dollars less will be sufficient for our current needs for that fiscal year.

Elsewhere in the report that matter is treated of at length; however, it is proper to say here, that our recent land purchases, from the first, have yielded considerable return, but this has been pretty well offset by outlay in cash and labor to improve and build them up. This policy of restoration and conservation will be continued right along, but in course of the next two or three years returns from these lands, over outlay on them, will be considerable, operating more and more to meet important current requirements of the school.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

1. Special Improvements:	1915-16	1916-17
Water works, heating plants, and sewage system		
for colony buildings	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000
2. General repairs and improvements	2,000	2,000

Under the head of Buildings and Land, considered below, we are recommending appropriations to erect, on one of our new farms, two colony homes for boys, and a barn and silo. If these buildings are arranged for, ample provisions, at the same time, should be made for heating and lighting, for water and for sewage removal. Elsewhere in this report we discuss effective and economical means of securing these ends. While plans remain to be adopted and details worked out, we have gone over these matters on the ground, and we regard the above estimates as fair.

We here place our needs for ordinary repairs and improvements at a figure somewhat below what is usually recommend for these purposes, and this chiefly because the buildings here are in fairly good repair, and because we believe that improvement in the school, for the future, should be, as far as possible, on the farms and not within the present grounds. Further, the completion of the colony buildings we are asking for, will require the outlay on account of the school, of considerable sums, besides the employment for the entire period of all the available labor in the institution. However, the estimates we make for these purposes insure the keeping up of the property in every way, and such improvements as are necessary within the grounds.

BUILDINGS AND LAND.

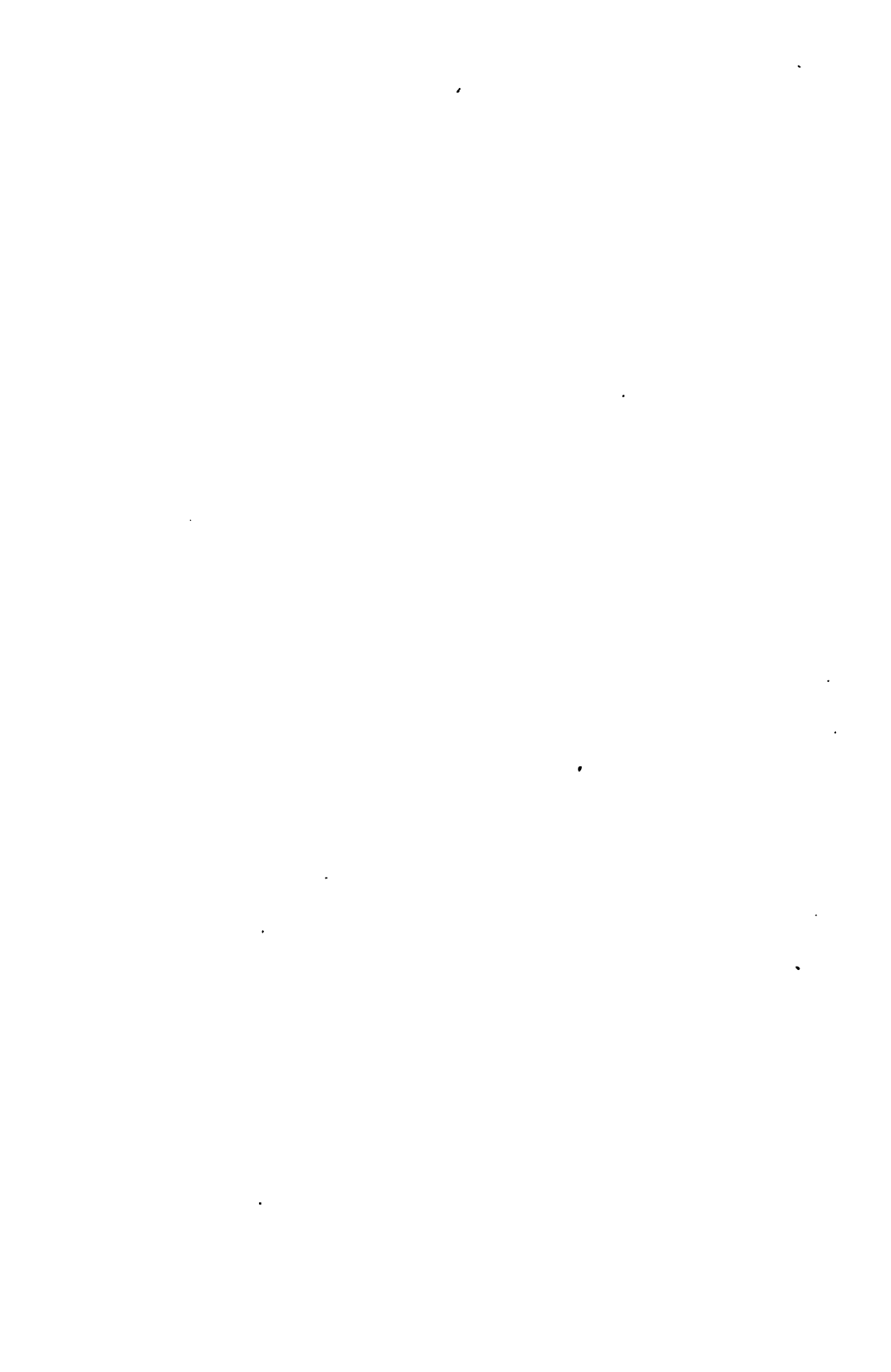
1915-16 1916-17

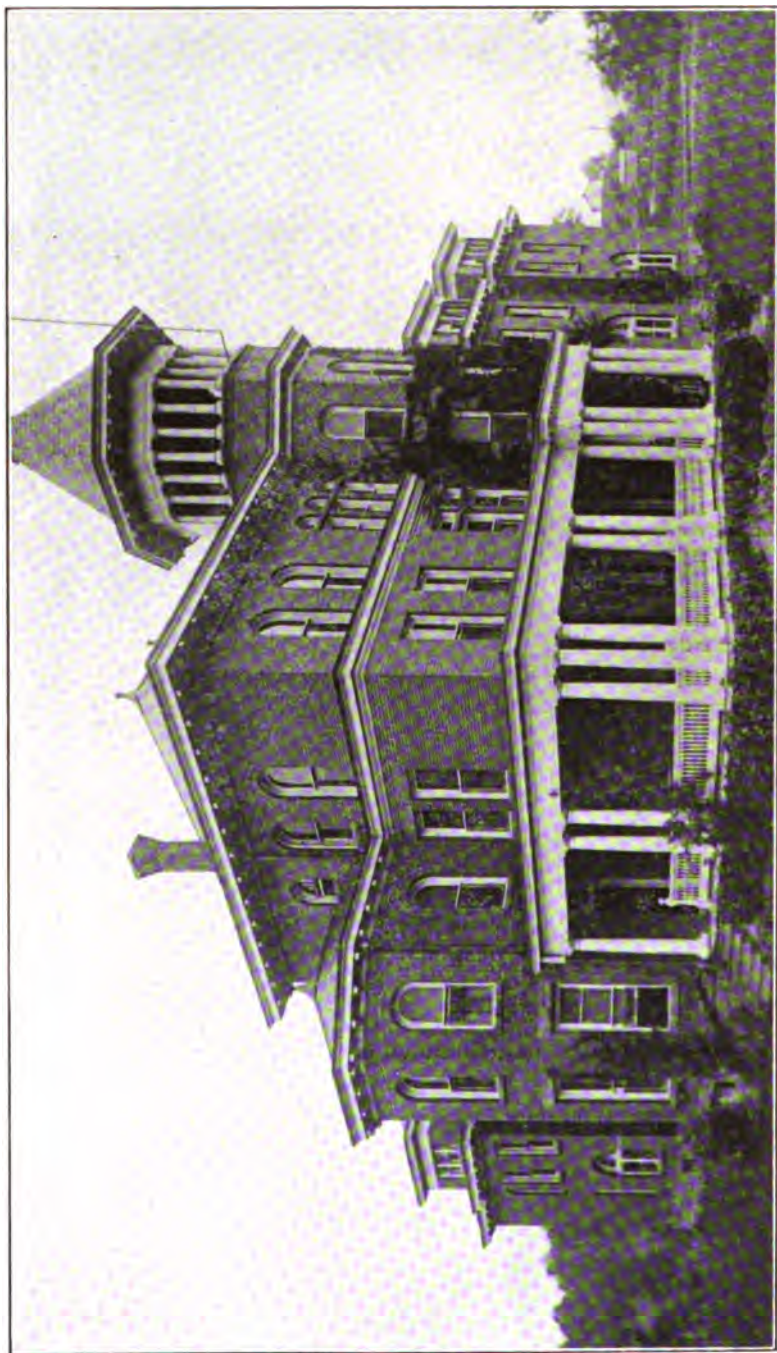
Two homes, equipped	\$15,000	\$15,000
Two barns and silos.....	1,750	1,750

Why, in our judgment, this building program should be entered upon without delay is set forth at length in another part of this report. Here it may be briefly said that these buildings are needed to care for, properly, the constantly increasing demands made upon the school, and to go on with the enlightened policy begun when it acquired three additional tracts of land. We propose to erect these homes on our Jones farm, which contains three hundred and twenty acres. They are to be separated from one and another sufficiently to insure segregation between the young men and the mere boys of the colored race in the school, yet built close enough to form a colony. They will be complete homes, with living, recreation, sleeping and school rooms, and kitchen and dining room.

Under an appropriate head, elsewhere in this report, will be found full discussion of our needs in the way of barns and silos and other farm buildings. We wish to explain here, that one of the barns and silos recommended we will build on the Jones tract, where there is no farm building of any kind. The other barn and silo are intended for the Reynolds farm, of three hundred and twenty-five acres; too, this tract has on it no buildings.

If we are to have these buildings, we should like to build them ourselves. We have the workmen, and we can do the work, except in certain skilled lines, and in these we can be helpful. This will mean that we can build splendidly on the estimates we make here. It will also mean much to us all, in sentiment, that, largely within ourselves, we should take very important steps forward in the development of the institution. We can well take care of one home and a barn and silo yearly.





JONES COTTAGE, WEST VIRGINIA INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR GIRLS.

West Virginia Industrial Home for Girls

MISS HILDA M. DUNGAN, Superintendent

**This institution is located at Industrial, Harrison County, and is reached
by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.**

Number of inmates November 30, 1914 101

West Virginia Industrial Home for Girls

HISTORICAL.

This institution was created by act of the Legislature passed February 18, 1897 (chapter 8): and is located on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about one mile west of Salem, in Harrison County. The postoffice address is Industrial, which is a small station on said railroad, at which only local passenger trains stop. The express and telegraph address is Salem. The original act creating the institution at the revision of the school law at the extra session of 1908, was revised and incorporated into Chapter 45 of the Code, the chapter on education (Acts 1908, chapter 27). The law has been further changed by the act creating the State Board of Control, chap. 58, Acts 1909, whereby the board of regents was abolished, and the powers and duties thereof cast upon the Board of Control. The site was selected by the first board of directors, which was appointed by the Governor immediately after the creating act was passed, and which board, after visiting various places, selected the present site, September 2, 1897. As soon as possible thereafter a building was erected. The institution was open for the reception of girls on May 5, 1899.

GROUND.

The original site of the Home consisted of a tract of thirty-eight acres, about one mile west of Salem, north of the main line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. This was donated to the state by the citizens of Salem, on condition that the former should perpetually keep and maintain thereon the West Virginia Industrial Home for Girls, or some other state institution. To this original tract the state has added by purchase until now there is a farm of about sixty acres, sixteen or twenty of which are under cultivation. Eleven acres were purchased during this biennial period. The land rises rapidly from the railroad, the buildings being about one hundred feet above the level of the latter. A freight and passenger station and postoffice known as Industrial are located at the front entrance to the grounds.

BUILDINGS.

The buildings consist of the following:

- (1) Jones Cottage, or Administration Building, a three-story brick structure, with accommodations for forty girls.
- (2) Lincoln Cottage, a three story brick building, in which there is room to care for thirty-five girls.
- (3) Silver Hall, a two and one-half story brick and concrete building, with room for thirty-five girls and necessary teachers and attendants. This building has been completed during the period covered by this report, and is of fireproof construction.

(4) School house, which has several recitation rooms, and a chapel furnished to accommodate one hundred and fifty.

(5) Two frame residences, one occupied by the farmer, the other by the engineer.

VISITS.

November 2, 1913, Lakin; November 18, 1913, Dawson; December 20, 1913, Lakin; February 20, 1914, Lakin; March 2, 1914, Williamson; May 9, 1914, Lakin; June 26, 1914, Lakin.

PAY ROLL.

Name.	Position	Monthly Salary.	Emoluments.
Hilda M. Dungan	Superintendent	\$125.00	Board, room and laundry
Mary B. Crawford	Matron, Jones Cottage	40.00	Board, room and laundry
Mary L. Randall	Matron, Lincoln Cottage	40.00	Board, room and laundry
May E. Bond	Housekeeper	35.00	Board, room and laundry
Ida M. Brooks	Housekeeper	25.00	Board, room and laundry
Inez Wellman	School Teacher	30.00	Board, room and laundry
Flora Miles	School Teacher	30.00	Board, room and laundry
Lena Woodyard	Relief Teacher	25.00	Board, room and laundry
Roy Davis	Engineer	60.00	House and garden
H. L. Heaton	Farmer	40.00	House and garden

CURRENT EXPENSE AND PER CAPITA COST.

The following schedule shows the purposes for which the appropriation and collections for current expense of West Virginia Industrial Home for Girls were expended for the fiscal year of nine months ending June 30, 1913, and the full fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, classified into 77 different items.

The amount expended for each item is shown, together with the per capita cost of each item. The average number of inmates for 1913 was 76, for 1914 was 80. The average number of employees for 1913 was 11, for 1914 was 10. The average net per capita cost for 1913 was \$126.23, for 1914 was \$212.25.

FOR WHAT EXPENDED	Expended 1913	Per Capita 1913	Expended 1914	Per Capita 1914
Beef (Fresh)	\$ 170.87	\$ 2.25	\$ 305.35	\$ 3.82
Pork (Fresh or Cured)	143.85	1.89	131.75	1.65
Poultry and Game	31.74	.42		
Fish and Oysters	.75	.01		
Canned Meats			12.64	.16
All Other Meats	5.01	.07	18.05	.20
Oleomargarine	102.03	1.34	133.98	1.69
Lard	21.94	.29	10.49	.13
Cheese	16.65	.22	31.54	.40
Flour	471.70	6.21	422.60	5.28
Meal	15.85	.21	12.65	.16
Crackers and Bread	40.93	.54	39.79	.50
Macaroni	7.59	.10	16.72	.21
Cereals	39.30	.52	56.45	.71
Sugar	90.15	1.19	104.06	1.30
Beans	70.30	.93	134.43	1.68
Coffee and Tea	79.50	1.04	69.25	.87
Potatoes	57.15	.75	180.27	2.25
Canned Vegetables			11.82	.15
Fresh Vegetables	25.83	.34	48.21	.60
Canned Fruits	11.05	.15		

CURRENT EXPENSE AND PER CAPITA COST.—Continued.

FOR WHAT EXPENDED	Expended 1913	Per Capita 1913	Expended 1914	Per Capita 1914
Fresh Fruits	\$ 25.79	\$.34	\$ 70.61	\$.88
Dried Fruits	37.78	.59	35.62	.45
Rice and Hominy	22.20	.29	27.96	.35
Syrup	73.59	.97	77.40	.98
Salt	7.90	.10	11.20	.14
Spices	4.95	.07	.75	.01
Vinegar	4.64	.06	16.76	.21
Yeast	1.16	.02	1.74	.02
Other Food Supplies	51.24	.67	94.81	1.19
Soap, Goid Dust and Other Cleansers	135.73	1.79	125.95	1.58
Other Laundry Supplies	36.80	.49	209.27	2.62
Laundry			5.00	.06
Tableware	39.73	.52	57.69	.72
Kitchen Utensils	45.77	.60	332.40	4.16
Furniture and Carpets	154.73	2.04	1,640.70	20.51
Bedding	166.22	2.19	748.13	9.35
Other Household Supplies	76.08	1.03	302.06	3.78
Brooms, Mops and Brushes	22.75	.30	53.89	.67
Disinfectants	2.00	.03		
Other Janitor Supplies			7.05	.09
Shoes	313.70	4.13	396.58	4.96
Other Clothing	390.66	5.14	392.35	4.91
Dry Goods and Notions Unclassified	117.12	1.54	142.98	1.79
Gas	913.22	12.02	1,165.16	14.45
Oil	14.77	.19	15.02	.19
Water and Ice	181.76	1.73	234.76	2.94
Telephone, Telegraph and Tolls	53.45	.70	49.99	.63
Postage	42.68	.56	73.67	.92
Stationery and Office Supplies	7.25	.09	92.43	1.16
Reading Matter	40.10	.53	106.52	1.33
Freight, Expressage and Drayage	37.52	.49	55.83	.70
Live Stock			3.00	.04
Hay and Straw	148.70	1.96	406.43	5.08
Grain	44.52	.59	153.44	1.92
All Other Feed for Live Stock	197.12	2.59	316.91	3.96
Seeds and Plants	78.87	.97	73.43	.92
Fertilizer	31.50	.42	22.77	.29
Agricultural Implements and Tools			0.00	.11
Vehicles			83.10	1.04
Harness and Stable Supplies	28.95	.38	14.75	.19
Other Supplies for Farm and Garden	3.00	.04	42.26	.53
Shop Machinery and Tools	27.59	.36	5.63	.07
Gas and Electric Supplies	40.09	.53	41.82	.52
Engine Room Supplies	4.90	.07	29.15	.37
Plumbing Supplies	8.12	.11		
Repairs to Buildings and Fences	2.70	.04		
Miscellaneous Hardware	35.25	.48	79.74	1.00
Salaries (Regular)	\$ 3,666.87	50.88	5,153.04	64.41
Labor (Extra)	145.33	1.91	638.00	7.98
Traveling Expenses	156.81	2.06	358.15	4.49
Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	54.79	.72	58.61	.67
Medical Attendance	145.75	1.92	371.25	4.64
Amusements and Religious Services	205.20	2.66	249.65	3.01
Miscellaneous	38.17	.50	88.24	1.10
School Supplies	87.19	1.15	37.57	.47
Rewards			10.00	.13
Pianos			700.00	8.75
Support of Colored Inmates			25.00	.31
TOTALS	\$ 9,719.69	\$127.89	\$ 17,239.10	\$215.49
Less Discount Deducted	37.01	.49	162.52	2.03
Less Freight Deducted	4.90	.06	3.30	.04
Net Amount Expended	\$ 9,677.78	\$127.34	\$ 17,073.28	\$213.42
Moneys Collected	84.60	1.11	93.31	1.17
Net Cost to State	\$ 9,593.18	\$126.23	\$ 16,979.97	\$212.25

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The following schedule shows the repairs and improvements made, and the expenditures therefor, at the West Virginia Industrial Home for Girls, during the period of twenty-one months covered by this report.

FOR WHAT EXPENDED.	Amount.
Painting	\$ 149.58
Carpenter Work	235.35
Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting	752.01
New Bridge	574.74
Fence	294.69
Roofing	13.35
Glass	17.74
Window Guards and Screens	139.15
Wall Paper	16.34
Tile	232.32
Architect's Plans and Specifications	50.58
Repair to Boiler	52.24
Concrete Work	175.00
Grading Silver Hall Grounds	654.45
Draining Grounds	140.40
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 3,497.94

BUILDINGS AND LAND.

The new building to be known as "Silver Hall" has been finished. A full description of it is given in the superintendent's report.

The contract price of this building exclusive of the heating, plumbing and gas fitting was \$19,900.00.

The contract price of the heating, plumbing and gas fitting was \$2,283.00.

A tract of land consisting of eleven and one-tenth acres was purchased from the Edward Maloney heirs at a price of one hundred dollars per acre, or a total of \$1,110.00.

COMMENT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.**Admission.**

This institution is charged exclusively with the reformation of girls between the ages of twelve and eighteen years. Girls between seven and twelve years should be sent to the Children's Home at Elkins, and not to this institution.

Girls are committed to the institution as follows:

(1) By justices of the peace on complaint and due proof made to them by the parent, guardian or next friend of a girl, that by reason of incorrigible or vicious conduct she has rendered her control beyond his power and made it manifestly best that such girls should be placed in this institution.

(2) By any criminal, intermediate or circuit court a girl may be so committed up to eighteen years of age for vagrancy.

(3) Where the parent, guardian or next friend of a girl agree and contract with the governing board for her support and maintenance in the institution.

(4) By a justice of the peace or the mayor of a town or city, of girls up to fifteen years of age who may be found in houses of ill-fame or assignation houses, upon conviction thereof before such justices or mayor.

(5) When a girl is convicted by any of the courts of the State of felony or misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment, in his discretion the judge, instead of sentencing such girl to jail or the penitentiary, may transfer her to this institution.

Every girl committed to the Home shall remain until she is twenty-one years of age, unless sooner discharged by the State Board of Control.

It will be seen that the following girls are not admissable to this institution:

Girls under twelve or over eighteen years of age; girls found in houses of ill-fame or assignation houses and who are over fifteen years of age; none having an infectious or contagious disease; no idiot, imbecile, epileptic, nor one of unsound mind, or who has syphilis, or who is pregnant.

In bringing a girl to the Home, bring no clothing except what she has on. The Home will furnish proper clothing.

The costs of arrest and trial, and the expenses of taking girls to the Home, are paid the same as other like criminal charges.

Before sending a girl to the Home, inquiry should be made, to ascertain whether there is room for her or not. After conviction and before sending a girl to the Home, she must not be placed in jail, where she is likely to be brought into contact with depraved and hardened criminals. That she may be placed in the Home as soon as possible, it is suggested that the inquiry as to whether there is room for her should be made by telegraph or telephone. The inquiry should state, (a) the name and age of the girl, (b) the offense of which she was found guilty, (c) that the commitment and accompanying papers have been duly made out as prescribed, and (d) that the girl is eligible in every particular for admission. The inquiry should be signed by the justice or mayor committing the girl; or, if committed by a criminal, intermediate or circuit court, by the clerk thereof.

Great care should be exercised in making up the form of commitment. The superintendent is not authorized to receive a girl unless she is committed according to law and the regulations of the State Board of Control. Full information on this subject has been printed in a pamphlet of "General Information and Rules and Regulations," a copy whereof was mailed to every justice, judge and clerk of every court, the prosecuting attorney, and county and circuit clerks of every county, and may be had on application to the superintendent of the Home or to the State Board of Control. A commitment paper proper must be accompanied by the evidence and the other papers required. See the pamphlet.

Release of Girls.

The law authorizes the State Board of Control to discharge girls before they reach the age of 21 years. The board and the superintendent of the Home are desirous of placing every girl committed to the Home in a good family, either as a member of the family, or as a domestic therein.

Hence, girls will be paroled (that is, released temporarily on good conduct) in all cases where it is believed the *best interests of the girl* (which is the paramount consideration) will be subserved thereby. When a girl is out on parole, and her conduct and the circumstances are such as to make it expedient to do so, she will be granted a discharge before the end of her term. Any person desiring a girl from the Home to be taken into his family, is invited to write to the Superintendent. For the information of the public the form of the parole agreement, and the forms of agreement for release of a girl as a domestic, and as a member of the family, are printed in said pamphlet, and they have also been printed separately in legal form, and copies may be had on application to the superintendent or to this Board.

FINANCIAL REPORT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing Amounts Recommended to be returned to the State Treasury, 1912, Which Amounts were returned as Recommended.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS	Balance September 30, 1912	Amount Returned to State Treas- ury Unex- pended	Balance October 1, 1912
Current Expense	\$ 7,613.82	\$ 7,613.82	.....
Buildings and Land	17,941.83	.....	\$ 17,941.83
TOTALS	\$ 25,555.65	\$ 7,613.82	\$ 17,941.83

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance September 30, 1912	Amount Returned to State Treasury Unexpended	Balance October 1, 1912
Miscellaneous	\$ 78.23	\$ 78.23	.....
TOTALS	\$ 78.23	\$ 78.23	.....
GRAND TOTALS	\$ 25,633.88	\$ 7,692.05	\$ 17,941.83

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

TABLE NO. 2.

From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1913.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Legislative Appropriation 1913	Total Amount Available 1913	Disburse- ments 1913	Balance June 30, 1913
Current Expense ..	.....	\$ 11,000.00	\$ 11,000.00	\$ 9,621.18	\$ 1,378.82
Repairs and Im- provements ....	.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	404.56	1,095.44
Buildings and Land	\$ 17,941.83	2,750.00	20,691.83	9,885.67	11,306.16
TOTALS	\$ 17,941.83	\$ 15,250.00	\$ 33,191.83	\$ 19,411.41	\$ 13,780.42

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1913	Total Amount Available 1913	Disburse- ments 1913	Balance June 30, 1913
Miscellaneous	\$ 84.60	\$ 84.60	\$ 56.60	\$ 28.00
TOTALS	\$ 84.60	\$ 84.60	\$ 56.60	\$ 28.00

TABLE NO. 3.

From July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance July 1, 1913	Legislative Appropriation 1914	Total Amount Available 1914	Disburse- ments 1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Current Expense ..	\$ 1,378.82	\$ 16,000.00	\$ 17,378.82	\$ 17,047.28	\$ 331.54
Repairs and Im- provements	1,095.44	2,000.00	3,095.44	3,093.38	2.06
Buildings and Land	11,306.16	2,750.00	14,056.16	14,056.16	.....
TOTALS	\$ 13,780.42	\$ 20,750.00	\$ 34,530.42	\$ 34,196.82	\$ 333.60

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance July 1, 1913	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1914	Total Amount Available 1914	Disburse- ments 1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Miscellaneous	\$ 28.00	\$ 93.31	\$ 121.31	\$ 10.00	\$ 111.31
TOTALS	\$ 28.00	\$ 93.31	\$ 121.31	\$ 10.00	\$ 111.31

TABLE NO. 4.
From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1913.
LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Legislative Appropriation 1913-14	Total Amount Available 1913-14	Disburse- ments 1913-14	Balance June 30, 1914
Current Expense ..	.....	\$ 27,000.00	\$ 27,000.00	\$ 26,668.46	\$ 331.54
Repairs and Im- provements		3,500.00	3,500.00	3,497.94	2.06
Buildings and Land	\$ 17,941.83	5,500.00	23,441.83	23,441.83	.....
TOTALS	\$ 17,941.83	\$ 36,000.00	\$ 53,941.83	\$ 53,608.23	\$ 333.60

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1913-14	Total Amount Available 1913-14	Disburse- ments 1913-14	Balance June 30, 1914
Miscellaneous	\$ 177.91	\$ 177.91	\$ 66.60	\$ 111.31
TOTALS	\$ 177.91	\$ 177.91	\$ 66.60	\$ 111.31

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED BY STATE BOARD OF CON-
TROL.

	Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1916.	Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1917.
Current General Expense.....	\$22,000.00	\$22,000.00
Repairs and Improvements	10,000.00	10,000.00

PROFESSIONAL REPORT OF MISS HILDA M. DUNGAN, Superin-
tendent.

The biennial period closing June 30, 1914, finds our school in splendid condition. There has been no serious illness and the work has progressed nicely in all departments. Our task has been to receive the delinquent girls between the ages of seven and eighteen and provide a home and schooling for them and give such training as will fit them to return and take their places in society.

In reviewing our work and considering the development since the opening of the institution in May, 1899, we wonder if the State has received proportionate returns for the great amount of money expended. When we consider that the girls come to us through the neglect of proper home training, through the lack of religious training, and from evil associations generally, and receive training that fits them to be placed in private homes or to return to their own people to lead clean and honest lives, we think, it a paying investment for all concerned. We feel that the good the Home is doing can not be summed up in dollars and cents.

In the twenty-one months that constitute this biennial period 58 girls have entered the Home for the first time. Among this number were two girls seventeen years old who could neither read nor write. Quite a number were refused for lack of accommodations, but since the first of March when the new cottage was completed all fit subjects have been admitted. During the same period 59 girls left the institution; of this number 4 were discharged, 1 transferred to the insane asylum, and 54 paroled. Of the paroled girls but five have been returned for breaking their parole.

This summer we are caring for two homeless blind girls who attend the school for the Deaf and Blind at Romney during the school months but had no other home for the summer than the county poor farm. The thought of such a home for these poor girls was very displeasing to Governor Hatfield and the State Board of Control made arrangements for us to care for them during the vacation. We are very glad to render this assistance and believe our girls will appreciate their many blessings the more by having these helpless girls with them for the summer.

We have all classes to work with, but the mentally defective girl, with whom we can do very little, and who is a great hindrance in the work with the more hopeful girl, as she requires so much of our time, is our greatest problem. Of the 88 girls in the Home at present 30 per cent. are mentally defective. A number of them have been with us for several years. We are unable to get rid of this class of girls, because they can not be returned nor placed out, as there is no greater menace to society than the feeble-minded, immoral girl. There is nothing for us to do but detain them as long as the law permits, hoping that in the meantime a place will be provided for them. We trust our state will soon provide an institution for the feeble-minded where they may be cared for as long as they live.

When a new girl comes to us she is placed under careful supervision for a few weeks and if she conducts herself properly, she is then given the freedom of the Home and the companionship of the other girls. It is very interesting to watch the steady unfolding and development of the majority. The physical development is the first and most noticeable change, and this is followed by the mental awakening, the moral being the last and slowest.

Strict obedience to all our rules and regulations is enforced, and disobedience brings punishment. The discipline in the Home is not so difficult as it may look to an outsider. The girls are not vicious, but on the other hand are easily led. After a few months stay with us the majority show a marked degree of self control and render valuable assistance in the work.

Only a small per cent. of the girls coming to us have gone beyond the fourth grade in school, and as our school is in session but three hours of each day it takes us much longer to complete the course of the grades. Our school is not a trades' school, but our aim is to give to girls, who have had no chance to attend the public schools, or who have been refused attendance for various reasons, as much education as they are capable of taking. The school work pursued corresponds with the public schools of the state as near as it is possible to make it correspond with a moving

population such as is found in an institution. The girls are all required to attend school unless they are excused by the superintendent for some good reason. Quite a number of the girls made very commendable grades the past year, and marked improvement was made by all in penmanship. The Palmer method was introduced and twenty-eight of the girls received recognition from the Palmer people for their good work.

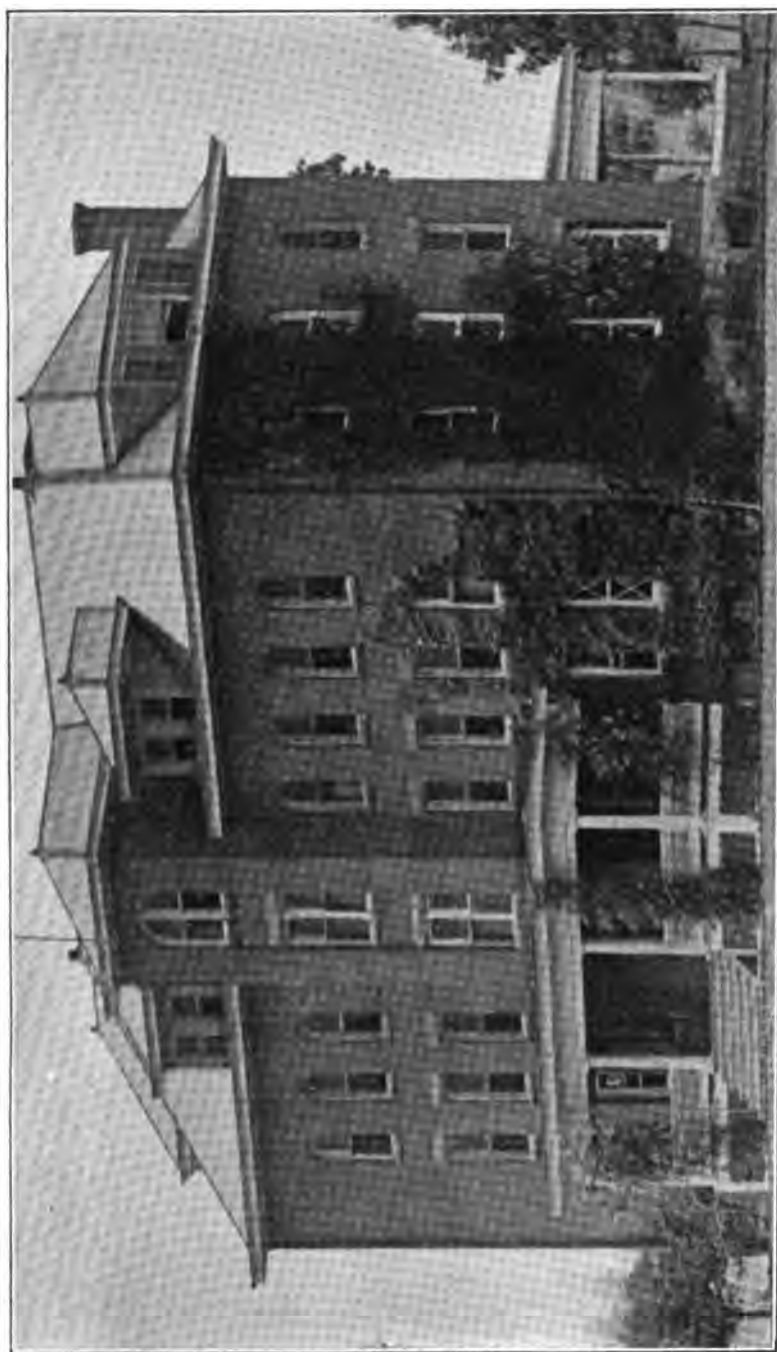
We find there are some girls who are unable to make good grades in school that may be capable of learning to use their hands well; therefore, we make a great deal of our industrial work. The girls are taught plain and fancy cooking, laundry work, how to care for all parts of a house, plain sewing, and fancy work. We try to cultivate the hands along with the mind. The girls do all the work in the cottages under competent supervision; besides they mow the lawns, work in the garden, gather the vegetables, raise chickens, and feed the pigs. We have never attempted the milking, but expect to do so soon under a competent farm woman.

The majority of the girls should not be kept in the Home longer than a period of two years. With the help given them after leaving us they should be able to lead useful lives. Of course, there are some that should not be paroled at the end of so short a period; in fact, there are quite a number that should never be given their freedom if the number of moral defectives is ever to be less.

We have many applications from people who want the girls for domestic service but the girls do not fit into all homes. They do best in homes where the woman of the house oversees her own work, and in such homes they may be recommended as splendid helpers; but as a rule they are not capable of going ahead with the work in a home. When the time comes for the girls to leave us it is quite difficult to know what is best to do. If they are placed in strange homes as domestics they have no social life and soon become dissatisfied and unhappy; on the other hand so many of their homes are not the proper places for them, but where there is a good mother or a responsible relative can be found we place them with their own. Several of the girls placed with their own people this last biennial period have married and are now in homes of their own.

It would afford us great pleasure to report that all girls after leaving the school have done well. This, however, can not be done, although in every instance where we have had the cooperation of the family in which they were placed we have been successful in handling them out on parole. We hope to have in the near future a competent woman in the field all the time to look after the paroled girls and to bring the new girls to the Home. They have been visited in the past as often as it has been possible for us to leave the work in the institution to do so, but we do not think it is as often as it should be.

In our opinion no girl should be accepted in the Home under twelve years of age, as a girl of these tender years is not incorrigible and should be cared for by the Humane Society. They take the room of older girls that need this strict discipline, then the stay in the Home is too long for their good, they become institutionized before they are old enough to



LINCOLN COTTAGE, WEST VIRGINIA INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR GIRLS.



SILVER HALL, WEST VIRGINIA INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR GIRLS.

be placed out. We, therefore, recommend the changing of the law to read "12 to 18 years of age" instead of "7 to 18" as it reads at present.

Thirteen visits were made by the State Board of Control during this twenty-one months to inspect and give directions in regard to the work.

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1912-1914.

TABLE NO. 1.

Movement of Population.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913		From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Number in Home September 30, 1912 and June 30, 1913.....	77	.....	78	.....
Number admitted for the first time.....	19	1	35	8
Number returned from parole.....	5	.....	7	.....
Number returned from escape.....	2	.....	1	.....
Whole number under our care.....	103	1	121	8
Number paroled.....	22	.....	28	4
Number escaped.....	2	.....	1	.....
Number transferred to other institutions	1	.....	.....	.....
Died.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Discharged.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Number in the Home June 30, 1913 and June 30, 1914.....	78	.....	88	.....
Highest number in Home at one time..	79	.....	88	.....
Lowest number in Home at one time...	71	.....	73	.....
Daily average.....	75	.....	77	.....

TABLE NO. 2.

Showing Ages of Those Committed During the Year.

	From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1913		From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Between 7 and 12 years of age.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Between 12 and 14 years of age.....	8	1	5	.....
Between 14 and 16 years of age.....	10	.....	21	8
Between 16 and 18 years of age.....	6	.....	7	.....
TOTALS	19	1	35	8

TABLE NO. 3.
Showing Education of Those Admitted for First Time.

	From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1913		From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Number that could not read nor write..	4	.....	9	.....
Number that could read in First Reader	2	.....	7	1
Number that could read in Second Reader	1	.....	3	.....
Number that could read in Third Reader	3	1	8	.....
Number that could read in Fourth Reader	7	.....	6	2
Number that could read in Fifth Reader	2	.....	2	.....
Number in High School .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number in College .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTALS	10	1	35	3

TABLE NO. 4.
Nativity of Those Admitted During the Year.

	From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1913		From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Indiana	1	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	1	.....	1	.....
Ohio .....	.....	.....	1	.....
Oklahoma	1	.....	.....	.....
Virginia .....	.....	.....	1	.....
West Virginia	17	1	32	3
Hungary .....	.....	.....	1	.....
TOTALS	19	1	35	3

TABLE NO. 5.
Showing Previous Residence of Those Admitted During the Year,
Classified as City, Village, and Rural.

	From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1913		From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
City	9	1	19	3
Village	7	.....	8	.....
Rural	3	.....	7	.....
TOTALS	19	1	35	3

TABLE NO. 6.
Showing Number Admitted by Counties.

	From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1913		From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		Remaining June 30, 1914
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	
Barbour					1
Berkeley			1		3
Boone					
Braxton					2
Brooke			1		1
Cabell	1		1		2
Doddridge	1				2
Fayette			2		1
Gilmer					1
Greenbrier					1
Harrison	3		3		8
Jackson					1
Jefferson				1	
Kanawha	5	1		2	5
Lewis	1		3		8
Logan					1
McDowell			3		2
Marion			2		2
Marshall	2		2		5
Mason			1		3
Mercer			1		2
Mingo					3
Monongalia	1		2		2
Ohio			3		4
Preston	1		1		4
Purnam					1
Raleigh			1		1
Randolph			1		3
Ritchie					1
Roane					1
Taylor			1		3
Tucker					
Tyler			2		2
Upshur	2				1
Webster					1
Wetzel			1		2
Wirt					2
Wood	2		3		6
TOTALS	19	1	35	3	88

TABLE NO. 7.
Showing Offenses for Which Committed.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913		From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Incorrigibility	13		25	2
Immorality	3	1	6	
Vagrancy	3		4	
Felony				1
TOTALS	19	1	35	3

AVERAGE AGE OF THOSE COMMITTED.

Average age of white girls committed in 1913: 14 years, 9 months, 6 days.

Average age of colored girls committed in 1913: 13 years, 3 months.

Average age of white girls committed in 1914: 14 years, 7 months, 2 days.

Average age of colored girls committed in 1914: 13 years, 11 months, 5 days.

BUSINESS REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

In order to keep the buildings in good and sanitary condition and our equipment up it requires constant watching and replacing the old with new. During this biennial period the woodwork in Jones and Lincoln Cottages has been given a coat of varnish, the walls cleaned, the radiators regilded and new Crex runners put down in the corridors. New iron sinks have been placed in both kitchens, a new range and bake oven in Lincoln Cottage, permanent ironing boards in both laundries, and new mattresses and springs take the place of the old worn out ones on the girls' beds in Lincoln Cottage. Four new pianos and three sewing machines were added to our equipment and the library increased to 800 volumes by the purchase of 100 new books.

The new cottage under construction when the last report was made has been finished and is now occupied. It is a two and one-half story, fire-proof, brick building. On the first floor is a large assembly room, small parlor, and dining room for the girls, a small parlor and dining room for the officers, a large kitchen and three large pantries. A hardwood floor covers the concrete in this part of the building. The stairways leading to the second and third stories and the floors in the upper part of the building are concrete. On the second floor there are twenty-five single sleeping rooms for the girls, four for the officers, and three large clothes rooms; on the third floor there are twelve large rooms. The laundry is back of the kitchen and connected to it by a covered concrete porch. Over the laundry are five bath rooms and a lavatory, all connected to the second floor of the main building by an enclosed passageway.

The girls' rooms are furnished with up to date furniture consisting of a splendid bed, a nice dresser with a French bevel mirror 20x24 inches, a rocking chair, and rugs. This nice furniture with the "little things" all girls accumulate make the rooms very cozy. This is a most excellent building and was very much needed to meet the demand for room. It is known as "Silver Hall" and was named for Hon. Septimius Hall of Wetzel County and Hon. Gray Silver of Berkeley County, who were at the head of the finance committees when the appropriation was made for the building.

A new bridge has been built over the ravine between the main buildings and Lincoln Cottage to take the place of the old dilapidated one. It is a steel structure 307 feet long by six feet wide, resting on concrete base and is very substantial. This is a great convenience, especially to those living in Lincoln Cottage coming to school and chapel nearly every day in the year.

Early this spring the disposal of the sewage from the present cottages was quite a problem. To meet this urgent need two cesspools were built to tide over until some more permanent way could be devised. When the citizens of Salem gave this location to the state for the erection of the Home they agreed, if the disposal of the sewage ever became troublesome, that they would carry it through the town if the state would connect with the main sewer of the town. At present it was not deemed expedient to do this, but it will eventually have to be done.

The truck garden has been drained with tile according to the specifications of the engineers sent to make the survey. This adds more tillable ground to the garden.

This last year 11.1 acres of land known as the Maloney hillside were purchased from the Edward Maloney heirs. This land is not tillable but was bought for the elevation upon which to build a large reservoir. The present water tanks are entirely too small to hold sufficient water to be of any service in case of fire, besides the location is so low the pressure is very light. The new land is admirably located for the purpose for which it was bought.

During this biennial period we have secured an entire new equipment of pianos, and we now use Knabe and Haines Brothers pianos exclusively.

REPORT OF HOUSEKEEPERS.

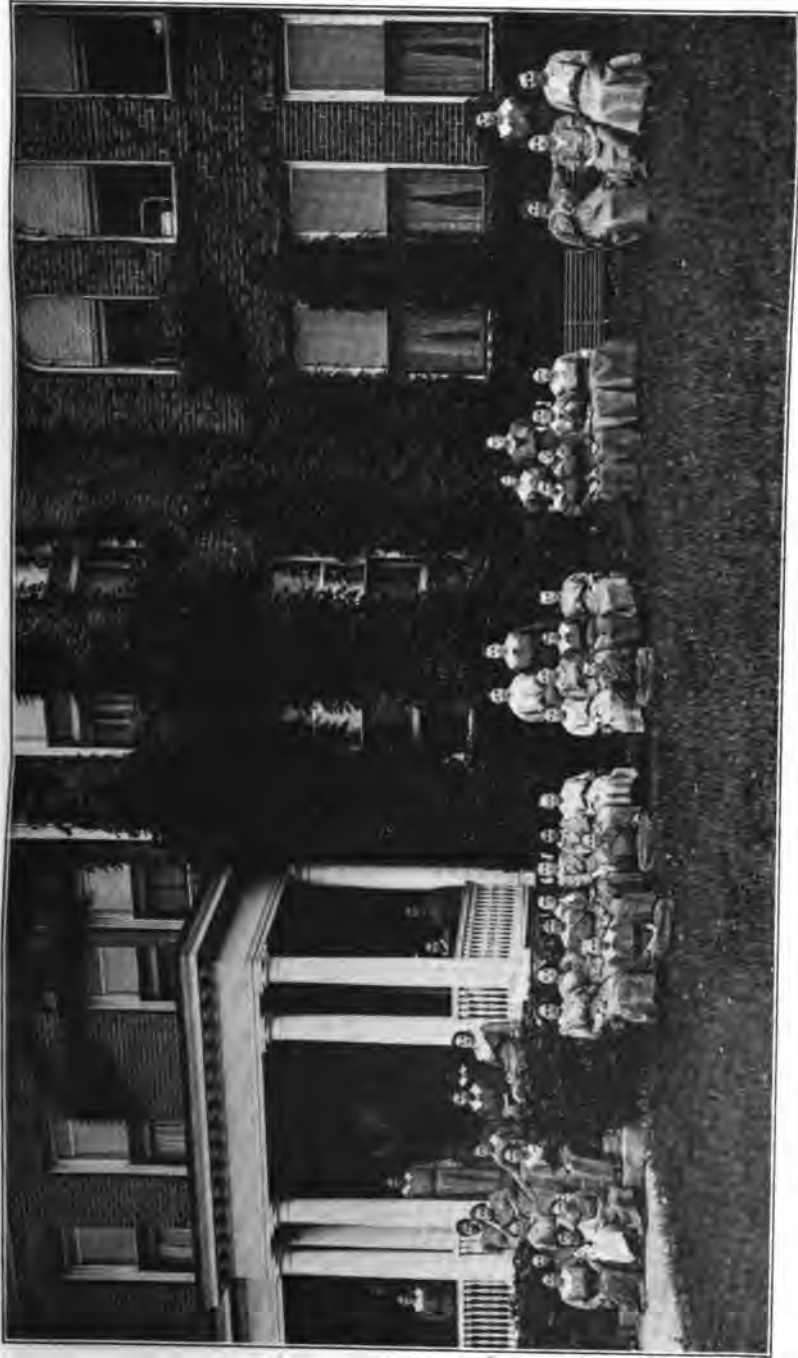
	1913	1914	Totals.
Bread, loaves	11,916	15,286	27,202
Bread, ginger, pans	7	8	15
Bread, corn pans	275	253	528
Biscuits, rolls, doz.	255	339	594
Beans, canned, gallon .....	.....	188	188
Beets, canned, qts. ....	.....	43	43
Butter, lbs.	411 $\frac{1}{2}$	673 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,085
Cookies, doz.	88	160	248
Cakes	63	70	133
Corn, canned, gallon .....	.....	248	248
Chickens, killed	225	205	430
Chow-Chow, gallon	153	168	321
Doughnuts, doz.	9	.....	9
Eggs, doz.	595	500	1,095
Jelly, glasses	69	493	562
Kraut, gallon	50	58	108
Milk, qts.	9,484	13,785	23,269
Puddings	207	115	322
Pies	184	95	279
Peas, canned, qts.	69	23	92
Tomatoes, canned, gallons .....	.....	116	116

REPORT OF MATRONS.

	1913	1914	Totals.
Aprons, ties	16	187	203
Aprons, sleeves	53	96	149
Bread cloths	1	39	40
Bands, sanitary	37	23	60
Cheviot skirts	4	39	43
Chemise	30	101	131
Collars	103	30	133
Dresses, blue	61	113	174
Dresses, white	8	13	21
Drawers, muslin	72	76	148
Dish cloths	185	328	513
Dust caps .....	.....	56	56
Dusters .....	.....	42	42
Dollies, crochet	12	.....	12
Gowns, muslin	28	102	130
Handkerchiefs	17	158	175
Iron holders	155	168	323
Ironing board covers	24	22	46
Laundry bags	18	25	43
Napkins, table	25	516	541
Napkins, sanitary	104	459	563
Pillow cases .....	.....	151	151
Pieces mended	9,481	11,653	21,134
Stockings mended	2,438	3,643	6,081
Sheets	2	109	111
Skirts, wool	4	8	12
Towels, roller .....	.....	210	210
Table cloths .....	.....	272	272
Wash cloths	140	452	592
Waists	17	28	45

FARMER'S REPORT.

	1913	1914	Totals.
Asparagus (bunches)	153	69	222
Beans, green (bushels) .....	.....	104	104
Beans, Lima (bushels) .....	.....	9	9
Beets (bushels)	18½	14½	33
Currants (gallons) .....	.....	5	5
Cabbage (pounds) .....	.....	4548	4548
Cherries (gallons) .....	.....	6	6
Corn, sweet (dozens) .....	.....	1565	1565
Cucumbers (dozens) .....	.....	190	190
Kale (pounds) .....	.....	200	200
Lettuce (pounds)	110	85	195
Mustard (pounds)	6½	18	24½
Onions, green (dozens)	474	606	1080
Onions, dry (bushels)	5	29	25
Peas (bushels)	18½	16	34½
Peppers (dozens) .....	.....	6	6
Parsnips (bushels)	1	.....	1
Potatoes (bushels)	48	107	155
Raspberries (gallons)	7	2	9
Rhubarb (dozens)	99	98	197
Radishes (dozens)	321	304	625
Squashes (dozens) .....	.....	6	6
Spinach (pounds)	32	4	36
Tomatoes (bushels) .....	.....	153	153
Turnips (bushels)	6	144	150



JONES COTTAGE AND INMATES, WEST VIRGINIA INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR GIRLS.



NEW BRIDGE, WEST VIRGINIA INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR GIRLS.

SUPERINTENDENT'S STATEMENT OF NEEDS FOR THE TWO YEARS FROM JULY 1, 1915, TO JULY 1, 1917.**Grading.**

There is a lot of grading to be done around Silver-Hall, and it should be permanently done that the grounds may be laid off and not have to be torn up any more. The plot of ground lying between Jones Cottage and Silver-Hall should be graded and leveled off for permanent walks to be laid. There is some filling and grading needed at each end of the new bridge. The services of an engineer would be of great assistance in this work.

Walks.

Concrete walks leading from the cottages to the school and chapel, also connecting the cottages should be laid. There have never been any permanent walks about the buildings and grounds.

Limestone.

Several car loads of limestone should be placed on the present driveway, which was very badly damaged by the heavy hauling when the new building was under construction.

Engine House.

The locating of Silver-Hall immediately back of the present engine house necessitates a new and different style of building to be erected for an engine house, in order that the view from this building will not be obstructed.

Engine.

An engine of greater power than the present one is needed to keep up the water supply since the new cottage is occupied.

Reservoir.

A large reservoir should be built on the Maloney hillside that we may have plenty of water on hand in case of fire. Larger water lines should be laid to the cottages. In our opinion, this is our most urgent need and should be done as soon as possible.

Fence.

New fencing is needed all over the farm, not only to turn stock but to beautify the farm. The present barbed wire should be replaced with a good woven wire fence.

Painting.

If the buildings are to be kept up as they should be the outside wood-work of all the buildings should be painted. The hall, library, office, and reception room of Jones Cottage should be re-decorated and the parlor and hall of Lincoln Cottage retinted.

Out Buildings.

An outbuilding is needed at the farm cottage occupied by the engineer that he may keep a cow and chickens.

Outside Lights.

More outside lights should be placed along the walks and about the grounds, that we may go at all hours to the different cottages.

Cows.

With the steady increase of our population more cows will be needed. We have but six and this is not enough to supply the demand.

Paving Street.

During the greater part of the winter it is nearly impossible to get to and from Salem with a conveyance. This is a great inconvenience as we have to go to Salem to meet all fast trains, only accommodation trains stopping at Industrial. The city of Salem is paving this year out to the corner of our farm. From there to the entrance of the Home grounds is about 1,000 feet which is nearly impassable during the winter months. If the state would pave this we would then be connected with paved streets leading to all parts of Salem. This piece of road is outside of the city limits and is used more by us than any one else. This work can be done for \$80 per rod for a road 21 feet wide, which is the width of the city paving. If you could possibly see your way to have this done it would be a great convenience to the Home.

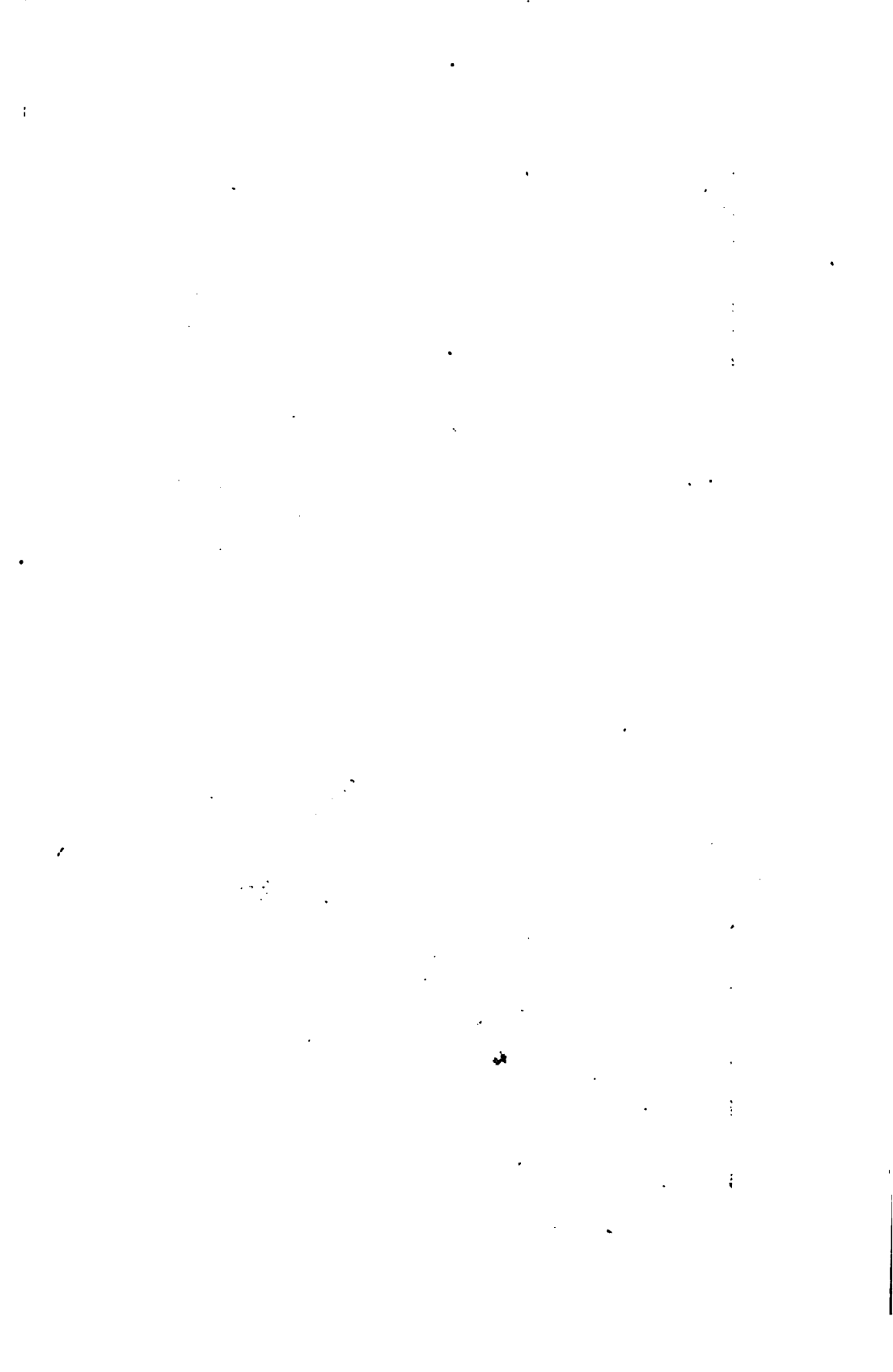
Day Labor.

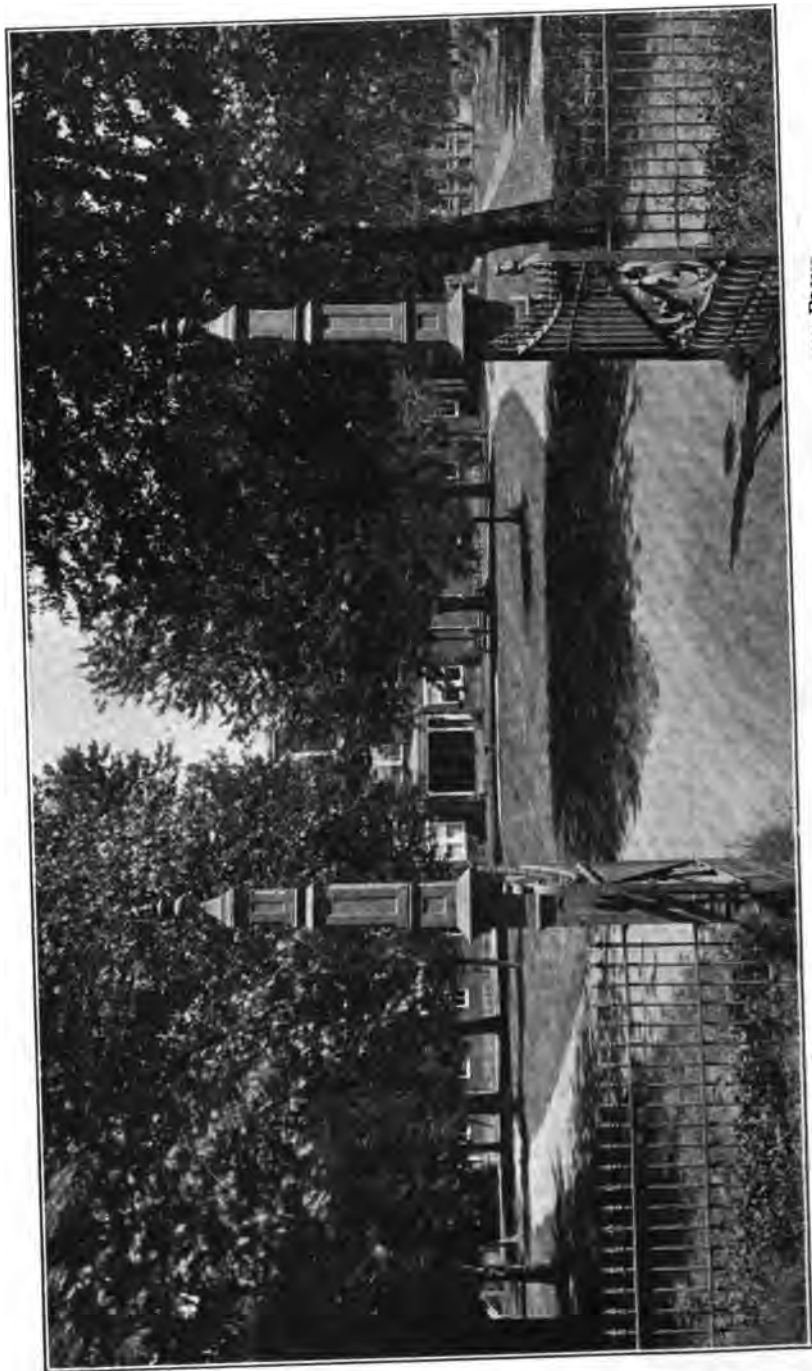
Day labor will be quite an item of expense if we accomplish all we want to do in the next two years, and should be figured in our expense account.

Appropriations.

For the coming two years we recommend the following:

Current Expense, each year	\$22,000.00
Repairs and Improvements, each year	8,500.00





MAIN ENTRANCE AND GROUNDS, WEST VIRGINIA SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.

West Virginia Schools for the Deaf and the Blind

PARLEY DeBERRY, Superintendent

This institution is located at Romney, Hampshire County, and is reached by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Number of students November 30, 1914..... 247

West Virginia Schools for the Deaf and the Blind

HISTORICAL.

From the formation of the State of West Virginia until 1870 the deaf and the blind children of the state were educated at institutions in Ohio and Virginia, the Governor of this state having been authorized by the Legislature of 1863 to contract with some humane asylum for the care of such children.

In 1870 the West Virginia Schools for the Deaf and the Blind were established, and on June 3, 1870, the trustees of the Romney Classical Institute conveyed to the state all its property, including about eleven acres of land, the whole being worth about \$20,000. The state's title to this land ceases whenever it shall fail to maintain a school thereon. Subsequent purchases of land have been made by the state, and additional buildings erected. The first pupils were admitted in December, 1870.

GROUND.

We have at this institution about sixty or sixty-three acres of land, about ten acres of which is used for sites of the buildings, for lawns, playgrounds, etc., leaving about 50 acres for cultivation and pasture. Most of it is well adapted to trucking and is well suited to the needs of the institution. In addition to this we have a farm of about 90 acres, situated about three-fourths of a mile from the institution.

BUILDINGS.

The buildings consist of the following:

(1) Main building, three stories high, containing nine dormitories, fourteen bed rooms for teachers and employees, large chapel, clothes rooms for each department, separate hospitals for boys and girls, with ward, convalescent room and bath room in each, four tile floor toilet and bath rooms, three study rooms, three sitting rooms for pupils, offices, reception rooms, superintendent's rooms, dining rooms for pupils, officers and superintendent, kitchen, store rooms and bakery.

(2) Industrial Building, three stories high, containing carpenter, shoe, printing, broom and mattress shops.

(3) Laundry, two story brick, containing laundry on first floor, with barber shop on second floor.

(4) Power House, brick, new, furnished with two boilers, laundry engine, dynamo and electric light engine.

(5) School Building, three story brick, with twenty-six rooms, exclusive of a gymnasium in the basement.

(6) Cold storage building with vegetable cellar underneath; one-story brick.

- (7) Dairy-house; one-story wooden structure.
- (8) Barn, with stabling for horses and cows, wagon sheds, and corn crib; an old two-story frame building.
- (9) A new silo, 10 feet in diameter and 32 feet high; built of vitrified blocks.
- (10) The old bowling alley building, a part of which is used for a chicken house, and the rest for storing grain and other feed.
- (11) Ice house; one-story wooden structure.

SOME NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS.

Notwithstanding the great improvements made at this institution since this board came into control of it, much is still needed and desirable, among which may be mentioned:

A gymnasium for boys.

A new and modern dairy barn and a new and modern horse barn.

A hospital building, with wards to isolate cases of infectious and contagious diseases, with room for convalescents, nurses, etc.

A building or rooms for teaching the deaf girls cooking and practical housekeeping; facilities to teach them to become real, practical housekeepers. The employments open to them are very limited; but this is one which they are well fitted to fill.

A new boiler and perhaps resetting of the two present ones.

The three porches and porticos in front of main building are architecturally misfits. They should be replaced with new ones. The wooden steps up to them will have to be renewed soon.

The roof and outside of the main building needs repainting.

Much new fencing is a pressing necessity.

More amusement and athletic devices are needed. The institution is much deficient in this respect.

A moving picture machine for the education of the deaf children is very much desired. It would be a valuable addition.

The driveway up to the main entrance needs repair.

The walks on either side of the lawn, leading down to the front gate—one for the blind and the other for the deaf—ought to be of concrete.

VISITS.

May 13, 1913, Lakin; November 13, 1913, Dawson; February 14, 1914, Lakin.



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, WEST VIRGINIA SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.



END VIEW, ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, WEST VIRGINIA SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND

PAY ROLL.

Name	Position	Monthly Salary.	Emoluments
Parley DeBerry	Superintendent	\$125.00	Board and apartments for self and family.
Annie E. DeBerry	Matron	41.67	Board and room.
F. L. Largent	Clerk	55.00	Board and room.
George E. Arnold	Night Watchman	35.00	Board and room.
Thomas Mauk	Engineer	63.00	
A. C. Meyers	Cook	40.00	Board and room.
Douglas Shank	Teamster	35.00	One meal per day.
H. B. Liller	Teamster	35.00	Board and room.
Thos. B. Jackson	Farmer	30.00	Board.
A. E. Dunn	Teacher	54.17	Board and room.
Nell Taylor	Teacher	10.42	Board and room.
Idlen Lackhove	Teacher	27.50	Board and room.
A. E. Estill	Teacher	33.33	Board and room.
Emory Skidmore	Teacher	8.34	Board and room.
M. H. Keller	Teacher	50.90	
Lucy D. Bowman	Teacher	45.83	
Bertha Whittaker	Teacher	29.17	Board and room.
Nannie Goodloe	Teacher	41.67	Board and room.
Lella B. Johnson	Teacher	50.00	
L. W. Ferguson	Teacher	50.00	
C. E. Whipp	Teacher	50.00	
Nettie Lucas	Teacher	25.00	Board and room.
E. L. Chapin	Teacher	62.50	
A. J. Thompson	Teacher	62.50	
C. D. Seaton	Teacher	70.83	
Margaret Scanlon	Teacher	50.00	
J. C. Linthicum	Instructor	62.50	
R. M. Golladay	Teacher	50.00	Board and room.
M. L. Jackson	Field Agent	100.00	
E. R. Rhoades	Instructor	31.25	Board and room.
Sadie Fisher	Maid	20.00	Board.
E. J. Taylor	Housekeeper	45.00	Board and room.
Mary Howard Helskell	Nurse	20.00	Board and room.
Claude Haines	Assistant Engineer	50.00	
Walter Hafler	Fireman	45.00	
Kate Poland	Laundress	24.00	
Hanna Bowman	Laundress	20.00	
Flora Bowman	Laundress	20.00	
Rosa Bowman	Laundress	20.00	
Ada Amick	Laundress	20.00	
Lucy Foltz	Laundress	15.00	Board and room.
Morgan Lake	Instructor	15.00	Board and room.
S. E. Burke	Matron	40.00	Board and room.
Hallie Dorsey	Matron	30.00	Board and room.
Belle Hennen	Matron	30.00	Board and room.
L. C. Golladay	Matron	30.00	Board and room.
Paula Vandegrift	Assistant Cook	20.00	Board and room.
George H. Drake	Baker	35.00	Board and room.
Rebecca Dalley	Embroidery Teacher	15.00	
G. K. S. Gumpers	Assistant Supervisor	35.00	Board and room.
David Rolls	Walter	25.00	Board.
James Day	Walter	17.00	Board.
George Redman	Walter	20.00	Board.
George Robinson	Walter	20.00	Board.
Thomas Bartlett	Walter	20.00	Board.
Dorsey Woodward	Barber	5.00	Board and room.
Baker Singleton	Dairyman	15.00	Board and room.
Olyn Judy	Walter and Cleaner	15.00	Board and room.

CURRENT EXPENSE AND PER CAPITA COST.

The following schedule shows the purposes for which the appropriation and collections for current expense of West Virginia Schools for the Deaf and the Blind were expended for the fiscal year of nine months ending June 30, 1913, and the full fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, classified into 93 different items.

The amount expended for each item is shown, together with the per capita cost of each item. The average number of students for 1913 was 199, for 1914 was 195. The average number of employees for 1913 was 56, for 1914 was 49. The average net per capita cost for 1913 was \$192.93, for 1914 was \$255.90.

FOR WHAT EXPENDED	Expended 1913	P Capital 1913	Expended 1914	Per Capita 1914
Beef (Fresh)	\$ 1,322.81	\$ 6.65	\$ 2,021.46	\$ 10.37
Pork (Fresh or Cured)	349.85	1.78	345.74	1.77
Poultry and Game	310.04	1.56	195.85	1.00
Fish and Oysters	88.53	.45	118.27	.61
Canned Meats	68.10	.34	31.50	.16
All Other Meats	148.28	.75	32.46	.17
Eggs	471.27	2.37	560.28	2.87
Butter	526.30	2.65	376.65	1.93
Oleomargarine	408.94	2.06	638.39	3.27
Lard	249.66	1.26	235.00	1.21
Milk and Cream	45.19	.23	110.93	.57
Cheese	35.46	.18	43.89	.23
Flour	1,048.54	5.27	1,186.85	6.09
Meal	19.31	.10	21.64	.11
Crackers and Bread	106.88	.54	244.07	1.26
Macaroni	7.77	.04	14.48	.08
Cereals	70.82	.36	60.19	.31
Sugar	584.51	2.94	566.20	2.90
Beans	306.84	1.54	253.00	1.30
Coffee and Tea	339.00	1.70	296.09	1.52
Potatoes	167.75	.81	360.54	1.85
Canned Vegetables	334.55	1.68	278.95	1.43
Fresh Vegetables	134.81	.68	108.64	.57
Canned Fruits	55.98	.28	46.70	.24
Fresh Fruits	482.95	2.43	525.52	2.70
Dried Fruits	122.34	.62	257.06	1.32
Rice and Hominy	24.91	.13	38.87	.20
Syrup	76.20	.38	56.20	.29
Salt	24.24	.12	24.24	.12
Spices	7.79	.04	9.44	.05
Vinegar	12.59	.06	11.10	.06
Yeast	90.50	.45	84.79	.43
Other Food Supplies	129.67	.65	294.59	1.51
Soap, Gold Dust and Other Cleansers	408.67	2.05	484.96	2.49
Other Laundry Supplies	58.19	.30	147.73	.72
Laundry . . . . .	.....	.....	12.00	.06
Tableware	107.51	.52	174.21	.89
Kitchen Utensils	68.28	.34	454.98	2.33
Furniture and Carpets	111.69	.56	1,276.74	6.55
Bedding	156.39	.78	524.98	2.69
Other Household Supplies	238.63	1.20	286.87	1.47
Brooms, Mops and Brushes	19.05	.10	71.93	.37
Toilet Paper	20.00	.10	91.42	.47
Disinfectants	5.65	.03	15.05	.08
Other Janitor Supplies	36.40	.18	23.59	.12
Shoes	350.02	1.70	811.58	4.16
Other Clothing	1,884.38	9.47	2,516.33	12.90
Dry Goods and Notions Unclassified	86.59	.44	386.15	1.98
Coal	2,090.45	10.51	3,160.94	16.21
Gas	141.77	.71	210.31	1.08
Electricity	46.07	.23	8.00	.04
Oil	29.49	.15	208.15	1.07

CURRENT EXPENSE AND PER CAPITA COST.—Continued.

FOR WHAT EXPENDED	Expended 1913	Per Capita 1913	Expended 1914	Per Capita 1914
Water and Ice	\$ 87.55	\$.44	\$ 239.42	\$ 1.23
Telephone, Telegraph and Tolls	91.19	.46	138.88	.71
Postage	146.79	.74	200.62	1.03
Stationery and Office Supplies	116.14	.59	316.64	1.62
Reading Matter	91.08	.46	119.17	.61
Freight, Expressage and Drayage	327.93	1.65	169.81	.87
Horses .....	.....	.....	970.00	4.97
Cattle	33.50	.17	699.91	3.59
Hogs .....	.....	.....	75.00	.38
Hay and Straw	26.97	.13	362.88	1.86
Grain	8.45	.41	12.60	.06
All Other Feed for Live Stock	567.24	1.85	362.96	1.86
Seeds and Plants	29.71	.15	192.05	.99
Fertilizer	75.10	.38	96.15	.49
Agricultural Implements and Tools	24.67	.13	21.24	.11
Vehicles	66.90	.34	202.26	1.04
Harness and Stable Supplies	65.98	.33	209.38	1.07
Other Supplies for Farm and Garden	88.80	.45	148.20	.76
Shop Machinery and Tools	1,074.18	5.40	784.66	4.02
Gas and Electric Supplies	70.88	.36	205.50	1.05
Engine Room Supplies	9.15	.05	128.58	.66
Plumbing	19.86	.05	.....	.....
Repairs to Buildings and Fences	114.57	.58	.....	.....
Tuition Colored Pupils	834.00	4.19	1,038.82	5.33
Salaries (Regular)	17,031.73	85.59	23,024.14	118.07
Labor (Extra)	620.40	3.12	677.82	3.48
Traveling Expenses	1,313.61	6.60	2,203.17	11.30
Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	291.82	2.47	246.98	1.27
Cadet Supplies	337.45	1.70	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Hardware	105.10	.53	73.11	.37
Surgical Instruments .....	.....	.....	12.83	.07
Surgical Supplies .....	.....	.....	15.00	.08
Medical Attendance	669.63	3.37	510.94	2.62
Amusements and Religious Services	56.98	.29	201.65	1.03
Miscellaneous	196.77	.97	120.82	.62
Funeral expenses .....	.....	.....	27.65	.14
Rent	64.62	.32	.....	.....
School Supplies	213.97	1.08	281.72	1.44
Pianos .....	.....	.....	975.00	5.00
Athletic Supplies .....	.....	.....	121.09	.62
Advance Allowance .....	.....	.....	309.00	1.54
TOTALS	\$ 38,779.99	\$194.86	\$ 55,854.67	\$286.44
Less Discount Deducted	110.43	.55	167.04	.86
Less Freight Deducted	148.25	.74	15.96	.08
Net Amount Expended	\$ 38,521.34	\$193.57	\$ 55,671.67	\$285.50
Moneys Collected	1,202.89	.64	5,771.96	29.60
Net Cost to State	\$ 37,318.45	\$192.93	\$ 49,899.71	\$255.90

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The following schedule shows the repairs and improvements made, and expenditures therefor, at the West Virginia Schools for the Deaf and the Blind, during the period of twenty-one months covered by this report.

FOR WHAT EXPENDED.		Amount.
Painting	\$	1,193.34
Carpenter Work		1,048.15
Plumbing		1,424.78
Drilling Well		251.10
Deep Well Pump		209.82
Repairs to Water Works		85.38
Pneumatic Tank for Water System		950.00
New Heating Plant		7,539.46
Laundry Machinery		1,468.18
Bake Oven		558.77
Tiling Kitchen Floor		875.00
Electric Wiring and Supplies		161.76
Hardware		61.98
Glass		144.29
Plastering		159.57
Paper and Papering	c.	171.02
Concrete Work		190.87
Repairs to Machinery		98.27
Repairs to Boiler		208.80
Brick and Brick Work		299.86
Drinking Fountains		31.41
Miscellaneous		79.04
Roofing		90.94
Grounds		42.60
Trees		4.25
Plans and Specifications		154.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$	17,500.00

COMMENT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

The anticipated increase in attendance spoken of by the Superintendent in his report, has come to pass. The increase is 25 per cent. The institution is practically up to its capacity now. Yet there are at least 150 more children in the state who ought to be in the schools (there are more than 150 deaf and blind youths in the state who are not in the institution, but some are not fitted to attend it). These 150 children must be educated. It is apparent that there is stronger reason for educating the deaf and the blind children, than the seeing and hearing children, because the former are more helpless and hence need the training that the schools give more than the latter need education. The duty of the State is clear. But this brings us up squarely to the urgent necessity of providing more room, either at this institution, or else providing a school for the blind in one of the large cities, which would be better.

The law should provide for compulsory attendance of the fit deaf and blind children at this institution, or at some other similar ones. Heretofore only about half of these unfortunate children in West Virginia have been attending school. This is not creditable to the State.

HEAT, WATER AND LIGHT.

The institution is well heated by the Webster-Warren system of steam heating. The lights are electric, furnished by the institution's own plant, which is now in course of being rebuilt.



SHOE SHOP, WEST VIRGINIA SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.



CLASS ROOM, WEST VIRGINIA SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.

The water supply for this institution, like that for others of the State institutions, has given much trouble in the past. A well, nearly 200 feet deep, was bored in the institution yard, and a steam pump put in. It furnished an abundant supply of water, but it was very "hard," and lately the supply became almost exhausted and contaminated. The water has been pronounced unfit for drinking purposes. The main supply of water is from a spring owned by the State some two miles from the institution, which runs 10 to 12 gallons per minute. It is very good water. Another source of supply is a pond scooped out in a field back of the institution, and supplied by the small stream which runs through the institution grounds. It will hold about 250,000 gallons. The pond was made primarily for an ice pond and furnishes all the ice needed for the institution. The water is pumped into three reservoirs, but they are not sufficiently high to throw the water into the third stories. It is forced into these stories by compressed air made by a pump in the engine house.

FIRE PROTECTION.

In an institution like this filled with children, and especially with deaf children, and more especially with blind children, protection against loss of life by fire is very important. Within the past twelve months two new Kirker-Bender "down-and-out" fire escapes have been erected, at a cost of nearly \$1,700, one at either end of the dormitories in the main building. They are well suited for the purpose, especially for the blind pupils. On a test, 140 children went down through one of these escapes safely in less than two minutes. In addition, 18 new chemical fire extinguishers have been placed in the buildings.

FINANCIAL REPORT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing Amounts Recommended to be returned to the State Treasury, 1912, Which Amounts were returned as Recommended.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS	Balance September 30, 1912	Amount Returned to State Treas- ury Unex- pended	Balance October 1, 1912
Current Expense.....	\$ 59.67	\$ 59.63	.....
Repairs and Improvements.....	1.13	1.13	.....
Indigent Clothing.....	2,648.77	2,648.77	.....
TOTALS.....	\$ 2,709.53	\$ 2,709.53	.....

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS	Balance September 30, 1912	Amounts Re- turned to State Treas- ury Unex- pended	Balance October 1, 1912
Miscellaneous	\$ 438.58	\$ 438.58	.....
TOTALS.....	\$ 438.58	\$ 438.58	.....
GRAND TOTALS.....	\$ 3,148.11	\$ 3,148.11	.....

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

TABLE NO. 2.

From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1913

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Legislative Appropriation 1913	Total Amount Available 1913	Disburse- ments 1913	Balance June 30, 1913
Current Expense..	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 37,747.89	\$ 2,252.11
Repairs and Im- provements.....	7,500.00	7,500.00	6,074.32	1,425.68
TOTALS.....	\$ 47,500.00	\$ 47,500.00	\$ 43,822.21	\$ 3,677.79

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1913	Total Amount Available 1913	Disburse- ments 1913	Balance June 30, 1913
Miscellaneous	\$ 425.39	\$ 425.39	\$	\$ 425.39
Indigent Clothing.....	777.50	777.50	773.40	4.05
TOTALS.....	\$ 1,202.89	\$ 1,202.89	\$ 773.40	\$ 429.44

TABLE NO. 3.

From July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance July 1, 1913	Legislative Appropriation 1914	Total Amount Available 1914	Disburse- ments 1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Current Expense..	\$ 2,252.11	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 52,252.11	\$ 52,202.90	\$ 49.21
Repairs and Im- provements.....	1,425.68	10,000.00	11,425.68	11,425.68	.....
TOTALS.....	\$ 3,677.79	\$ 60,000.00	\$ 63,677.79	\$ 63,628.58	\$ 49.21

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance July 1, 1913	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1914	Total Amount Available 1914	Disburse- ments 1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Miscellaneous	\$ 425.39	\$ 1,658.71	\$ 2,084.10	\$ 1,557.39	\$ 526.71
Indigent Clothing.....	4.05	4,113.25	4,117.30	3,190.27	927.03
TOTALS.....	\$ 429.44	\$ 5,771.96	\$ 6,201.40	\$ 4,747.66	\$ 1,453.74

TABLE NO. 4.
From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1914.
LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Legislative Appropriation 1913-14	Total Amount Available 1913-14	Disburse- ments 1913-14	Balance June 30, 1914
Current Expense..	\$ 90,000.00	\$ 90,000.00	\$ 89,950.79	\$ 49.21
Repairs and Im- provements.....	17,500.00	17,500.00	17,500.00	.....
TOTALS.....	\$107,500.00	\$107,500.00	\$107,450.79	49.21

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1913-14	Total Amount Available 1913-14	Disburse- ments 1913-14	Balance June 30, 1914
Miscellaneous	\$ 2,084.10	\$ 2,084.10	\$ 1,557.39	\$ 526.71
Indigent Clothing.	4,800.75	4,890.75	3,963.72	927.03
TOTALS.....	\$ 6,974.85	\$ 6,974.85	\$ 5,521.11	\$ 1,453.74

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED BY STATE BOARD OF CON-
TROL.

	Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1916.	Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1917.
Current General Expense.....	\$60,000.00	\$60,000.00
Repairs and Improvements.....	10,000.00	10,000.00

PROFESSIONAL REPORT OF PARLEY DeBERRY, Superintendent.

Coming to this institution as its head only six months ago, my report must, of necessity, lack the fullness of detail that I could have given it had I been in charge during the entire biennial period.

Objects of the Schools.

The State provides these schools for her deaf and blind children for the same reason that she provides public schools for those who can hear and see—to fit them for useful and independent citizenship.

They are free schools for all white children, of sound mind and body, totally deaf, or totally blind, or whose hearing or sight is too defective to enable them to attend and receive instruction in the ordinary public schools.

The institution is in no sense an asylum for the deaf and blind, nor a place of refuge for the feeble-minded, neither is it a prison, a reform school, an alms house, a children's home, nor a hospital.

It is strictly an educational institution, a school in its widest and best sense, wherein the deaf and blind children of the State receive an education as a matter of right, not as a matter of charity.

Age for Entrance, Length of Term, Etc.

The age for entrance as originally fixed by the statute creating the schools was "between the ages of eight and twenty-five years," and the period of schooling was fixed at five years. But as it has been conclusively proven that five years is entirely too short a period in which to give these children adequate education and training, the State Board of Control has consented that the term of pupillage may be extended to ten years, if in the judgment of the superintendent the pupils are deserving, and can be benefited by the lengthened term. And we also have the consent of the Board for the admission of pupils when they have reached six years of age if we deem it advisable to admit them at this earlier age. It is our opinion that in many cases it is desirable to have them enter when they have reached the age of six, and it is also our opinion that while the law makes them eligible for admission until they are twenty-five years old, that after they have reached the age of seventeen without having attended any school, their admission should be at the discretion of the superintendent.

If it were possible to have uniformity in the matter, it would be our suggestion that all be required to enter the schools when they have reached the age of seven, and that they should remain in school for at least ten years, and that even eleven years would not be too long a time to devote to giving them adequate literary and vocational training.

Of course, the children should, in all cases, before coming to the school be capable of attending to their own persons, dressing and undressing themselves, etc., without assistance.

The School Session.

Pupils are expected to arrive on the second Wednesday in September, and the schools open the following day and continue for a term of forty weeks, when the pupils are sent to their homes for the summer vacation, lasting twelve weeks.

A day or two prior to the opening date several teachers and officers are sent from the schools to the principal railroad centers throughout the state to meet the pupils and conduct them safely to the school.

Due notice is sent to the parents telling them on what date and to what point to bring their children to meet these attendants sent from the schools.

Again at vacation time, notice is sent to the parents telling them when and at what point to meet their children who are sent to these points in charge of careful attendants.

Care and Training.

From the moment that the child is delivered to one of our attendants until it is again delivered to its parents no effort is spared that will conduce to its physical safety and well-being, and to its careful training in

all things that tend to its education mentally, morally and spiritually.

On their arrival at the institution the children are divided into groups, the deaf and the blind in separate groups, girls and boys again in separate groups, and these again divided—older and younger boys and girls in separate groups, and each group is then assigned to a careful, educated and refined matron or house-mother whose duty it is to look carefully after them at all times while not in the school rooms with their teachers and to see that they are kept neat and clean in body and in mind, attend them at meals to see that they are properly waited on and that they observe good manners at table, look after their clothing, mending it when needed, and in all ways so far as possible to fill the place of a careful and watchful parent.

The older boys are put in the care of competent supervisors whose duty it is at all times to look after their conduct, counsel and advise them, guide them in proper and healthful sports and give them needed physical training.

Each group sleeps at night in a comfortable, well heated, lighted and ventilated dormitory, each child in his or her own comfortable single bed.

Connected with each of the dormitories is a toilet room with bath tub and lavatories, with both hot and cold water, and all the pupils are required to take a regular bath at least once each week.

System in all matters pertaining to the conduct of the institution is a necessity and it begin with the hour for retiring, which is at eight o'clock for the younger pupils and 9:30 for the older ones. All lights must be out at ten o'clock.

All the matrons and supervisors sleep in rooms near to their dormitories so that they are promptly on hand if needed.

And for the added safety of all, a trusty night-watchman patrols the buildings and grounds throughout the night, visiting each dormitory at least once every hour, going to the door of those occupied by the girls, and through the ones occupied by the boys, and if need is found he at once calls the matron or supervisor who has charge.

Promptly at 6:15 a. m. the engineer in charge of the boiler room blows the whistle as the signal for rising. All are required to rise promptly, wash and dress under the supervision and with the help of the matrons or supervisors, and be ready for breakfast, which comes promptly at seven o'clock.

After breakfast, about half an hour is given for recreation, and promptly at 8 o'clock all are required to assemble in the chapel rooms—one for the deaf and one for the blind, where short religious services are held, conducted by one of the teachers.

From the chapels they all go to the spacious school building, where there are twenty-four well furnished and equipped rooms all well lighted, heated and ventilated. Here they are arranged in classes according to the number of years they have been in school, advancement and mental ability, each class as far as possible composed of from ten to twelve pupils, and each class is put in charge of a teacher who is competent and trained in the special work of teaching the deaf or the blind.

The school session for the day begins at 8:15 and continues with a short recess of fifteen minutes until 12:30 p. m., when the pupils are dismissed and at once prepare for dinner, which comes at 12:45.

After dinner, time is again given for recreation until 1:30 p. m., when all who are old enough to take vocational training go to the various shops—the boys to the printing office, the carpenter shop, the shoe shop, the bakery or to the shop where are taught basket and broom making, carpet weaving, hammock netting and chair caning. The girls go to the sewing rooms, where they are taught mending, darning, plain sewing by hand and on machine, and dressmaking, and a large class is taught in embroidery and general fancy work.

Three hours are given to the vocational training in the shops and it is all done under the direction of instructors skilled in the several trades. Also during these hours a number of the blind pupils are given music lessons, and during the coming year the pupils who are too young to take training in the shops will be taught for two hours in the school rooms and will be allowed to play and exercise for the balance of the period.

The shop training ceases at 4:30 and from that time until 6 o'clock will be given over to physical training and play.

Supper comes at 6:00 o'clock, with another short period afterward for recreation.

From 7:00 until 8:30 all who are sufficiently advanced in their studies to do so are required to assemble in the study halls and to spend an hour and a half in reading and preparing lessons for the next day under the supervision and with the help of the teachers.

The foregoing is a fair sample of the routine of every twenty-four hours they spend here, except that on Saturdays the regular school room work is dropped and a five hour period of shop training is given in the forenoon. The afternoon is given over to recreation of various kinds and most of the pupils are allowed to go into the town to do shopping or to the postoffice. The girls when going into town are always accompanied by some of the matrons.

On Sunday they rise and have breakfast half an hour later than on week days. At 9:30 a joint meeting of the deaf and blind schools is held in the large chapel and the services are conducted either by the superintendent or by some one of the ministers in the town, all of whom are invited to attend and conduct these Sunday morning services whenever they can find it convenient to do so. This service usually lasts half an hour, after which the several classes all go to their respective school rooms, where Sabbath school is conducted for another half hour by the teacher of each class.

All those who have sufficient hearing are required to attend church services in the town once each Sabbath, going to the church of their choice. The matrons and supervisors are required to go with them. The boys are also excused to attend Sunday school in the town if they so desire. All our religious teaching is strictly of a non-sectarian character.

In order that the health of the pupils may be carefully safeguarded an arrangement is made with one of the leading physicians in the town

who is called to attend any of the children that at any time show any serious illness. A nurse is at all times in attendance to take care of any illness of a slight nature and to wait on any that are so ill as to need the attention of the physician. We have two large rooms set aside as hospital or rest rooms, one for boys, the other for girls, and any who are ill enough to keep to their beds are taken to these rooms, where they have the constant attendance of the nurse, day and night.

We are glad to be able to report that during the past year there were but few cases of serious illness. This we attribute largely to the regularity in mode of living coupled with good, wholesome, well cooked food, proper exercise, and the watchful care and attention of the matrons and nurse.

We are very sorry to have to record one case of fatal illness, that of John Ketterman, a little blind boy who died on Feb. 6, 1914.

As soon as he became ill his parents were notified and the physician was called at once. He pronounced the illness of a very serious nature and asked for a consultation with another physician who was at once called in, but in spite of their united efforts the little fellow succumbed to the disease, which they pronounced as one of the forms of meningitis.

During the winter and spring past there was an epidemic of mumps and whooping cough in the town. We kept our pupils away from it as best we could and only one case of mumps developed in the school and a few cases of whooping cough, none of them proving serious.

Course of Instruction.

Perhaps one of the best things that my predecessor did for the schools was the selection of a good corps of teachers, for I am sure that I found here when I took charge, a competent teaching staff in every department and all of them devoted to their work.

The deficiencies I found were, first, that pupils were not properly classified. In several instances, pupils had been graded and put in classes more with reference to age and size, than with reference to the number of years they had been in school and advancement in their studies; second, that adequate supervision had not been given the work in the schools. The teachers had been left to do their work without any definite plan of procedure. There was no course of study provided, not even an outline of the work proposed to be accomplished by the teachers and pupils beyond the fourth grade. In the advanced classes where text books were in use there was no uniformity in the matter of text to be studied. In some of the classes there was not even a schedule or program for daily study and recitation. There was no system of promotions from one grade to the next higher, nothing to go by or to work forward to. No teachers' meeting were held to discuss the work, exchange ideas, or to plan for the work. As a natural consequence, while I concede much of ability to the teachers, I must insist that there was that lack of co-operation and co-ordination that is so necessary if good work is to be done and a fair measure of progress attained.

Now, while I am very willing to admit that, "in a school for the deaf it is well nigh impossible to establish a rigid course of study," I am not willing to agree that a course of study is not a necessity if any considerable amount of good work is to be accomplished. I do not claim that a course of study for any school, whether for deaf or blind, or hearing and seeing children should be so "rigid" that it will not bear bending when necessity seems to arise. What I do claim, is that a course of study is just as important and necessary in a school for the deaf as it is in a school for hearing children, and further that even a poor course of study followed fairly closely is much better than no course at all.

With this conviction in mind, I some time ago set myself the task of preparing a course of study for each of the schools here and I hope to have fair working models ready for introduction when the schools open again in September. That they will be subject to much of revision and change as time goes on is no doubt true.

The School for the Deaf.

Both observation and experience have already taught me that to prepare a suitable course of study for the school for the deaf is a much more difficult matter than it is to prepare one for the blind, for that deafness is a much greater handicap in acquiring an education than is blindness has long ago been proven.

In the first place, the deaf child has none of the preparation of a hearing child for school, even though the hearing child be deprived of sight. If the child has been born deaf, or has lost hearing before the age of two years, he has existed as a stranger in his own home. He does not know his own name—does not even know that he has a name, nor aught of the relationship of those about him. When he starts to his school, he must begin to acquire that which the hearing child has been acquiring for years. That he must have more time than a hearing child to reach a common level is readily apparent, and to expect equal progress of the two, year by year, is to expect an impossibility.

Moreover, the schools for the deaf and the blind are vocational schools—the pioneers in schools of this class. In this fact lies one element of their strength and usefulness, but it also complicates the task of preparing a course of study. In the school we give, not only literary and manual training, but real trades are taught, such as carpentry, cabinet making, painting, glazing, printing, leather work, broom making, weaving, basketry, baking and other useful trades, so that the boys are ready for real work, if they have remained long enough in school. And the same may be said of the girls, with their various lines of industrial and domestic training.

In preparing a course of study for the deaf I have kept steadily in mind the notion I have formed, that it should be the aim of the school to educate its deaf children in these four particulars: 1st, character; 2nd, vocation; 3rd, literary training; 4th, speech and lip reading; and the importance of them is in the order named.

Character is, of course, the basis of all good, without which no good can be accomplished. Next in importance is the ability to make a liv-

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DEAF SENIOR CLASS, WEST VIRGINIA SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.





BLIND PUPILS PRACTICING, WEST VIRGINIA SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.

ing, to become independent, to be a good citizen. Then, of course, every child should be trained as well as possible in language, mathematics, history, geography and such other things as may redound to his good and his pleasure. Fourthly, every deaf child entering this school will be given an opportunity to learn to speak and to read the lips of others so as to carry on a conversation without the use of signs or the finger spelling. And all those who show the necessary ability along these lines will continue in the oral classes and will be taught by that method if it is possible to do so, while those who after careful trial show that they can not progress in speech and lip reading will be put into manual classes and taught by that method.

Course of Study for the Blind.

As has been said, to arrange a course of study for the school for the blind is not so difficult. Practically the same course of study that is followed in the graded schools for hearing and seeing children can be used, modified only so as to meet the difficulty in securing text books in the New York Point type. This difficulty can be largely overcome by reading aloud to them the lessons from the ordinary text, having them take notes in point. As a rule they remember well what is read to them, their memories seeming to be more retentive than those of average seeing children.

During the past year in the advanced classes the following branches were taught: Spelling, Defining, Etymology, Point Reading and Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Rhetoric, Literature, Civil Government, Physiology and Hygiene, History of the United States, General History, Physical Geography, Agriculture and Type Writing. The New York Point system is used in reading and writing. There are several systems of raised type in use by the blind but it is claimed by many that the New York Point is the most easily learned and is read with more ease by those who have a poor sense of touch. Pupils can be quickly taught to write it and to correspond with each other and to write letters to their parents who can soon learn to read it with the aid of an alphabet card which will be sent to them upon application to the Superintendent.

During the past year we had a large class of beginners taught by a blind woman and nearly all of the class made fine progress. Among them were two blind girls sisters, who came to the school in December from one of the county homes.

They were twelve and fifteen years of age and entirely unlearned. By the end of the term they had learned to read in the Third reader, to spell all the words and to write the lessons in Point. The improvement made by these girls in general conduct and manners was even more remarkable than their progress in school, and I could not think of sending them back to the place from which they came to spend the vacation. I took the matter up with the Board of Control, and they very kindly made arrangements with Miss Dungan at Industrial to take the girls for the vacation and I sent them to her. Several of our children are homeless and came from county farms to the school. None of them were sent

back to these county farms for the vacation, good homes having been found for all of them.

Three of the more advanced blind pupils, two young women and a young man, were anxious to take the state uniform examination for public school teachers and some special instruction was given them outside of regular school hours. They all passed the examination successfully, two of them making second grade and the other third grade.

While this was an excellent showing for these pupils, I look upon it as a mistake to encourage the blind with the idea that the profession of teaching in the public schools for seeing children is one that is open to the blind. To do so is, in my opinion, but to doom them to disappointment and discouragement. While they can in many cases acquire the necessary educational qualifications, their infirmity unfits them for the work save in very rare cases.

Now, while the blind acquire a literary education more quickly and with more ease than the deaf, it is much more difficult to find vocational work for them, trades at which they can make a living. We teach here most of the trades that are given to the blind in other schools in this country and many of the pupils are self supporting after they leave the school.

It is my conviction, though, that the matter of caring for the blind of our State will not be fully solved until there has been established some sort of Industrial Commission, such as has been established in Massachusetts and in several other states. The creation of this Industrial Commission should, I think, carry with it the establishing of work shops for the blind in some one of the larger cities of the state, with branches in one or two other large towns where not only the blind who have been taught and trained here can go to ply the trades they have learned, but also where those who have lost sight after reaching adult age can go to learn some trade that will help them to self support. And not only that, but they will help also to dispel the terrible feeling of helplessness that must come to those who lose their sight after coming to perhaps middle age, as is frequently the case.

Music for the Blind.

In the music department instruction is given throughout the whole of each day by two competent teachers. All blind pupils coming to the school are given a "try out," and all those who show any talent for music are kept in the classes and given instruction at some period each day. Instruction is given in vocal music, both solo and chorus, and during the past year we have had a chorus class of which I think we could justly feel proud. Lessons are given daily on the piano and violin. We have one grand piano and five upright pianos on which some of the pupils are all the time taking lessons or practice. Piano tuning is also taught to a few who have "a good ear" for it, as it is a vocation at which some of the blind succeed quite well. We had several boys the past year who showed talent for this work and two of them achieved a considerable degree of proficiency and during the year kept all our own pianos in



OFFICERS AND TEACHERS, WEST VIRGINIA SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.



DEAF GIRLS SCARF DRILL, WEST VIRGINIA SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.

tune. In fact, work on our own instruments had to constitute most of their training and practice, as in so small a town as this but little outside work is to be had. We use Knabe and Haines Brothers pianos exclusively.

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1912-1914.

TABLE NO. 1.

Pupils Enrolled in Various Departments 1912-1913.

	Industrial Dept.		Music Dept.		Primary Dept.		Intermediate Dept.		Senior Dept.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Deaf	63	50	...	...	48	27	23	23	12	15
Blind	21	17	21	15	20	7	12	12	3	6
TOTALS.....	84	67	21	15	68	97	35	35	15	21

TABLE NO. 2.

Pupils Enrolled in Various Departments 1913-1914.

	Industrial Dept.		Music Dept.		Primary Dept.		Intermediate Dept.		Senior Dept.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Deaf	66	46	...	...	40	30	20	18	6	8
Blind	26	18	16	10	20	18	13	8	3	3
TOTALS.....	92	64	16	10	60	48	33	26	9	11

TABLE NO. 3.
Enrollment of Pupils by Counties for the 1912-1913 Term.

COUNTY.	Deaf Department Term of 1912-1913.			Blind Department Term of 1912-1913			Number in School 6-30-13
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals	
Barbour	1	3	4	1		1	4
Berkeley	2		2				2
Braxton	1	1	2	2	4	6	5
Brooke				1		1	1
Cabell	3	3	6	1	2	3	9
Calhoun	2	1	3		1	1	3
Clay	1		1				
Fayette	4	5	9	2		2	11
Gilmer	1	3	4				
Grant	1		1				
Greenbrier	1	1	2				2
Hampshire	1	1	2				2
Hardy	1		1				1
Hancock	1		1				1
Harrison	4	1	5	1		1	8
Jackson	1	1	2				2
Jefferson	1	1	2	1		1	3
Kanawha	7	9	16	5	6	11	17
Lewis	1		1				1
Lincoln	1	1	2				2
Logan				1	1	2	2
Marion	5	5	10	1		1	10
Marshall				1		1	1
Mason	1		1				1
Mercer	4	4	8	1		1	8
Mineral	3	1	4	1		1	5
Mingo	3	2	5		1	1	6
Monongalia		1	1	2		2	3
Monroe	1		1	1		1	2
Morgan	3		3				3
McDowell		2	2		1	1	2
Nicholas	3	2	5	1		1	5
Ohio	4	1	5				5
Pleasant	2		2		1	1	3
Pendleton		2	2	1		1	3
Pocahontas	1		1	1		1	2
Preston	3		3				3
Putnam				1	1	2	2
Raleigh	3	1	4	1	1	2	6
Roane	2	1	3				3
Summers	4	2	6	2	1	3	9
Taylor	5	1	6				
Tyler	1	3	4				4
Tucker	2	1	3	1		1	4
Wayne	2	1	3	1		1	4
Webster	2	1	3	1		1	4
Wetzel				1	1	2	2
Wirt		1	1				
Wood	4	2	6	1	2	3	8
TOTALS.....	93	65	158	85	25	66	184

TABLE NO. 4.

Enrollment of Pupils by Counties for the 1913-1914 Term.

COUNTY.	Deaf Department Term of 1913-1914			Blind Department Term of 1913-1914			Number in School 6-30-14
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals	
Barbour	1	1	2				2
Berkeley	1	2	3				3
Braxton	1		1	8		8	13
Cabell	2	3	5	6	2	7	1
Calhoun	1		1				1
Fayette	5	6	11	2	2	4	12
Glimmer	1	1	2				
Grant	1		1		2	2	1
Greenbrier	2	3	5	1	1	2	5
Hampshire	1	1	2				2
Hardy	1		1				1
Hancock	1	1	2				2
Harrison	6	2	8	1	3	4	9
Jackson	1	1	2	1		1	5
Jefferson		1	1				1
Kanawha	11	7	18	5	4	9	28
Lewis	1	2	3		2	2	5
Lincoln	1	1	2				1
Logan	1		1		1	1	1
Marion	7	9	14	1		1	12
Marshall					1	1	4
Mason		1	1		2	2	1
Mercer	3	2	5	1		1	6
Mineral	1	1	2				1
Mingo					1	1	1
Monongalia					2	2	1
Monroe				1		1	3
McDowell	1	2	3				1
Nicholas	1	1	2		1	1	8
Ohio	4	1	5				6
Pendleton		2	2	1		1	3
Pocahontas	1		1	1		1	2
Preston	4		4				3
Raleigh	1	1	2	1		1	6
Roane	4	1	5	3		3	6
Taylor	4		4	1		1	6
Tyler							3
Tucker	3	1	4	1		1	5
Wayne	3	1	4		1	1	6
Webster	3	3	6				6
Wetzel					1	1	1
Wirt		1	1				
Wood	4	2	6	2	2	4	10
TOTALS.....	86	58	144	36	30	66	201

TABLE NO. 5.

Form of Defect of Those Enrolled During Biennial Period.

	October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1913.			July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914.		
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals
Deaf	91	64	155	84	57	141
Blind	34	25	59	35	30	65
Deaf, Colored	2	1	3	2	1	3
Blind, Colored	1			1		
TOTALS.....	128	90	217	122	88	209

BUSINESS REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

The appropriation for current expense for the past two years was \$50,000.00 for each year, and for repairs and improvements \$17,500.00, for the year 1912-13 and \$10,000.00 for the year 1913-14. When I took charge on January first, last, all of the repair and improvement fund had been expended and more than half of the current expense fund exhausted. This made it very difficult for me to keep expenditures within bounds during the half year remaining. With every assurance that our enrollment of pupils will be largely increased we will need a somewhat larger appropriation for current expense.

Schools.

Should the enrollment of pupils be increased as anticipated we will need new desks, chairs, slates and other equipment for three or four rooms, as only the rooms in use heretofore are furnished.

During the past winter and spring a great deal of the plastering has fallen from the ceilings in several of the school rooms and is loose in others, and most of them have to be replastered. Material has been purchased and men are now at work removing the old plastering that remains and getting the ceilings in shape to apply the new.

At the close of the year two of our teachers resigned to accept places in other schools where they were offered somewhat better salaries. Two others have been employed to take their places and still others will likely have to be found to handle the increase in attendance. The question of salary is all the time confronting me, and I find that the salaries paid here are lower than those paid to teachers in the schools in other states. In order to find and retain the best teachers I will have to make some advances in salaries.

Shops.

In the shops, instruction and training is given in carpentry, painting, printing, shoe mending and making, baking, plain sewing, dress making, embroidery, broom and basket making, rug and carpet weaving, hammock netting and chair caning.

Carpentry and Painting.—These trades are combined in one shop. The work is in charge of a competent instructor. Thirteen boys took training in this shop during the past winter and several of them have become quite skillful in the use of tools. A number of nice looking, well made pieces of furniture were turned out, such as hall racks, tables, stands, porch swings, desks and various pieces of smaller furniture. A desk, table and several of the smaller pieces were sent to Staunton and put on exhibition there during the meeting of the Twentieth Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, and received much praise for good workmanship. The boys also did much repair work about the institution buildings, such as painting and finishing floors, glazing windows, hanging doors and other general repair work that will help them in earning a living after they leave school, and set up shops of their own.

If opportunity can be had for it, it is my notion that they should have still wider training in this line, such as the actual work of erecting

small buildings, working from plans and blue prints, and it is my purpose to try to give them some of this kind of work another year, if only in a limited way. A little new equipment would help in this shop.

Shoe Shop.—This shop is well equipped and has a competent instructor. Eleven boys took training in this shop during the past year in repairing old shoes and in making new ones. Nearly one thousand jobs of repairing were done, and two hundred pairs of new shoes made and most of them sold to the boys for wear.

Some of the boys who have worked in this shop for as much as three years have made unaided a number of pairs of very neat, well made shoes. Several pairs were sent to Staunton for exhibition purposes, and they were not second to any in this line from other schools. Several ex-pupils of the school who took training in this shop are now making a comfortable living working at their trade.

Printing.—This trade is by several superintendents of schools considered the best that is open to the deaf. It is true that many of them succeed very well at it. During the past year thirteen boys have been given training each afternoon in this trade. We have done all our own job printing and several outside jobs, printed many daily lesson papers, and every two weeks we have printed "The West Virginia Tablet," our school paper. The boys do all the work of setting type, printing and binding. All the instruction in this shop as in the others is made as thorough as possible so that when pupils leave here they may be able to get and hold good places in office or shop.

Bakery.—Our bakery is in charge of a former pupil of this school, who with the help each afternoon of six boys who are being taught the trade does all the baking for the institution. An average of a barrel of flour was used each day in making bread and rolls for the tables, and during the time that I have had charge he has not had a single bad baking.

He can also make good pies, tarts, buns, cream puffs and a variety of cakes and cookies so that the boys get training in all branches of the trade and are ready to fill good places when they leave school.

Sewing Rooms.—All of the deaf girls and some of the blind girls are given instruction for a period of two hours each afternoon in plain sewing, hemming, darning, mending and ordinary dress making. Many of them have learned to do very neat work, both by hand and on the machine. Four new machines for their use were put in the sewing rooms the past winter. A class has also been taught embroidery and fancy work for two hours each afternoon by a young lady living in the town who comes each afternoon to teach the class. The girls have completed a number of pieces of fine work under her direction, several of which were placed on exhibition at the Convention recently held at Staunton and were pronounced by many to be as good as any, if not the best of any work shown in this class.

Ever since taking charge here I have felt the need of more vocational work for the girls. It is my purpose next year to give more advanced work in dressmaking, such as the cutting, fitting and making of women's dresses and suits. I also want very much to give them lessons in cook-

ing and housekeeping, and will do so if suitable rooms and equipment can be arranged for and a teacher secured. Some time after taking charge I arranged to have several of the blind girls given lessons in basketry and they made good progress and were very fond of the work.

Military Drill and Physical Training.

During the past two years all of the deaf boys have been given systematic drill in marching and the various military maneuvers and much athletic and physical training. This has been done by a graduate of the Fanwood (New York) School for the Deaf, who has proven himself to be very efficient as an instructor.

I feel that the training has been most beneficial to all the boys. Last fall uniforms were purchased for all of the more than eighty deaf boys of the school, and it would be hard to find the same number of boys that would make a finer appearance than these boys make when they are dressed in their neat uniforms and military caps, going through the various drills and exercises. The boys are all very fond of the work and I am sure that it has not only been good for them in a physical way but has done much for their general deportment and has been a great aid to discipline in the school. It has helped to make of them an alert, active, erect, well set up lot of boys and has done away with the "scuffing" of the feet in walking that is so characteristic of the deaf.

Industries for the Blind.

As has already been stated, it is much more difficult to find vocational work for the blind that will fit them for making a living than it is for the deaf.

We have been giving the boys training in the making of brooms, weaving carpet and rugs, basket making, hammock netting and re-caning chairs and these seem to be about the trades that are taught in most of the schools for the blind, but the necessity for better and more varied industrial training for the blind is very apparent to me. What I would like to find is some more real "bread and butter" occupations that can be learned and successfully followed by the average blind person.

Comparatively few of them can enter any of the professions, hence the great need to provide them with some occupation or trade that will enable them to support themselves.

While I still hope to find something more along this line, it is yet my opinion that the best and final solution of the problem will be the creation of the sort of Industrial Commission that I have already referred to in this report.

Amusements.

Our gymnasium is in the basement of the school building. There is an abundance of floor space and it affords a good place for exercise and recreation, especially when the weather is too bad for out-door games and sports.

Its worst feature is that the ceiling is too low to allow for playing basketball and the performing of a number of athletic stunts of which the boys are fond. What we need is a new gymnasium for the boys with higher ceiling and some equipment added to what we already have. Then the present one could be given over to the girls for their exclusive use, and they stand much in need of some such place for recreation and physical training.

We have a fine large and level athletic field with baseball diamond, grand stand and a tennis court. The boys are very enthusiastic over baseball, and during the past spring we had two very good teams among the larger boys. The boys did not have quite enough time for practice to enable them to do very good team work, but in spite of this they were able to play a pretty good game.

The smaller boys organized some three or four teams from among their number, and many spirited and hard fought games were played by them on a diamond marked out on one end of the field.

We have two inclined slides and several swings on which the younger pupils amuse themselves. We should have at least one more tennis court for the girls and we should have several more swings and other amusement devices for both the boys and the girls.

Birthday parties are held for all the first and second year pupils whose birthdays occur during the school term. They are allowed to invite a few friends in addition to the members of their own class, refreshments are served, a cake with candles forming the center of attraction, and the occasion is made a source of pleasure to them.

Socials and receptions are given occasionally, where the pupils with the teachers engage in plays, games, etc. Proper entertainments are occasionally allowed held in our chapel to which all our pupils are admitted free. If a moving picture machine could be secured for the school and good films gotten and shown it would not only prove a source of much entertainment for the deaf, but could be made of much educational value to them. Some time after coming here I sent an invitation to Rev. O. J. Whildin a deaf man and a minister of the Episcopal church, to visit the school and talk to the children.

He came and spent two days with us bringing with him an Edison Kinetoscope and three reels of pictures. He talked to the children several times in chapel and one evening gave an exhibition of the pictures all of which they enjoyed very much. The deaf boys and girls were several times allowed to go to the moving picture theater in the town in the company of some of the teachers and matrons. The next day after one of these occasions I asked the pupils in the seventh grade to write for me a description of what they had seen in the pictures. They all wrote good papers and one young lady wrote thirteen pages of letter paper giving a very intelligent description of the three films that had been shown.

Dining Room and Kitchen.

Our dining room is large, well lighted and cheerful and all pupils are seated for meals at the same time.

I think it will hold additional tables and chairs so as to enable us to seat as many as 250 pupils at one time for meals.

An ample amount of wholesome well cooked food is served, and the menu is varied as much and as often as the season and circumstances will permit. After each meal the girls of the school are required to clear the tables and wash the dishes, taking turns. This is done more for the useful training that it gives them than for any economy that it works in the conduct of the institution.

The kitchen in which the food is cooked and made ready for serving was greatly improved last fall by putting in a new tile floor, a very large new cooking range and a new steam cooker in addition to the two already in, and it is now finely equipped. The cooking was all done by an experienced head cook assisted by two deaf young men, former pupils in the school.

One of these has developed into a very competent cook, and during the vacation this year is employed to do all the cooking for that portion of the household, farm hands and others who are here during the vacation.

Sleeping Dormitories.

There are nine well heated and ventilated dormitories in which the pupils sleep at night. These dormitories are at present furnished with 210 neat iron beds with good springs and mattresses, and each pupil has a bed to himself. There is a chair by each bed and each pupil is furnished with an individual towel and tooth brush. All these dormitories are under the supervision of matrons whose duty it is to see that they are kept perfectly clean and sanitary, as also the toilet and bath rooms that belong to each dormitory. All the pupils are required to make their own beds and must do it in a neat manner.

Laundry.

We have a modern well equipped steam laundry in which five laundry women have worked during the past school year, doing all the laundry work for the institution. Part of the equipment is somewhat worn and may have to be replaced before the end of another year.

Power House.

In the power house there are two large boilers in which steam is generated and sent through pipes to the main buildings, school building and shops for heating. They also furnish steam for driving machinery in the printing office, carpenter and shoe shops, laundry, pump, and the engine that runs the dynamo that makes the electric lights for lighting all the buildings and grounds. During the cold weather of the past winter the work was rather too heavy for the two boilers, and we think that an additional one should be installed as soon as it is practicable to do so.

Water Supply.

For several years up until about two years ago the water for the institution was obtained from a spring in the side of a mountain just about two miles from the institution.

A reservoir was built on a hill near to the buildings and a pipe line laid from it to the spring and the water flowed by gravity to the reservoir and thence through pipes to the buildings. As the reservoir is but little above the level of the second floor of the buildings no water could be had on the third floors and but little on the floor below, and it would have been nearly useless in case of fire. It was, however, fine for drinking and domestic use. Some two or three years ago the spring seemed to fall somewhat and the pipe line developed leaks in a place where it was covered very deep and would have been costly to take up and repair.

The supply of water became entirely inadequate and was helped out by connecting the system with the town water supply mains and purchasing water from the town. About a year ago it was found impracticable to continue this arrangement and a well was bored near to the boiler room. At a depth of 184 feet a seemingly good stream of water was found. The well was cased and equipped with a large steam pump and connected with the reservoir. A pressure pump was installed in the engine room by means of which any desired pressure can be obtained in the system, and bath and toilet rooms were then put in on the second and third floors wherever needed. The well continued to furnish an adequate supply of water for all purposes until some time in March of this year when it suddenly failed. We at first thought that the valve at the bottom of the pipe in the well had gone wrong and we had it taken up and repacked.

This however did not seem to mend matters and for two or three days we were obliged to get our supply from the town reservoir to which our system is connected so that it can be quickly turned in. At the end of a couple of days the well "came back" and has given a fair supply since. We helped out in the matter by connecting with a pond on the grounds that is fed by a small stream that flows through the State's land, and used the water from the pond for the laundry and boilers so as to have the well water for drinking, bathing and cooking. We do not think that the well can be depended on for supply and that it is very necessary to provide some additional source of supply. The plan that would seem to me to be most feasible would be to install a pumping station at the river where the pipe line from our spring to the reservoir crosses, and pump the water to the reservoir through this line which is said to be in good condition.

This river water could be had in abundant supply for use in the boilers, and laundry and for the toilets and baths, and the well water could be used for drinking and cooking purposes.

It is important that something be done by the time the schools open in September in order that we may have a never failing supply of water, not only for ordinary every day use, but a good reserve for use in case of fire.

The Dairy.

When I took charge the first of this year I found a herd of thirteen cows and heifers, ten of them being milked. The average daily production of milk was not more than twelve gallons. This was plainly a loss in feed and attention, and the supply of milk was much less than was needed. I asked the Board for permission to dispose of these cows and the right to purchase others to replace. Permission was given and I sold the entire herd, and replaced with seven of the best cows I could find for sale at the time. The supply of milk was fully doubled by the change and the consumption of feed was cut down about one half. The cows that I found here had been good ones at one time, but they had been spoiled by careless milking and handling, so at the same time that I disposed of the cows I also disposed of the dairyman and employed a new one who has proved to be first class.

The most of the pupils are fond of milk and we should have three more good cows when the schools open again, the more so as we are

Farm and Garden.

There are about one hundred and fifty acres of land belonging to the institution, sixty acres of it around and including the site of the buildings, lawns and play grounds which take up about ten acres, leaving about fifty acres for cultivation and pasture, and a ninety acre farm about three fourths of a mile from the institution.

Most of the land lies well, is level, smooth and easy of cultivation. Part of the land that has been under cultivation shows evidences of having been plowed too wet and otherwise badly farmed, which has in some measure worked injury to it. Careful cultivation, fertilizing and rotation of crops will eventually repair the injury that has been done.

As the time for sowing and planting came on I secured the services of Mr. Thos. B. Jackson, whom I knew to be a very good practical farmer, and put him in charge. Spring was very late in coming and our planting and sowing of crops was about a month later than usual for this section.

About twenty acres was sown in oats and twenty more acres planted in corn and ninety-five bushels of seed potatoes planted. All our seed was very carefully selected and the ground thoroughly plowed, harrowed and dragged before sowing and planting. About the time we finished sowing and planting a severe drouth set in and lasted for about seven weeks. This seriously affected the oat crop and we will not harvest more than half a crop at best. The corn stood the drouth much better and is now looking fine and the potatoes also look very promising at this time.

As all the pupils are sent home for vacation about the middle of June it is not possible to raise much in the way of vegetables except lettuce, radishes and spring onions that will be ready to use before their home-going.

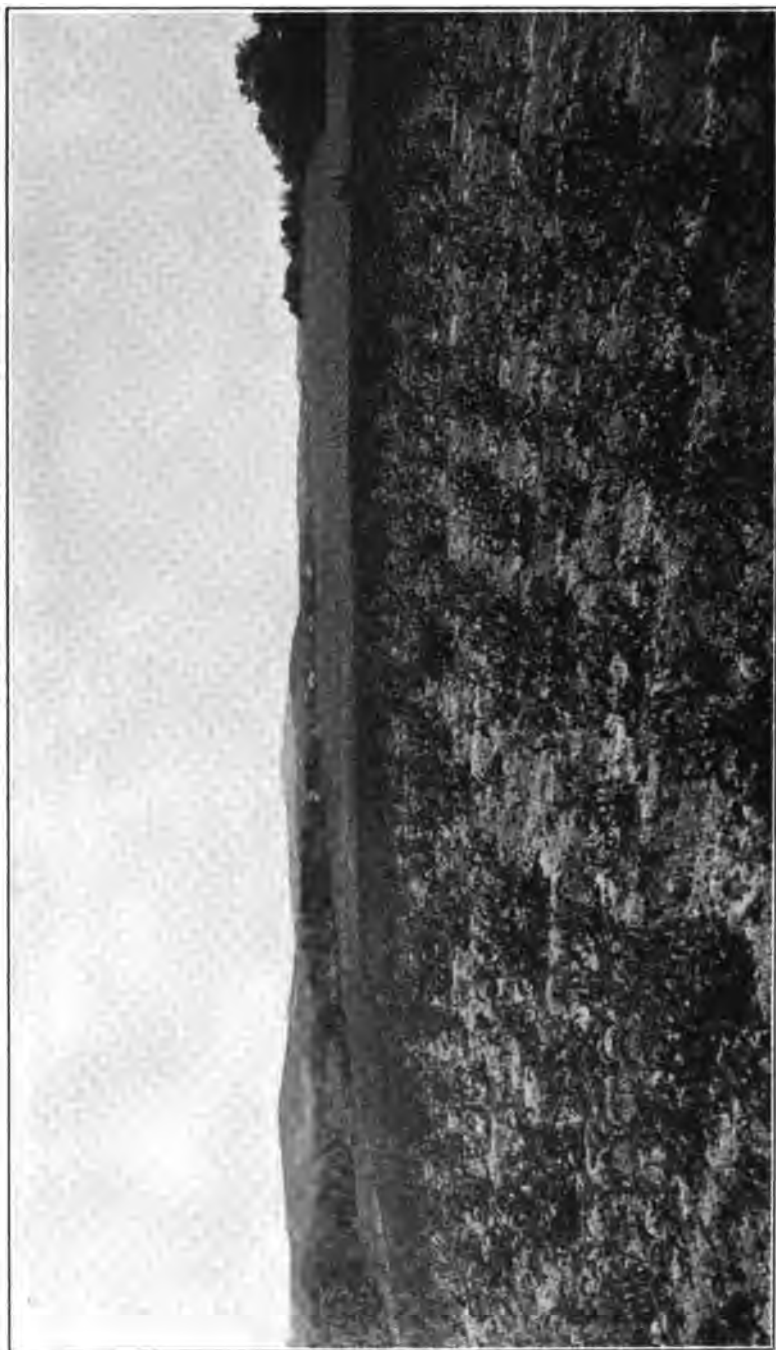
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POTATO AND CORN FIELD, WEST VIRGINIA SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND,

With this in mind we held off the planting of most vegetables until late so as to time their maturity for use with that of the return of the pupils in September.

We have recently planted several acres to sugar corn, beans, cabbage and other vegetables, hoping to have an abundance for the pupils all through the fall until frost comes, as well as a lot to store for use during the winter.

We do not need any more land. What we do need is more thorough and intensive farming of the land we do have. The land can be greatly helped by growing and plowing under clover and other crops; and by the judicious use of lime, the careful saving and use of all the stable manure and some commercial fertilizers.

Under the former management about seven acres was sown to alfalfa and a very good stand secured. It was a little injured last year by cutting it four times which was once too often. However there is still a fair stand, and early in June of this year we harvested about one ton of hay from each acre and it will shortly be ready to harvest again and we think the second cutting will give a little more hay than the first, and we will likely harvest a third time. The land seems to be well adapted to the growing of this grass and it is our purpose to sow several acres more next year. About fifty acres of our land is held in pasture for our cows. It is in fine sod and would support several more very nicely. In fact we will harvest several tons of hay this year from the grass that the cows have not eaten. We were buying hay for feeding when I came to the institution last winter. I feel sure that this year we will have hay and grain sufficient to feed all our stock throughout the coming year without buying any, especially if we succeed in getting a silo built in time to fill. And this too in the face of the severe drouth we have had. The difference comes from better farming and cultivation and from saving the crops of grain and grass after they have grown, much of which was heretofore allowed to go to waste.

We have five head of horses, two good farm teams and one horse for general hauling around the institution, bringing goods from the station, etc.

During the past winter and spring we have had an average of about thirty-five hogs that have been fed mainly with the waste and slops from the kitchen and dining room. The silo mentioned above is our worst needed farm improvement just now, as it will not only work economy in the matter of feed but will increase the milk production during the winter months.

The fencing around the farm is in bad condition and much of it will have to be renewed before next spring to protect our crops.

Fire Protection.

The buildings are provided with fire escapes where ever they are considered necessary. This spring the Board of Control purchased and had put up, two new Kirker-Bender "down and out" fire escapes at a cost of \$1,638.00. This pattern of fire escape is considered the best and safest yet invented, especially for taking care of the blind, as all they have to

do is to step into them and they are, without further effort on their part, landed safely on the outside of the building and can not possibly be injured in coming down. The two are connected with four of the dormitories where all the blind sleep.

The Board also purchased last winter eighteen new chemical fire extinguishers with which a fire in its earlier stages can be quickly put out, and they are hung at convenient points throughout all the buildings. There are five fire plugs at convenient points outside the buildings, and a hose cart with 300 feet of hose is kept at a convenient place where it can quickly be brought into use if needed.

And for the general protection of the premises and safety of the children we have a night watchman who patrols the grounds and buildings throughout the entire night, visiting the dormitories at least once each hour to see that all is right, and keeping a clock record of his visits, which is turned into the office every morning.

The pupils are given frequent fire drills and each teacher and officer is instructed in just what to do in case of fire. With all these precautions the danger to the pupils from fire is reduced to the minimum.

Prompt Entrance and Regular Attendance.

Parents are urged to enter their children promptly at the beginning of the session, for the delay of a week or two will sometimes make it necessary to put the pupils back in their classes an entire session. And beside this if their children are ready to come on the day appointed, notice of which is sent to all the parents, free transportation and an attendant is furnished who meets the children at some point not far from the child's home to bring them to the school, and if not ready at that time these things can not well be furnished later.

Then there seems to be a disposition on the part of some parents to keep the children out of school as soon as they have reached a point where they become useful at home, or to come or send for them during the school term on account of the sickness of some member of the family, very often not a serious illness either. We feel sure that we have had a few cases of this kind since coming here, and it is exceedingly unfair to the children to say the least of it.

I am glad to be able to add, though, that judging from the records there has been less of this sort of thing than in former years and I hope that it can cease altogether.

LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED BY SUPERINTENDENT.

It is my conviction that the enactment of our State Legislature of a good and sufficient compulsory school attendance law compelling attendance of all the deaf and blind children of the state at these schools for a sufficient period of time to receive an education will do more toward their uplift than any other legislation that can be written into the statutes.

Early in this year Governor Hatfield obtained certain data that showed that not quite one half of the deaf and blind children of the state were in the school here, and it is to be presumed that they were not in any school. To be exact, the figures showed that at the time of taking the 1910 census there were 435 deaf or blind children between the ages of six and twenty-one in the state. It is a safe presumption that by now this number has been increased, rather than diminished, and yet during the past year our enrollment in the school was only 205.

The Governor was so impressed with the grave need for amending this serious condition of affairs that he appointed a Field Agent for the schools and committed to him the work of trying to find these children and to induce the parents to send them to the schools at the beginning of another school year. It is no easy task to even find these children, scattered as they are throughout all of the 55 counties of the state, but by sending out many hundreds of letters to parties over the state and otherwise making inquiry more than a hundred of these children have been located and application blanks sent to the parents, together with much of information about the work of the schools, to try to induce them to enroll the children for entrance in September and permit us to bring them here at that time.

This seems to be even a more difficult task than that of finding the children, for it is a fact that the parents of these afflicted children are more loath to let them go from the homes than are the parents of normal children; so that in some cases natural parental solicitude hinders the work. We believe, however, that in very many cases it is either ignorance of the benefits to be gotten by the children through attendance at the schools, or else utter indifference about their future welfare and happiness.

In other but happily rarer cases we find parents have kept them at home to go out and beg, their infirmity inviting the sympathy of the public that knew nothing of the circumstances.

Of course this is all wrong, much of it criminally wrong, and to remedy it I earnestly recommend the enactment at the next meeting of our State Legislature of an adequate compulsory attendance law with ample provisions for its enforcement. And if I am permitted to offer any suggestion in the matter I would recommend that the parents be required to send these children to the school when they have reached the age of seven, and to keep them in school until they have reached the age of eighteen, or a total period of eleven years.

If some such law is not enacted and enforced, many of these children, despite our best efforts to get them here, will remain at home and grow up in ignorance, in many cases to become a public charge and burden on the state for perhaps forty or fifty years of their lives. Surely then the state has the right to require their attendance here that they may be educated for self supporting citizenship,—nay more, it is an obligation on the state to compel attendance until they have completed a fair course of training.

I would also recommend that Section 1752 of the Code of West Virginia be amended by the insertion in the twelfth line of the words, "and traveling expenses" following the words, "and when not otherwise provided with clothing." This amendment would relieve our current expense fund of what is a considerable drain on it, and would place this item of expense where we think it properly belongs.

SUPRINTENDENT'S STATEMENT OF NEEDS FOR THE TWO YEARS FROM JULY 1, 1915, TO JULY 1, 1917.

For Current General Expense, Annually.....\$60,000.00

This fund for the year just ended was fifty thousand dollars. With an average attendance of just about 200 pupils this sum was barely enough to meet the items of cost of maintenance chargeable to it. We now feel justified in predicting that the next year's enrollment of pupils will reach fully 250, or a net increase of 25%, and that the two succeeding years will mark even a greater increase. If this prediction is verified it will necessitate the employing of at least four additional teachers, which cost, together with the additions to the other items of cost of maintenance, will make the amount asked for a positive necessity.

For Building and Equipping a Gymnasium\$8,000.00

I have elsewhere in my report stated the need for a new gymnasium building and the reasons. With increased attendance there will be still greater need.

For Erecting a Building to be used as a Hospital.....\$5,000.00

The need for this building is urgent. Our present hospital rooms are on the top floor of one of the wings of the main building, directly over the kitchen and bakery, where it is difficult to properly regulate the temperature, and also to isolate cases of infectious disease and to have the comfort and quiet that is needed in grave cases of illness. For these reasons there is need for a good separate building. Then beside, with the increased attendance of pupils we will be crowded for sleeping room, and the present hospital wards and nurse's rooms could be used as a dormitory, and would accommodate about twenty pupils, thus relieving congestion in the other dormitories.

For the Purchase and Installation of an Additional Boiler.....\$2,000.00

This is needed for the reason that the load is too much for the two we now have, and with any added area to heat and light they will be entirely inadequate.

For Repairs and Improvements Annually\$5,000.00

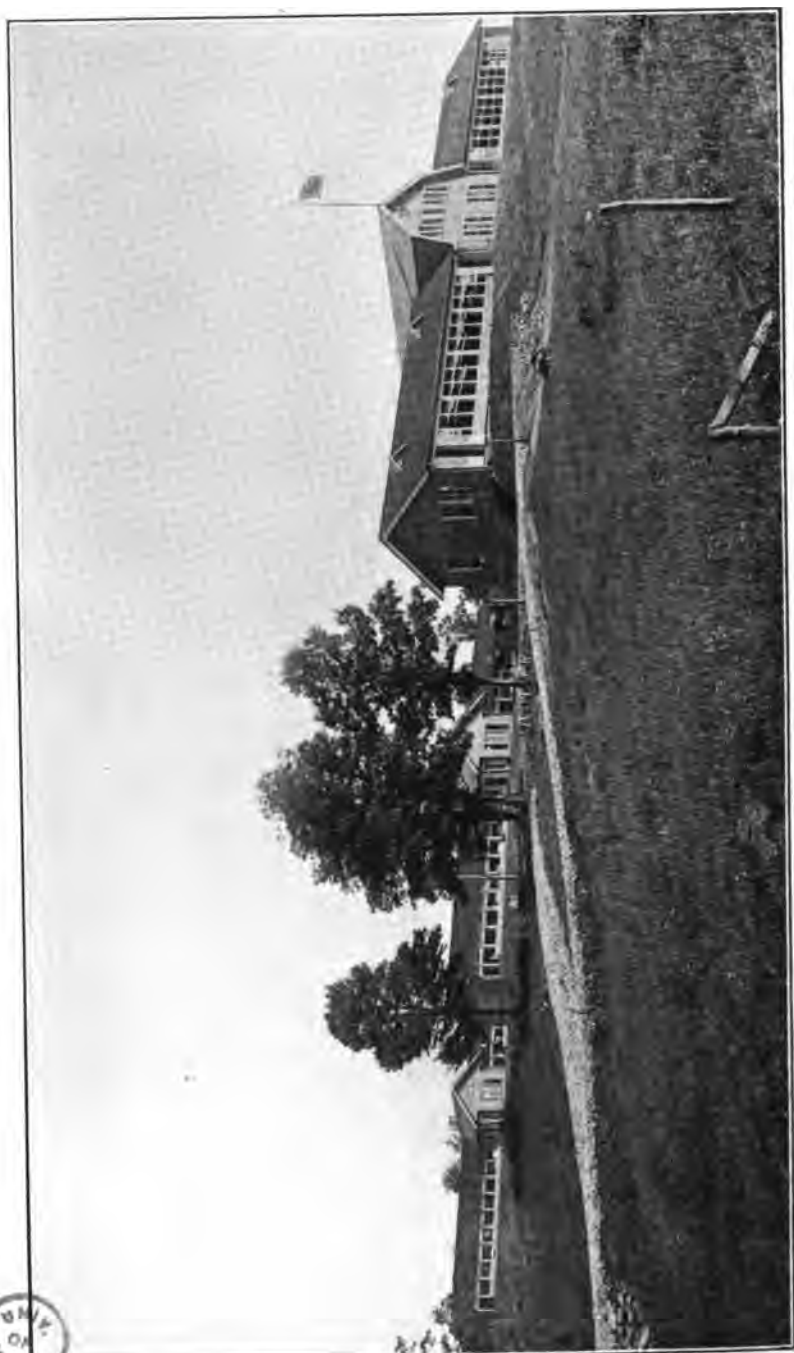
This sum will be fully needed for renewing fencing around the farm improving grounds and driveways, laying a lot of much needed concrete walk, building new chicken houses, re-roofing the barn, and for many general repairs that must be made on the various buildings.

In view of the fact that your board has been most liberal in its treatment of this institution for the past several years, I have hesitated

to ask for some of the appropriations listed above. I feel, though, that all will be needed for the proper care, education and training of the children that will be committed to my care.

My greatest ambition is to place these schools in the front rank along with any other institutions of its kind in the country. I am also trying to bring into it the many children in the State who should be here, but who through ignorance, indifference or other reasons have been heretofore deprived of its training. I want to give them the best talent in the way of instructors that can possibly be had; to bring every department up to the highest plane of efficiency that is possible.

With these things in mind I have asked for the above appropriations and I trust that it may be your pleasure to try to see that they are allowed.



STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM.

State Tuberculosis Sanitarium

E. E. CLOVIS, M. D., Superintendent

This institution is located two miles east of Terra Alta, Preston County, on the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The local station is called Hopemont, but only local trains stop here. All passenger trains stop at Terra Alta, which is the express and post office.

Number of patients treated during June, 1914..... 65

State Tuberculosis Sanitarium

HISTORICAL.

This excellent institution owes its existence to the interest and activity of the West Virginia Anti-Tuberculosis League, which has for several years done a great work in the State and is still doing a great work. It was this League that had the bill prepared for an act of the Legislature creating the Sanitarium, which was established by chapter six of the acts of 1911. The institution was located by the State Board of Control and the State Board of Health, after an examination of many other proposed sites, on July 31, by unanimous vote of the members of both boards. The first patients were received in January, 1913.

OBJECT.

The Sanitarium is located two miles east of Terra Alta, Preston County, *near* residents of West Virginia, suffering with tuberculosis, especially in the incipient stage. It is in no sense a home for consumptives. The period of stay is limited to six months, unless for special reasons, it is deemed advisable for a patient to remain longer.

HOW REACHED.

The Sanitarium is located two miles, east of Terra Alta, Preston County, on the main line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The local station is called Hopemont, but only local trains stop here. All passenger trains stop at Terra Alta, which is the postoffice, and the express and telegraph station. The Sanitarium is connected with the local telephone system, also with the Bell long distance telephone.

Notice should always be given by telegraph of the time a patient expects to arrive at the station, so he can be met by proper conveyance.

GROUNDS.

The site is on the Washington (formerly the David Freeland) farm, in Preston County, on the main line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. It comprises, with subsequent purchases, over 600 acres; and lies on the top of the great Cheat mountain range. The altitude ranges from 2,500 to 3,000 feet above sea level.

BUILDINGS.

At present the buildings are three. The Administration building consists of a two-story central part, 29x56 feet, with two one-story wings, which are divided into small private rooms. In this building all bed patients are kept. It has a capacity of ten male and ten female patients.

Cottages No. 1 and No. 2 are one-story structures, each 26x137 feet, with an extension in the rear of the center, 25x28 feet, and with an open

porch extending along the entire front of the building. Wards open out on this porch. Each cottage consists of two wards, accommodating ten patients each, and are identical in size and arrangement, one being for male patients, the other for female. In the rear extension are located the bath rooms and lavatories.

There are now building a superintendent's house; a cottage modeled after the present administration building, except that the rooms are larger and other changes which will improve it over that building; two other cottages, modeled after cottages No. 1 and No. 2. These buildings will double the present capacity, which is very desirable, as the institution has been unable to take in applicants promptly, and has had a large waiting list.

Many improvements have been made since the last report of this Board, which are noted in the superintendent's business report. In addition much work has been done in ditching and cleaning up the farm.

THE SITE.

The view from the buildings, which face eastward and receive the sunlight nearly the entire day, is charming and inspiring. The great double-track railway is to the right. The numerous trains passing to and fro make an animating picture. They are near enough to be seen plainly and sufficiently distant to avoid discomfort from their smoke and noise. The clear, cool waters of the main branch of Snowy Creek flow gently through the grounds, passing near the buildings.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Sanitarium is supplied with wholesome pure spring water from a concrete reservoir, whence it is carried by gravity through galvanized iron pipes to all parts of the buildings. Patients can be supplied with hot and cold water at all times. During the great drouth of this year there was considerable diminution in the water from the spring. It is more than probable that later, when the institution is larger, an additional supply of water will have to be procured. Fortunately this will not be difficult. Two large and never-failing streams flow through the farm, the north and south forks of Snowy Creek. The north fork, which is the outlet of Lake Terra Alta, flows a few feet below the buildings, where a pumping station could be installed and the water pumped up into a reservoir. The water of Snowy Creek is clear and wholesome.

ADMISSION.

Residents of West Virginia suffering with tuberculosis and desiring to be admitted as patients, should write to "Superintendent State Tuberculosis Sanitarium, Terra Alta, W. Va.," for blank application. This should be filled out by the patient's physician, and returned to the superintendent. Notice will be sent to each applicant when a vacancy occurs. Applicants will be listed in the order in which their application blanks were received, but preference will be given to those cases which offer best

prospect of a cure. Patients must receive notice of their acceptance before starting to the Sanitarium.

Applicants must arrive at the Sanitarium not later than one week, or sooner if an earlier date is named, after receiving notice of their acceptance, or the vacancy will be given to another applicant.

The Superintendent has the right to reject any patient who is not a suitable case for the Sanitarium, and to discharge any patient who wilfully and persistently disobeys any rule of the institution. Patients leaving the institution against the advice of the Superintendent will not be re-admitted except upon a written order from the Board of Control. Patients discharged for disobeying the rules are not eligible for re-admission.

RATES.

As respects rates patients are divided into three classes:

1. For those who are able and ought to pay, the rate is \$6 per week.
2. Those who are not able to pay the full price, but can pay part, may, in the discretion of the Superintendent, be admitted at a rate not less than \$3 per week.
3. Patients unable to pay may be admitted on application of any municipal corporation, county, or charitable or beneficial organization, at the rate of \$3 per week, which shall be paid by such municipality, county or organization.

Payments must be made each four weeks in advance by all patients.

Should a patient desire the services of a special nurse, the Sanitarium will furnish board for the nurse, but the patient must pay the nurse's fee.

Plain laundry work for patients will be done by the institution free of charge. Stiff collars, fancy white waists, or dresses, will not be laundered. Patients must furnish their own hot water bottles, fountain syringes, rubber rings, thermometers, and all necessary clothing.

VISITS.

January 30, 1913, Sheppard; May 11, 1913, Lakin; August 22, 1913, Dawson; November 4, 1913, Lakin; November 15, 1913, Dawson; November 22, 1913, Lakin; December 19, 1913, Lakin; February 17, 1914, Lakin; April 22, 1914, Williamson; May 3, 1914, Lakin, Dawson and Williamson; June 24, 1914, Lakin.

PAY ROLL.

Name.	Position.	Monthly Salary.	Emoluments.
E. E. Clovis, M. D.	Supt.	\$125.00	Board and residence for family.
C. T. Kelley.....	Farm Supt.....	100.00	
Woodford Hinzman,			
M. D.....	Assistant Physician.....	60.00	Board, room and laundry.
Elizabeth Feely.....	Head Nurse.....	50.00	Board, room and laundry.
Mary Effa Raley.....	Nurse.....	40.00	Board, room and laundry.
Elizabeth Scott.....	Night Nurse.....	40.00	Board, room and laundry.
Olive Lane.....	Pupil Nurse.....	10.00	Board, room and laundry.
Dora M. Massie.....	Pupil Nurse.....	10.00	Board, room and laundry.
Joe Snyder.....	Orderly (Chief).....	30.00	Board, room and laundry.
Elmer Robinson.....	Night Watch.....	25.00	Board, room and laundry.
Frank Albert.....	Orderly.....	15.00	Board, room and laundry.
Fred Sisler.....	Dish-Washer.....	20.00	Board, room and laundry.
Sarah Snyder.....	Waitress.....	15.00	Board, room and laundry.
May Martin.....	Cook.....	30.00	Board, room and laundry.
Minnie McAtee.....	Cook.....	30.00	Board, room and laundry.
Odle Bennett.....	Assistant Cook.....	10.00	Board, room and laundry.
Ernest Whetsel.....	Farmer.....	40.00	House, pasture for horse and cow.
A. C. Hensworth.....	Dairyman and Gardener..	40.00	House, pasture for horse and cow.
Bernard Hensworth.....	Laborer.....	19.50	
William Enlow.....	Foreman.....	2.00	per day.
Ira Wolf.....	Laborer.....	1.75	per day.
Chas. Hardesty.....	Laborer.....	1.75	per day.
Bert Garner.....	Laborer.....	1.75	per day.
C. A. Whitehair.....	Laborer.....	1.75	per day.
Homer Carr.....	Laborer.....	1.75	per day.

CURRENT EXPENSE AND PER CAPITA COST.

The following schedule shows the purposes for which the appropriation and collections for current expenses of State Tuberculosis Sanitarium were expended for the fiscal year of nine months ending June 30, 1913, and the full fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, classified into 85 different items.

The amount expended for each item is shown, together with the per capita cost of each item. The average number of patients for 1913 was 12, for 1914 was 55. The average number of employees for 1913 was 8, for 1914 was 19. The average net per capita cost for 1913 was \$1,385.85, for 1914 was \$263.40.

The whole number of patients admitted in 1913 was 63; the average cost per patient was \$263.97. The whole number admitted in 1914 was 136; the average cost per patient was \$106.52.

FOR WHAT EXPENDED	Expended 1913	Per Capita 1913	Expended 1914	Per Capita 1914
Beef (Fresh)	\$ 451.73	\$ 37.65	\$ 1,954.19	\$ 35.55
Pork (Fresh or Cured)	247.04	20.59	1,060.44	19.28
Poultry and Game	90.79	7.57	493.22	8.98
Fish and Oysters	26.13	2.18	207.14	3.58
Canned Meats	16.05	1.34	7.00	.13
All Other Meats	29.92	2.50	367.16	6.69
Eggs	91.38	7.62	648.04	11.78
Butter	100.82	8.40	615.00	11.18
Oleomargarine .....	.....	.....	72.24	1.32
Lard	19.29	1.61	119.32	2.17
Milk and Cream	32.83	2.70	584.49	10.64
Cheese	7.49	.63	48.42	.48
Flour	69.27	5.77	238.81	4.33
Meal .....	.48	.04	8.79	.17
Crackers and Bread	9.91	.83	42.37	.77
Macaroni	2.43	.20	9.81	.18

CURRENT EXPENSE AND PER CAPITA COST.—Continued.

FOR WHAT EXPENDED	Expended 1913	Per Capita 1913	Expended 1914	Per Capita 1914
Cereals	\$ 27.65	\$ 2.31	\$ 55.46	\$ 1.01
Sugar	32.37	2.70	135.42	2.46
Beans	12.94	1.08	31.73	.58
Coffee and Tea	51.09	4.26	277.37	5.04
Potatoes	54.34	4.53	44.63	.82
Canned Vegetables	91.29	7.61	188.00	3.42
Fresh Vegetables	91.89	7.66	365.68	6.65
Canned Fruits	149.87	12.49	224.85	4.10
Fresh Fruits	124.44	10.37	561.90	10.22
Dried Fruits	8.75	.73	50.97	.93
Rice and Hominy	3.58	.30	27.27	.50
Syrup	9.08	.76	19.55	.36
Salt	3.45	.29	12.10	.22
Spices	2.61	.22	9.69	.18
Vinegar	7.02	.59	6.00	.11
Yeast	1.44	.12	5.83	.11
Other Food Supplies	79.53	6.63	494.84	9.00
Soap, Gold Dust and Other Cleansers	34.55	2.88	159.93	2.91
Other Laundry Supplies	13.06	1.09	27.64	.50
Laundry			659.22	11.99
Tableware	129.31	10.78	142.13	2.58
Kitchen Utensils	370.65	30.89	88.63	1.61
Furniture and Carpets	673.83	56.15	204.06	3.73
Bedding	1,764.81	147.07	833.57	15.16
Other Household Supplies	137.65	11.47	106.25	1.93
Brooms, Mops and Brushes	25.28	2.11	34.98	.64
Toilet Paper	6.50	.54	20.00	.36
Disinfectants			22.25	.41
Other Clothing	140.90	11.74	101.69	1.85
Dry Goods and Notions Unclass- ified	20.73	1.73	24.14	.44
Coal			1.25	.02
Gas	209.90	17.49	695.70	12.65
Oil			22.52	.41
Water and Ice	23.20	1.93	133.71	2.43
Telephone, Telegraph and Tolls	36.98	3.08	139.65	2.54
Postage	24.87	2.07	45.04	.83
Stationery and Office Supplies	121.18	10.10	118.10	2.15
Reading Matter	17.70	1.48	31.48	.57
Freight, Expressage and Drayage	112.42	9.37	104.89	1.91
Horses	425.00	35.42	250.00	4.55
Cattle	476.50	39.71	246.00	4.48
Hogs			72.00	1.31
Hay and Straw	40.00	3.33	94.22	1.73
Grain	16.45	1.37	77.70	1.41
All Other Feed for Live Stock	24.35	2.03	385.29	7.01
Seeds and Plants	208.81	17.40	82.45	1.50
Fertilizer	84.28	7.02	420.16	7.64
Agricultural Implements and Tools	118.85	9.91	26.00	.48
Vehicles	206.50	17.21	196.55	3.58
Harness and Stable Supplies	206.80	17.23	160.15	2.91
Other Supplies for Farm and Garden			128.40	2.34
Shop Machinery and Tools	33.40	2.97	154.87	2.82
Gas and Electric Supplies	198.38	16.53	69.40	1.26
Engine Room Supplies				
Plumbing Supplies	2,571.53	214.29		
Sewer Supplies	13.30	1.11		
Repairs to Buildings and Fences	2,916.65	243.06		
Salaries (Regular)	2,506.17	208.85	6,885.06	125.18
Labor (Extra)	1,287.56	107.30	221.12	4.02
Traveling Expenses	119.45	9.96	109.90	2.00
Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	222.11	18.51	1,002.45	18.23
Hospital Supplies	597.09	49.92	154.02	2.80
Medical Attendance			5.00	.09
Amusements and Religious Ser- vices	2.75	.23	51.15	.93
Miscellaneous	243.56	20.28	222.66	4.05
Advertising	128.00	10.67		
Rent	110.00	9.17	125.00	2.28
Miscellaneous Hardware	364.97	30.41	70.57	1.28
Board			79.62	1.45

CURRENT EXPENSE AND PER CAPITA COST.—Continued.

FOR WHAT EXPENDED	Expended 1913	Per Capita 1913	Expended 1914	Per Capita 1914
Rewards .....	.....	.....	26.00	.48
TOTALS	\$ 18,937.63	\$ 1,578.14	\$ 24,029.44	\$ 436.89
Less Discount Deducted	150.14	12.51	89.38	1.62
Less Freight Deducted	7.73	.64	5.04	.09
Net Amount Expended	\$ 18,779.76	\$ 1,564.99	\$ 23,935.02	\$ 435.18
Moneys Collected	2,149.65	179.14	9,447.67	171.78
Net Cost to State	\$ 16,630.11	\$ 1,385.85	\$ 14,487.35	\$ 263.40

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The following schedule shows the repairs and improvements made, and the expenditures therefor, at the State Tuberculosis Sanitarium, during the period of twenty-one months covered by this report:

FOR WHAT EXPENDED.	Amount
Painting	\$ 23.35
Carpenter Work	793.59
Grading, Roads, Walks, Grounds	2,341.23
Telephone	50.64
Papering	37.56
Tin Work	46.94
Screens	38.03
Roofing	55.81
Glass	6.94
Hardware	5.40
Fencing	78.91
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 3,478.40

EXPENDITURE FOR LAND.

A tract of land of about sixty acres was purchased from W. H. Glover in order to secure some valuable springs and right of way for pipe lines for water supply, at a cost of \$1200.00.

COMMENT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

This institution has been very successful. The problem is how to keep out hopeless cases. The superintendent recommends that examining physicians be appointed throughout the State. It is useless to send far advanced cases to the Sanitarium; and besides that they crowd out those who might be benefited. In its incipient stages tuberculosis is easily curable.

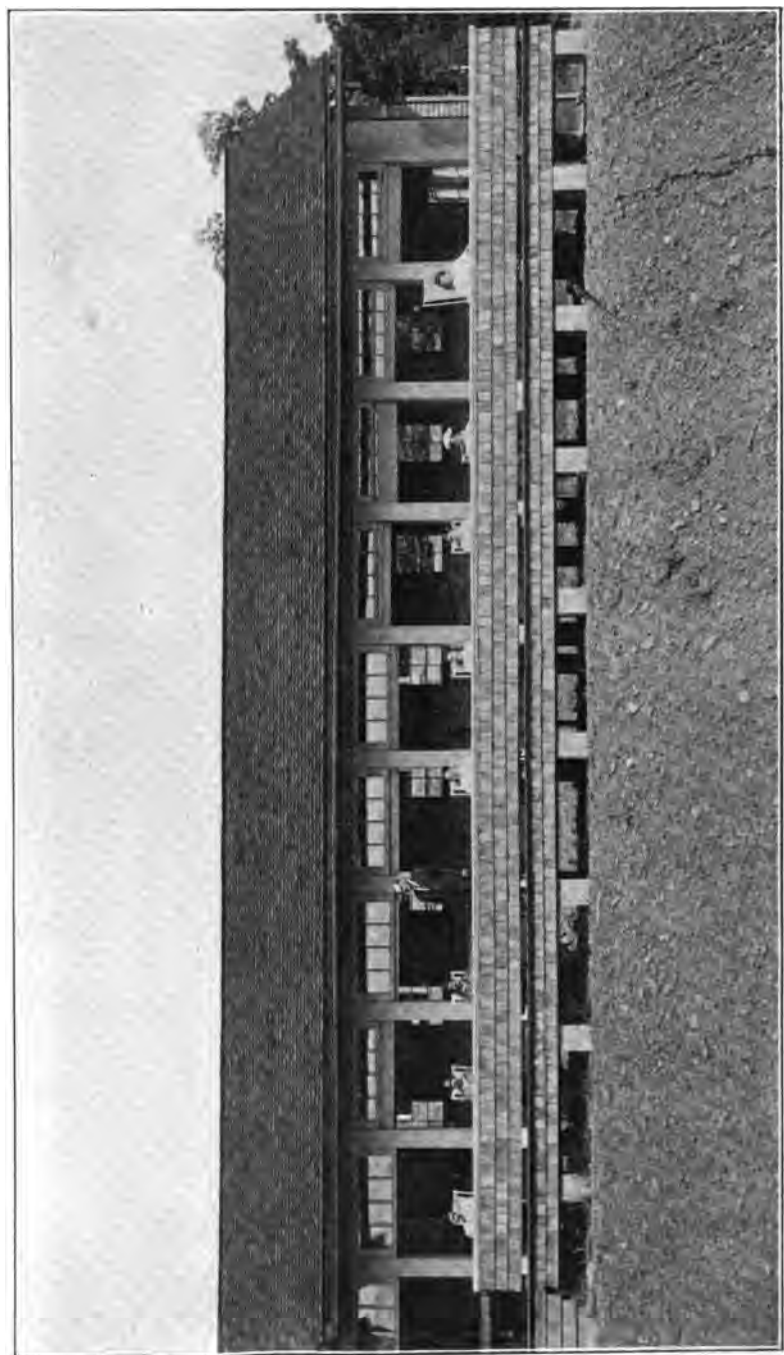
The location is a most excellent one. The climate is delightful in summer, and though somewhat severe in winter, it seems to be a fact that tuberculosis yields sooner to treatment in cold weather than in warm, provided the patient is properly clothed and kept warm. Considering the large number of advanced cases received the therapeutic results have been excellent.

We also heartily agree with the recommendation of the superintendent, that all open cases of tuberculosis be required to be reported, the same as other infectious diseases.



RECEIVING BUILDING, STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM.





PART OF COTTAGE NO. 1, STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM.

It is expected that the new buildings will be completed and ready for occupancy not later than June 1, 1915.

FINANCIAL REPORT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing Amounts Recommended to be returned to the State Treasury, 1912, which Amounts were Returned as Recommended.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS	Balance September 30, 1912	Amount Returned to State Treas- ury Unex- pended	Balance October 1, 1912
Current Expenses	\$ 6,891.91	.....	\$ 6,891.91
Buildings and Land	5,291.18	.....	5,291.18
TOTALS	\$ 12,183.09	.....	\$ 12,183.09

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS	Balance September 30, 1912	Amounts Returned to State Treas- ury Unex- pended	Balance October 1, 1912
Miscellaneous	\$ 161.76	.....	\$ 161.76
TOTALS	\$ 161.76	.....	\$ 161.76
GRAND TOTALS	\$ 12,344.85	.....	\$ 12,344.85

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

TABLE NO. 2.

From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1913.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Legislative Appropri- ation 1913	Total Amount Available 1913	Disburse- ments 1913	Balance June 30, 1913
Current Expense..	\$ 6,891.91	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 21,891.91	\$ 18,393.63	\$ 3,498.28
Repairs and Im- provements ....	.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	1,444.75	3,555.25
Buildings and Land	5,291.18	4,500.00	9,791.18	9,728.07	63.11
TOTALS	\$ 12,183.09	\$ 24,500.00	\$ 36,683.09	\$ 29,566.45	\$ 7,116.64

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1913	Total Amount Available 1913	Disburse- ments 1913	Balance June 30, 1913
Pay Patients	\$.....	\$ 1,843.50	\$ 1,843.50	\$ 73.00	\$ 1,770.50
Miscellaneous	161.76	306.15	467.91	.....	467.91
TOTALS	\$ 161.76	\$ 2,149.65	\$ 2,311.41	\$ 73.00	\$ 2,238.41

TABLE NO. 3.

From July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance July 1, 1913	Legislative Appropriation 1914	Total Amount Available 1914	Disburse- ments 1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Current Expense	\$ 3,498.28	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 23,498.28	\$ 23,478.43	\$ 19.85
Repairs and Im- provements	3,555.25	10,000.00	13,555.25	2,303.65	11,251.60
Buildings and Land	63.11	10,000.00	10,063.11	2,334.21	7,728.90
TOTALS	\$ 7,116.64	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 47,116.64	\$ 28,116.29	\$ 19,000.35

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance July 1, 1913	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1914	Total Amount Available 1914	Disburse- ments 1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Pay Patients	\$ 1,770.50	\$ 8,971.47	\$ 10,741.97	\$ 464.99	\$ 10,276.98
Miscellaneous	467.91	476.20	944.11	.....	944.11
TOTALS	\$ 2,238.41	\$ 9,447.67	\$ 11,686.08	\$ 464.99	\$ 11,221.09

TABLE NO. 4.

From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1914.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Legislative Appropriation 1913-14	Total Amount Available 1913-14	Disburse- ments 1913-14	Balance June 30, 1914
Current Expense..	\$ 6,891.91	\$ 35,000.00	\$ 41,891.91	\$ 41,872.06	\$ 19.85
Repairs and Im- provements .....	.....	15,000.00	15,000.00	3,478.40	11,251.60
Buildings and Land	5,291.18	14,500.00	19,791.18	12,062.28	7,728.90
TOTALS	\$ 12,183.09	\$ 64,500.00	\$ 76,683.09	\$ 57,682.74	\$ 19,000.35

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1913-14	Total Amount Available 1913-14	Disburse- ments 1913-14	Balance June 30, 1914
Pay Patients	\$.....	\$ 10,814.97	\$ 10,814.97	\$ 537.99	\$ 10,276.98
Miscellaneous	161.76	782.35	944.11	.....	944.11
TOTALS	\$ 161.76	\$ 11,597.32	\$ 11,759.08	\$ 537.99	\$ 11,221.09

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

	Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1916.	Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1917.
Current General Expense.....	\$85,000.00..	\$85,000.00
Repairs and Improvements	10,000.00	10,000.00

PROFESSIONAL REPORT OF E. E. CLOVIS, M. D., Superintendent.

The number of patients admitted, the condition on admittance, and discharge during the periods from the opening of our institution January 15, 1913, to June 30, 1913, and from July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914, will be found in a statistical table later in my report.

Patients.

During our first period from January 15, 1913, to June 30, 1913, many far advanced cases were admitted for the reason that they had longed and waited for the completion of the institution, and were anxious to receive what seemed to be one more chance for their lives. The worry of this class of cases, during this period, and the impossibility of obtaining satisfactory results, were to me, very discouraging. However, during the past year brighter times have come. While we still accept many far advanced and moribund cases, we are getting many in their earlier stages of the disease. During the past year we have been unable to accept all the male applicants, and this number is rapidly increasing. At this time we have about fifty applicants anxiously waiting their turn, many of which will be too far advanced to receive any benefits when they are admitted.

In a few months this condition will be overcome by the construction of new buildings, and before the winter we will be able to care for 120 patients.

Since our institution has become filled it has been my policy to accept two classes of cases:

First: Those who offer the best prospects of cure.

Second: Those hopeless cases who are unable to receive the comforts of life at home, and who subject many persons to infection.

Benefit of Institution to the State.

Did we not cure a single case the institution would pay the state in preventing the infection of many healthy adults and children, by removing from the home the patients, the cause of infection, educating them in proper disposal of sputum, and in the necessity of being in a separate room from the other members of the family.

To illustrate the ignorance of many in regard to tuberculosis I will mention one case that I recall, where the mother was admitted in a far advanced stage of tuberculosis, expectorating every few minutes millions of tuberculosis bacilli. On the next morning she told me that, last night was the first night her boy of 10 years had slept away from her since

his birth. On examination the boy showed all signs of infection. Had not this mother, through ignorance, worse than murdered her own child?

Our Best Practical Method of Coping With the Tuberculosis Problem in our State.

First: To enlarge our State Sanitarium, and accept only the curable cases, to encourage the establishment of tuberculosis wards in all the hospitals over the state, to care for the advanced cases.

Second: To encourage by financial and moral support the establishment of a tuberculosis free dispensary in every large town and city in our State, and procure a visiting nurse. In this way our Sanitarium will be filled with curable cases, and the far advanced cases cared for in the most practicable manner.

Treatment of Patients.

The essential features of our treatment have consisted of regulated rest and exercise, along with fresh air, and good nourishing food. Rest is more emphasized than exercise, as we consider it better to err on the safe side. The ability of our patients to exercise has been used in the direction of light work about the institution, which is a monetary saving to the state, as well as a personal comfort and pleasure to the patient.

Exercise is divided as follows:

First: Typhoid rest for such cases as are running a high temperature, hemorrhage of any size, pneumothorax, and persistent rapid pulse that will not subside by being recumbent in a chair on the porch.

Second: Bad Temperature Cases. The exercise of these cases consists of taking their own bath with the assistance of a nurse, going to the toilet, and sitting up in bed for their meals.

Third: Chronic Cases. These are allowed to go to the dining room for their meals, take their own bath, and sit out on the porch in a reclining chair the greater part of the day.

Fourth: Patients with slight or no temperature, and with a pulse under one hundred are allowed to make their own beds, look after their own lockers, go to meals and attend to their toilet.

Fifth: Patients with no temperature, and satisfactory lung condition make their own beds, look after their lockers, and are allowed to exercise by walking, beginning with fifteen minutes daily, increased to two hours. These patients are given instructions as to mode of life, etc., and are discharged, or given light work about the institution five hours per day for their treatment.

Tuberculin Treatment.

This is given to all suitable cases with apparently favorable results. In my opinion, patients who are treated with tuberculin are more likely to lose the tubercle bacilli in their sputum, and receive a certain amount of immunity. It stimulates old chronic areas to healing. We have used pneumothorax in but three cases, and are as yet unable to give an opinion as to its benefits.

Staff.

An assistant in the medical service has become necessary, and he has been doing efficient work for the past nine months.

We are organizing a training school for nurses, and will start with three or four pupil nurses, which are arrested cases of our own institution. At this time I have an efficient staff of nurses.

Help.

The problem of labor and servants constantly confronts us. It has been my rule to employ all arrested cases that could do suitable work, as I find them more dependable and loyal to the institution than other help.

Chapel Services.

The pastors of the various churches, located in Terra Alta, have held services at the Sanitarium when the weather permits. These services are being given gratuitously. Sunday School is held every Sunday, and Bible Class once a week. These services are greatly enjoyed by the patients.

Results of Treatment.

Our results since our institution has been opened have been most encouraging, especially with those of the incipient or first stage. From the experience of other institutions, as well as our own, four out of every five will return home with their disease arrested, will become wage earners, and under proper surroundings will remain well. In the second stage probably forty per cent. will receive satisfactory results, and in the third stage a very small per cent. For results we must get our cases in the incipient stage.

My plea to all the physicians of West Virginia is to send their cases early. Permanent results may then be shown, the patient's life saved, time saved for the patient, and money saved for the state.

In closing, I wish to thank his excellency, Gov. H. D. Hatfield, Ex-Gov. W. E. Glasscock, The State Board of Control, The Tuberculosis Leagues, Associated Charities, Physicians, and the many private individuals, who have given us loyal support in establishing this institution.

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1912-1914.

TABLE. NO. 1.

Record of Cases from January 15, 1913, to June 30, 1914.

Notes:

1. In the column "How Paid", "P" means a pay patient, "C" means a patient whose treatment is paid for by a county, city or charitable organization, and "W" means patient pays by work.
2. In the column headed "Duration of illness", figures refer to months.
3. In the column headed "Duration of treatment", figures refer to weeks.
4. In the columns headed "General condition" and "Digestion", 1 means good, 2 fair, 3 poor.
5. X in a column means yes.

Case No.	COUNTY	Duration of Illness	Sex	Age	Occupation	How Paid	Condition on Admission						Condition on Discharge				Died		
							Stage	General Condition	Pulse	Temperature	Respiration	Digestion	Tubercle Bacilli	Weight	Duration of Treatment				
															General Condition	Pulse		Temperature	Weight
1	Doddridge	12	M	33	Teacher	W	3	3	110	99.6	24	2	X	118	70	2	96	Improved	X
2	Tyler	36	M	28	Farmer	P	3	3	110	101	28	2	X	100	13	3	120	Not Imp.	
3	Tyler	12	F	21	Housework	P	3	3	104	101	30	3	X	69	9	3	118	Not Imp.	
4	McDowell	12	M	18	Laborer	P	3	3	124	103	30	3	X	100	4	3	120	Not Imp.	
5	Braxton	20	M	26	Laborer	P	2	2	90	98.6	28	2	X	130	25	2	100	Improved	
6	Monongalia	20	F	40	Housework	P	2	2	110	99.6	28	2	X	150	25	2	100	Improved	
7	Preston	9	M	17	Farmer	P	2	2	105	100	26	2	X	126	17	2	100	Not Imp.	
8	Monongalia	36	F	28	Housework	P	3	3	128	103	38	3	X	26	3 da.	6	105	Not Imp.	
9	Preston	10	M	21	R. R. Fireman	P	3	3	120	103	30	3	X	120	6	3	100	Not Imp.	
10	Barbour	84	M	32	Blacksmith	P	3	3	130	102	32	3	X	100	32	3	100	Improved	
11	Taylor	36	F	23	Housework	P	3	3	120	100	28	3	X	110	24	3	100	Improved	
12	Randolph	48	F	42	Housework	P	3	3	110	100	32	3	X	72	1	1	100	Improved	
13	Barbour	6	M	41	Civil Engineer	P	3	3	120	101	34	3	X	82	64	25	92	Not Imp.	
14	Wood	21	M	28	Glass Worker	P	3	3	100	98.6	24	2	X	114	57	2	90	Not Imp.	
15	Harrison	12	F	40	Housework	P	3	3	80	99	26	2	X	116	61	1	80	Improved	
16	Morgan	12	M	32	Miner	P	3	3	80	98	24	2	X	142	65	3	110	Not Improved	
17	Raleigh	6	F	38	Housework	P	3	3	124	99.5	26	2	X	84	2	2	98.6	Not Improved	
18	Raleigh	12	M	30	Farmer	P	3	3	120	100	34	3	X	98	2	2	110	Not Improved	
19	Barbour	12	M	30	Farmer	P	3	3	120	100	34	3	X	98	2	2	110	Not Improved	

TABLE NO. 1.—Continued.

Case No.	COUNTY	Duration of Illness	Sex	Age	Occupation	How Paid	Condition on Admission						Condition on Discharge						Died	Remaining June 30, 1914	
							Stage	General Condition	Pulse	Temperature	Respiration	Digestion	Tubercle Bacilli	Weight	Duration of Treatment	General Condition					Lung Condition
																Pulse	Temperature	Weight			
69	Wood	12	F	38	Housework	d	3	3	120	99.2	30	2	x	97	37	2	90	98.6	122	Improved	..
70	Jefferson	12	F	38	Engineer	d	2	2	100	99	26	2	x	153	33	2	90	98.6	170	Improved	..
71	Lewis	12	F	30	Housework	d	2	2	110	98.6	20	2	x	197	36	1	90	98.6	124	Appar. Arrest.	..
72	Marion	3	M	21	Mining Eng.	d	1	1	90	99.2	20	1	x	138	28	1	76	98.6	174	Appar. Arrest.	..
73	Jackson	120	M	26	Farmer	d	3	3	110	101	28	3	x	114	1	1	..	..	..	Not Imp.	..
74	Barbour	12	M	24	Drug Clerk	d	3	3	100	98.6	24	2	x	113	28	1	90	98.6	118	Not Imp.	..
75	Harrison	12	F	51	Housework	d	3	3	120	101	28	2	x	116	16	3	120	100	120	Not Imp.	..
76	Summers	60	M	15	School Boy	d	1	1	90	98.6	20	2	x	90	21	1	86	98.6	105	Appar. Arrest.	..
77	Wood	..	M	29	Cook	d	..	..	80	98.6	20	..	..	119	1	..	100	98.0	138	Not Imp.	..
78	Wetzel	36	M	48	Lumberman	d	..	..	100	99.5	24	2	..	141	40	2	100	98.0	136	Not Imp.	..
79	Monongalia	24	F	20	Housework	d	3	3	80	98.6	20	2	..	120	11	2	90	98.6	130	Not Imp.	..
80	Berkeley	12	M	21	Liveryman	d	2	2	104	100	20	2	..	130	26	3	120	102	102	Not Imp.	..
81	Harrison	36	M	17	School Boy	d	3	3	120	99.6	28	2	..	98	46	2	110	98	111	Improved	..
82	Braxton	24	M	28	Laborer	d	1	1	110	99.6	22	2	..	130	1	..	..	..	..	Not Imp.	..
83	Berkeley	12	F	26	Housework	d	1	1	130	102	38	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	Not Imp.	..
84	Monongalia	24	M	16	School Boy	d	1	1	120	100	26	2	..	70	16	1	88	98.6	98	Appar. Arrest.	..
85	Kanawha	24	F	21	Teacher	d	1	1	120	100	28	3	..	113	32	2	110	100	110	Not Imp.	..
86	Kanawha	24	F	25	Housework	d	1	1	130	101	34	3	..	95	5	3	130	101	101	Not Imp.	..
87	Kanawha	6	M	44	Laborer	d	1	1	90	98.6	60	1	..	145	30	1	70	98.6	118	Appar. Arrest.	..
88	Monongalia	12	F	5	Housework	d	1	1	90	98.6	20	2	..	100	1	..	..	..	..	Not Imp.	..
89	Fayette	6	F	19	School Girl	d	1	1	101	32	8	3	..	86	20	3	180	102	102	Not Imp.	..
90	Wood	24	F	40	Housework	d	3	3	130	101	28	3	..	116	13	8	80	98.6	120	Appar. Arrest.	..
91	Mercer	24	F	20	Ins. Agent	d	2	2	90	98.6	20	1	..	130	19	1	80	98.6	172	Improved	..
92	Wood	6	M	88	Salesman	d	1	1	96	100	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Not Imp.	..
93	Preston	..	F	60	Housework	d	..	..	..	98.6	20	..	..	142	36	..	82	98.6	146	Appar. Arrest.	..
94	Marion	6	M	27	Coal miner	d	1	1	90	98.6	26	1	..	118	..	..	88	99	136	Improved	..
95	Pleasants	12	M	26	Farmer	d	2	2	100	98	26	2	..	114	17	3	130	103	103	Not Imp.	..
96	Monongalia	6	F	23	Glass work	d	1	1	120	99.2	24	1	..	116	17	1	80	98.6	148	Appar. Arrest.	..
97	Pocahontas	6	F	23	Housework	d	1	1	120	99.2	24	1	..	116	17	1	80	98.6	148	Appar. Arrest.	..
98	Harrison	12	F	22	Housework	d	1	1	90	98.6	20	1	..	83	31	..	90	98.6	84	Not Imp.	..

99	Mercer	48	F	38	Housework	P	2	2	116	99.	22	2	1	1	147	12	2	98	98.6	104	Improved	x
100	Berkeley	12	M	26	Jeweler	P	3	2	90	99.	20	1	1	1	147	29	2	92	99.2	142	Not imp.	x
101	Ohio	24	F	32	Scamstress	P	2	3	83	98.6	24	3	2	1	147	37	2	86	98.0	114	Not imp.	x
102	Harrison	24	M	26	Machineist	P	2	3	100	100.	30	3	2	1	98	8	2	130	103.	...	Appar. Arrest.	x
103	Marion	6	F	16	School Girl	P	3	3	130	103.	28	3	2	1	82	4	3	130	103.	...	Not imp.	x
104	Fayette	12	F	17	School Girl	P	3	3	108	103.	32	3	2	1	88	4	3	140	103.	...	Not imp.	x
105	Wetzel	6	F	23	Housework	P	1	2	90	98.6	25	1	1	1	100	12	1	80	98.6	111	Appar. Arrest.	x
106	Berkeley	...	F	64	Tr. Nurse	P	2	2	100	98.6	32	3	2	1	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	x
107	Marion	6	M	49	Lumberman	P	2	2	98	98.6	32	3	2	1	173	11	...	...	...	...	...	x
108	Mercer	36	F	21	Office work	W	2	2	98	98.6	20	1	1	1	90	25	1	80	98.6	100	Appar. Arrest.	x
109	Marion	24	F	25	Housework	P	2	2	120	98.6	20	1	1	1	103	25	1	80	98.6	114	Appar. Arrest.	x
110	Kanawha	36	K	33	Stenographer	P	2	2	110	98.6	20	1	1	1	110	25	1	80	98.6	121	Appar. Arrest.	x
111	Monongalia	120	K	33	Housework	C	3	3	124	102.	28	2	2	1	89	16	2	100	99.	9.	Improved	x
112	Upshur	24	F	37	Housework	C	3	3	124	100.	40	3	2	1	89	1	...	76	98.6	111	Not imp.	x
113	Kanawha	24	F	28	Housework	P	2	2	100	98.6	20	1	1	1	110	7	1	80	98.6	111	Appar. Arrest.	x
114	Pleasants	12	F	34	Housework	P	1	2	100	98.6	20	1	1	1	113	4	2	...	98.6	111	Improved	x
115	Berkeley	120	F	49	Housework	P	2	2	80	98.6	24	1	1	1	101	2 du.	...	80	98.6	130	Improved	x
116	Lewis	24	F	23	Housework	P	2	2	100	100.	26	2	2	1	85	12	2	100	100.	9	Not imp.	x
117	Preston	6	M	10	Housework	P	2	2	112	100.	24	2	2	1	120	28	...	120	103.	...	Not imp.	x
118	Taylor	24	M	34	School Boy	P	2	2	108	98.6	32	3	2	1	114	16	3	110	98.6	120	Not imp.	x
119	Harrison	84	F	14	Teamster	P	3	3	108	98.	20	1	1	1	103	1	...	...	...	...	Not imp.	x
120	Harrison	12	M	32	Housework	P	2	2	130	100.	32	3	2	1	106	1	...	...	...	...	Not imp.	x
121	Pleasants	12	F	30	Laborer	P	2	2	70	98.2	10	1	1	1	134	12	1	70	98.2	146	Appar. Arrest.	x
122	Kanawha	12	F	21	Coal miner	P	2	2	90	98.2	20	1	1	1	99	14	2	70	98.2	108	Appar. Arrest.	x
123	Harrison	12	M	25	Stenographer	P	3	3	130	98.2	38	3	2	1	104	16	3	120	103.	...	Not imp.	x
124	Kanawha	72	M	30	Laborer	P	3	3	120	102.	34	3	2	1	105	11	3	130	100.	...	Not imp.	x
125	Wood	6	F	19	Waitress	C	3	3	130	100.	40	2	2	1	78	...	...	...	...	...	Not imp.	x
126	Wood	6	F	21	Housework	C	3	3	130	100.	40	2	2	1	78	...	...	...	...	...	Not imp.	x
127	Marion	36	F	31	Housework	P	1	2	90	98.2	20	1	1	1	111	18	1	16	98.2	122	Appar. Arrest.	x
128	Harrison	6	F	21	Housework	P	1	2	100	102.	34	2	1	1	137	17	3	130	102.	163	Not imp.	x
129	Kanawha	6	M	18	School Boy	C	3	2	80	98.2	24	1	1	1	142	20	1	63	98.2	163	Improved	x
130	Wood	24	M	41	Dentist	P	3	2	80	98.	24	1	1	1	103	24	2	89	98.	...	Not imp.	x
131	Mercer	24	M	28	Engineer	P	3	2	90	98.	28	2	2	1	116	16	2	120	98.2	126	Not imp.	x
132	Randolph	24	F	24	Housework	P	3	2	128	100.	24	3	2	1	111	7	3	130	101.	...	Not imp.	x
133	Wayne	24	M	24	Farmer	P	3	2	130	100.	28	2	2	1	127	7	3	130	100.	123	Not imp.	x
134	Mercer	24	M	30	Farmer	P	3	2	130	100.	28	2	2	1	137	20	...	80	98.2	142	Improved	x
135	Mercer	6	M	27	Laborer	P	1	2	98	98.2	42	3	2	1	124	2-d	...	...	...	...	Not imp.	x
136	Hancock	60	M	52	Iron worker	P	3	3	126	98.	42	3	2	1	137	9	3	120	100.	100	Not imp.	x
137	Ohio	86	F	54	Housework	P	3	3	120	100.	38	3	2	1	102	6	1	90	98.2	120	Improved	x
138	Kanawha	12	F	18	Housework	P	1	2	110	98.2	24	1	1	1	118	20	2	90	98.2	144	Not imp.	x
139	Marion	12	M	118	Housework	P	2	2	98.2	98.2	28	1	1	1	139	1	...	...	...	...	Not imp.	x
140	Kanawha	36	F	37	Farmer	P	3	2	120	98.2	34	2	2	1	96	17	2	...	...	...	Improved	x
141	Kanawha	36	F	37	Housework	P	3	2	120	98.2	34	2	2	1	96	17	2	...	...	...	Improved	x
142	Logan	12	M	48	Laborer	P	2	2	92	98.	20	1	1	1	176	17	2	100	98.2	121	Not imp.	x
143	Tucker	12	M	48	Laborer	P	2	2	92	98.	20	1	1	1	176	17	2	100	98.2	121	Not imp.	x
144	Monongalia	72	F	37	Housework	C	3	3	130	98.	34	2	2	1	118	16	3	120	102.	101	Improved	x
145	Pleasants	24	F	43	Housework	P	3	2	116	101.	28	2	2	1	94	18	3	120	102.	101	Improved	x
146	Marshall	24	F	43	Housework	P	3	2	76	98.2	20	1	1	1	93	16	...	...	...	...	Not imp.	x
147	Taylor	12	F	19	Housework	P	1	3	130	102.	36	2	2	1	99	2	...	...	...	...	Not imp.	x

TABLE NO. 1—Continued.

Case No.	COUNTY	Duration of Illness	Sex	Age	Occupation	How Paid	Condition on Admission						Condition on Discharge				Died	Remaining June 30, 1914				
							Stage	General Condition	Pulse	Temperature	Respiration	Digestion	Tubercle Bacilli	Weight	Duration of Treatment	General Condition						
																Pulse			Temperature	Weight		
148	Mercer	9	F	16	Housework	P	1	3	2	100	98.2	20	1	113	15	1	1	90	98.2	117	Appar. Arrest.	..
149	Mingo	36	F	23	Housework	P	3	3	3	100	98.2	26	1	94	15	2	2	86	98.2	106	Improved	..
150	Wood	12	M	18	Laborer	C	1	2	2	80	98.2	20	1	118	12	1	1	..	..	127	Appar. Arrest.	..
151	Kanawha	86	M	22	Laborer	C	3	3	3	130	101	34	3	108	1-d	..	..	..	..	..	Not Imp.	..
152	Harrison	12	M	25	Laborer	P	3	3	3	140	100	36	3	..	8-d	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
153	Dodderidge	48	M	25	Farmer	P	3	2	2	110	98.2	28	1	126	2	1	110	..	98.2	126	Not Imp.	..
154	Pocahontas	36	F	38	Housework	P	3	2	2	90	98.2	20	1	104	12	1	80	..	98.2	122	Appar. Arrest.	..
155	Mineral	12	M	33	Coal miner.	P	2	2	2	80	98.2	20	1	141	12	..	..	..	..	156	Improved	..
156	Kanawha	..	F	33	Housework	P	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	114	..	..	..	..	..	..	Improved	..
157	Lewis	48	F	53	Housework	P	3	3	3	108	98	28	..	111	12	..	..	..	..	118	Improved	..
158	Randolph	48	M	24	Coal miner.	P	3	3	3	99	99	52	2	146	12	..	..	..	..	14	Not Imp.	..
159	Wood	24	F	1	School Girl	P	3	3	3	103	98	38	2	89	2-d	..	..	..	..	14	Not Imp.	..
160	Monongalia	12	M	43	Coal miner.	P	3	3	3	100	98.2	22	1	128	12	..	..	..	..	14	Improved	..
161	Cabell	12	M	21	Clerk	P	3	3	3	100	96.2	24	1	106	10	..	..	..	..	110	Not Imp.	..
162	Mingo	36	M	25	Coal miner.	P	3	3	3	130	102	34	3	105	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
163	Pleasants	60	M	20	Farmer	P	3	3	3	110	98.2	24	1	127	10	..	..	..	..	..	Improved	..
164	Marion	12	F	30	Housework	P	3	3	3	132	102	30	2	127	2-d	..	..	..	..	12	Not Imp.	..
165	Pocahontas	36	F	49	Physician	P	3	3	3	100	98	24	2	127	10	..	..	..	..	12	Not Imp.	..
166	Mineral	12	F	31	Housework	P	3	3	3	120	102	28	2	102	10	..	..	..	..	..	Not Imp.	..
167	Wood	36	F	31	Housework	P	3	3	3	130	104	34	3	98	4-d	..	..	..	..	..	Not Imp.	..
168	Marion	12	F	38	Housework	P	3	3	3	100	99	28	3	112	4	2	100	98	98	111	Not Imp.	..
169	Lewis	24	F	38	Housework	P	3	3	3	120	102	34	3	107	8	3	120	102.3	102.3	..	Not Imp.	..
170	Kanawha	24	M	46	Ax Grinder	P	3	3	3	104	98.2	38	2	168	8	..	..	..	..	..	Not Imp.	..
171	Wood	6	F	35	Housework	P	3	3	3	120	102	28	2	105	8	8	..	..	..	..	Not Imp.	..
172	Mingo	12	F	37	Housework	P	3	3	3	100	98.2	22	1	101	8	2	98	98.2	98.2	11	Improved	..
173	Monongalia	36	M	30	Teacher	P	2	1	1	100	98	20	1	142	8	..	..	..	..	15	Improved	..
174	Payette	12	F	32	Tr. Nurse	P	1	1	1	100	98.2	20	1	118	8	..	..	..	..	128	Improved	..
175	Tyler	24	F	32	Housework	P	3	3	3	140	103	34	3	93	4-d	..	..	..	..	103	Not Imp.	..
176	Marshall	6	M	18	Glass worker	P	3	3	3	90	98	22	2	114	..	..	..	..	..	..	Not Imp.	..
177	Ohio	36	F	27	Housework	P	3	3	3	120	98.2	34	2	103	..	..	..	..	..	10	Not Imp.	..

TABLE NO. 2.

Showing Amount of Lung Involved on Admission, and Complications, if Any, by Cases.

Case No.		Case No.	
1	Both upper lobes infiltrated.	56	Right upper lobe.
2	Both lungs involved.	57	Left upper lobe.
3	Both upper lobes infiltrated.	58	Entire right lung, upper lobe consolidated.
4	Both lungs involved. Complication, rec. abscess.	59	Both lungs.
5	Not tubercular.	60	Left upper lobe, apex right lung.
6	Both upper lobes infiltrated.	61	Entire left lung, cavity in upper lobe, apex right.
7	Top of both upper lobes infiltrated.	62	Both lungs.
8	Both lungs involved.	63	Upper lobe right lung. Complications, rec. fist.
9	Left lung top lobe consolidated.	64	Both upper lobes.
10	Both lungs involved.	65	Entire right upper lobe, consolidated, apex left lung.
11	Upper lobe on right, all of left cavity in top lobe.	66	Apex right lung.
12	Entire left lung, upper lobe consolidated.	67	Apex left lung.
13	Entire right lung, upper lobe of left.	68	Not tubercular.
14	Entire left lung, upper lobe consolidated.	69	Entire left lung, upper lobe right.
15	Left upper lobe infiltrated. Complication, tubercular throat, tubercular testicle.	70	Entire left lung.
16	Left upper lobe infiltrated.	71	Apex right lung.
17	Entire left upper lobe of right lung.	72	Left lower lobe.
18	Right upper lobe infiltrated.	73	Left lung.
19	Entire right upper lobe of left lung.	74	Entire left lung.
20	Apex left lung.	75	Right and left upper lobes.
21	Apex left lung.	76	Apex both lungs, enlarged glands.
22	Entire left upper lobe right.	77	Not tubercular.
23	Apex left lung.	78	Upper lobe left lung.
24	Entire right lung, cavity upper lobe, apex left.	79	Upper lobe left lung, apex right lung.
25	Entire right lung upper lobe left.	80	Entire left lung.
26	Both upper lobes.	81	Upper lobes both lungs.
27	Entire right cavity upper lobe, upper lobe left.	82	Upper lobe left lung.
28	Right upper lobe, apex left.	83	Both lungs.
29	Entire left, top lobe of right.	84	Apex left lung.
30	Apex right lung.	85	Upper lobe both lungs.
31	Entire right top lobe left lung.	86	Both lungs.
32	Both upper lobes.	87	Apex right lung.
33	Both upper lobes infiltrated.	88	Apex both lungs.
34	Upper lobe right lung.	89	Entire left lung, upper lobe consolidated.
35	Entire right lung cavity upper lobe.	90	Entire right lung, upper lobe left lung.
36	Entire left lung.	91	Apex both lungs.
37	Upper lobes left lung.	92	Apex left lung.
38	Upper lobe left lung, apex right lung.	93	Not tubercular.
39	Both upper lobes.	94	Apex right lung.
40	Upper right lobe.	95	Entire left lung.
41	Right upper lobe.	96	Upper lobe right lung.
42	Entire right lung, apex left lung.	97	Entire right lung, apex left lung.
43	Entire right lung, upper lobe left lung.	98	Upper lobe right lung.
44	Both upper lobes.	99	Entire left lung, upper lobe left. Complication, bronchitis.
45	Entire left lung, upper lobe left lung.	100	Entire left lung.
46	Entire right lower lobe left lung. Complication, Phe. effusion.	101	Both upper lobes.
47	Entire right lung, upper lobe left lung.	102	Both lungs.
48	Entire left lung, upper lobe left.	103	Left upper lobe consolidated.
49	Empyema.	104	Both lungs.
50	Right upper lobe.	105	Apex right lung.
51	Both upper lobes.	106	Not tubercular.
52	Both lungs.	107	Upper lobe left lung. Complication, alcoholic.
53	Left upper lobe, apex right lung.	108	Upper lobe left lung.
54	Apex left lung.	109	Apex both lungs.
55	Entire right lung, apex left lung.	110	Right lower lobe.
		111	Entire left lung, old cavity in upper right.
		112	Entire left lung.
		113	Upper right lobe.
		114	Apex right lung.

115	Not tubercular.	157	Both lungs. Complication, bron-
116	Entire left lung cavity upper lobe.		chitis.
117	Entire left lung, apex right lung.	158	Entire right lung, upper lobe left
118	Right upper lobe.		lung.
119	Entire right lung, upper lobe left	159	All of both lungs.
	lung.	160	Upper lobe right cavity (dry).
120	Upper right lobe. Complication,	161	Right upper lobe, apex left lung
	mixed infection.		Complication, tubercular throat.
121	Apex both lungs.	162	Entire left lung, apex right.
122	Upper lobe right lung.	163	Apex both lungs.
123	Entire left lung, apex right lung.	164	Entire right lung, upper lobe con-
124	Apex right lung.		solidated.
125	All of both lungs, cavity in upper	165	Entire right lung.
	left.	166	Both upper lobes.
126	Entire left lung. Complication,	167	Upper lobe right lung consolidated.
	mixed infection.	168	Entire left lung.
127	All of both lungs, cavity in each	169	Entire right lung, upper lobe con-
	upper lobe. Complication, mixed		solidated. Complication, enlarg-
	infection.		ed glands.
128	Not tubercular.	170	Entire right lung, upper lobe left
129	Apex left lung.		lung.
130	Entire left lung upper consolidated.	171	Miliary tuberculosis of lungs.
	Complication, mixed infection.	172	Entire right lung.
131	Entire right lung.	173	Apex right lung.
132	Upper left lobe. Complication, rec-	174	Apex right lung.
	tal fistula.	175	Entire right lung, cavity upper
133	Entire left lung.		lobe, upper lobe left.
134	Entire left lung, apex right lung.	176	Right upper lobe, apex left lung.
	Complication, mixed infection.	177	Upper lobe left lung, apex right.
135	Both upper lobes. Complication,	178	Apex both lungs.
	mixed infection.	179	Apex left lung.
136	Apex left lung.	180	All of both lungs. Complication,
137	All of both lungs.		chronic bronchitis.
138	Entire right lung.	181	Apex right lung.
139	Apex right lung. Complication, mi-	182	Not tubercular, empyema.
	tral regurgitation.	183	Upper lobe right lung.
140	Entire right lung. Complication,	184	All of both lungs, miners' tubercu-
	Allburner wine.		losis.
141	All of both lungs Complication,	185	Entire left lung. Complication, T.
	chronic bronchitis.		B. throat.
142	Apex both lungs. Complication,	186	Upper lobe left lung.
	mixed infection.	187	Upper lobe left lung. Complication,
143	Upper lobe left lung.		T. B. throat.
144	Entire left lung, cavity in upper	188	Upper lobe left lung (cavity).
	lobe, apex right.	189	Left upper lobe consolidated. Com-
145	Entire left lung.		plication, T. B. throat.
146	Apex right lung.	190	Upper lobe right lung.
147	Both upper lobes.	191	Upper lobe left lung.
148	Apex right lung.	192	Both upper lobes.
149	Both upper lobes.	193	Upper lobe right lung.
150	Apex right lung.	194	Apex right lung.
151	Entire left lung, upper lobe right.	195	Apex right lung.
	Complication, syphilis.	196	Upper lobe right lung, apex left.
152	All of both lungs.	197	Upper lobe right lung, apex left
153	Both upper lobes.		lung.
154	Apex right lung.	198	Upper lobe right lung.
155	Apex right lung.	199	Not tubercular.
156	Not tubercular.	200	Upper lobe left lung.

BUSINESS REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

Our institution is of frame structure, and covered with shingles on the outside. All of the interior is plastered, and wood work painted white.

New Buildings to be Erected.

On July 1st, a contract will be awarded for the building of a superintendent's cottage, the need of which has been greatly felt, also one cottage modeled after our present administration building. The rooms are being made larger, and there are many other changes, which will improve it over our present building. Two other cottages modeled after cottages No. 1 and No. 2 will be built with practically no change, as we find these very satisfactory for the purpose intended.

Since our last report, a macadamized road has been built to the institution from the public highway. Limestone walks have been made about the buildings, and a walk made to Hopemont Station. The grounds around the buildings have been graded into terraces, and are being sowed in grass.

Dining Room.

Our dining room is entirely too small for the number of patients, and our employees are compelled to eat in the kitchen for want of room. The staff's dining room is small and cozy.

Kitchen.

Our kitchen is large, well lighted, well furnished and is ample for our present needs.

Store.

Our store room is only 6' x 9', and we are compelled to store many supplies in the basement, and in the store room constructed under one of the buildings since the institution was opened, which keeps our supplies in three different places, and is very unhandy.

Laundry.

Our laundry is entirely too small, and we have no dry room, and in the winter season, in stormy weather, we are compelled to dry our clothes in the basement.

Water Supply.

The water supply for the institution is obtained from one pure mountain spring, and is ample for our needs at present, except for laundry purposes in dry season.

Fuel.

Natural gas is used for fuel and light, at a cost of 15c per thousand feet. We have always had a good supply, and it is perfectly satisfactory.

Farm and Garden.

Last season our farm produced more than 50 tons of hay, 560 bushels of oats, 275 bushels of buckwheat, 500 bushels of fine potatoes, and enough cabbage to supply our institution during the winter. This season, with a man to look after the farm exclusively, and a good practical gardener, we are expecting good returns from our farm and garden.

Dairy.

We have twelve cows, and will increase our herd to fifteen, as soon as good cows can be purchased. These will supply ample milk for the institution.

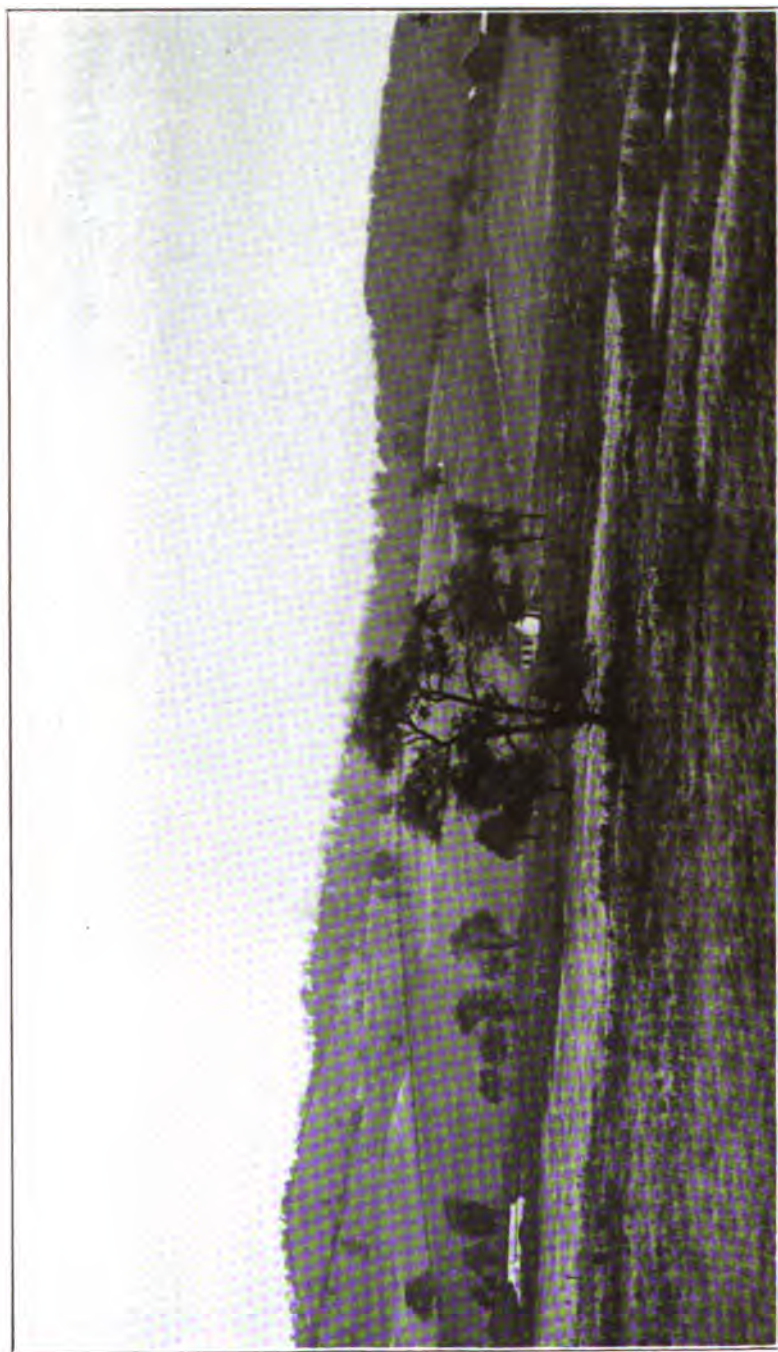
Piggery and Garbage Disposal.

We have produced during the past year more than 1500 pounds of pork, which disposes of our garbage in a sanitary way, and is a vast saving to



RAILROAD STATION, STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM.





FARM VIEW, STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM.

the state. We have at this time eleven hogs, each weighing from 150 to 300 pounds, for our fall killing.

LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED BY SUPERINTENDENT.

We would suggest that you recommend to the legislature that a law be passed changing our plan for admission of patients to the institution, and have them admitted after the following manner:

Examining physicians may be appointed by the Governor upon recommendation of the Secretary of the State Board of Health, one from each large town and city throughout the state, two or more from each of the larger counties, their term of office to be four years, and fee to be paid by applicant, charitable organizations or county wishing the patient admitted. These physicians can be instructed by us as what cases are suitable for sanitarium treatment.

We also recommend that a Tuberculosis Sanitarium be established in the southern part of the state, for the care of the colored race. This institution can be modeled after our administration building, and cottages built as necessity requires. This class of cases must be cared for, if we wish to lessen our death rate from tuberculosis.

We recommend the passage of a law requiring all open cases of tuberculosis to be reported the same as other infectious diseases, and that houses which tubercular patients have vacated by death or otherwise shall be thoroughly fumigated by the local board of health, upon payment by tenant or owner of a reasonable fee.

We recommend the purchase of the farm west of our institution which controls our water-shed, thus insuring abundance of spring water for the institution for all times.

SUPERINTENDENT'S STATEMENT OF NEEDS FOR THE TWO YEARS FROM JULY 1, 1915, TO JULY 1, 1917.

CURRENT EXPENSE\$120,000.00

This amount is based on a population of 125 patients.

We will collect for pay patients during this period about \$40,000.

BUILDINGS AND LAND.

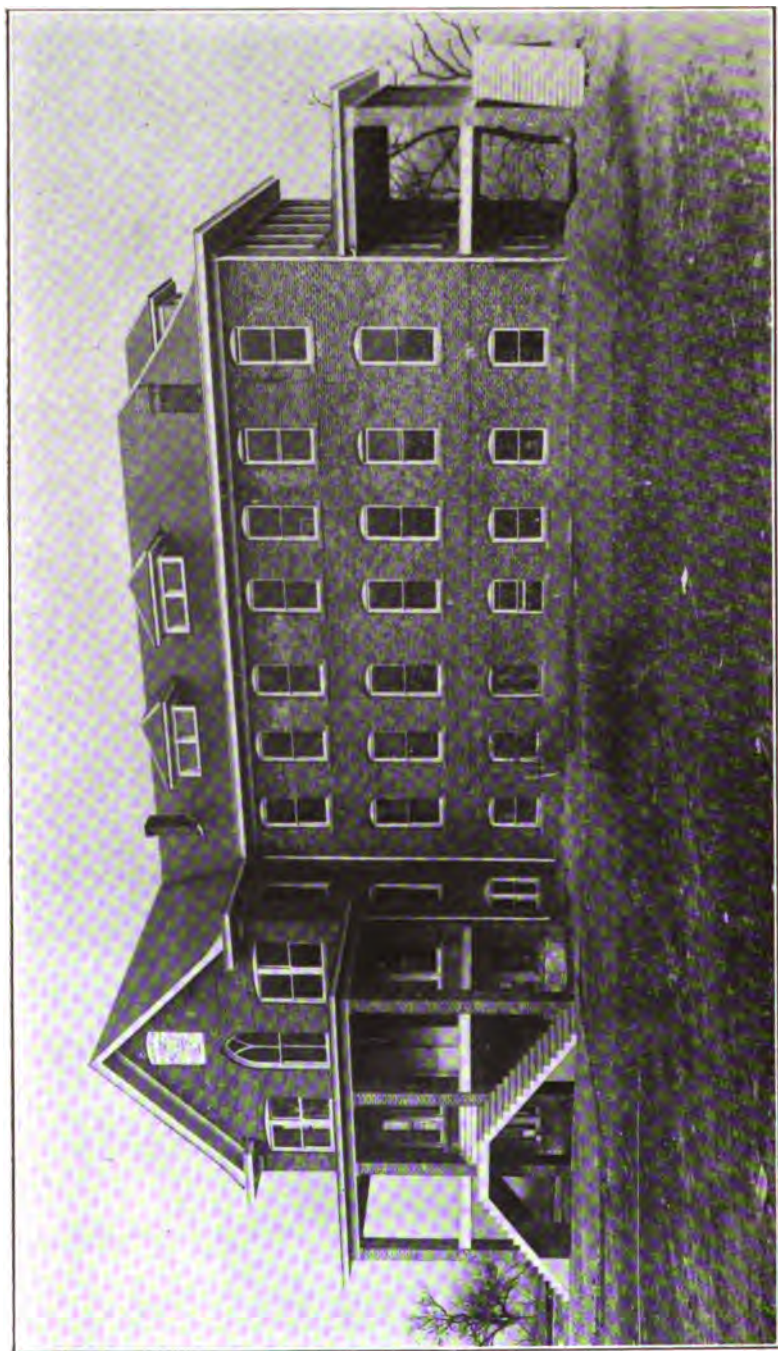
Before satisfactory work can be done at this institution, an administration building must be erected. This should be of stone or brick construction, and would cost about \$25,000.00.

Power House and Central Heating Plant and Laundry.

This should be erected during this biennial period, which would cost about \$25,000.00.

Dining Room and Kitchen.

The central dining room and kitchen should be built during this period. With our present plan, two separate bodies of cooks and waitresses must be employed, with continual annoyance to the management, and additional expense. This structure should be built for about \$30,000.00.



WEST VIRGINIA COLORED ORPHANS' HOME.

West Virginia Colored Orphans' Home

C. E. McGHEE, Superintendent.

This institution is located on R. F. D. Route No. 2, Huntington, Cabell County, and is reached by the Baltimore and Ohio and Chesapeake and Ohio Railroads, and by the lines of the Ohio Valley Traction Company.

Number of inmates June 30, 1914..... 69

West Virginia Colored Orphans' Home

HISTORICAL.

This institution had its beginning January 31, 1900, when it was incorporated at Bluefield, Mercer County. It was not until March 5, 1900, however, that it was opened to receive inmates. The first location of the home was at Central City, Cabell County, but five years later it was relocated on the Guyandotte river some distance above the city limits of Huntington, in Cabell County, where 210 acres of land were purchased. Subsequently twenty acres were sold, leaving 190 acres at the time it was purchased by the state.

The number of inmates cared for yearly has increased from 18 the first year to about 90 at the present time. More than 300 have been cared for during the existence of the institution.

For some years the home was supported by private contributions raised by the superintendent and other friends, and by the income from the boarding hall and farm. Beginning in 1903 the legislature has made yearly appropriations for the home, ranging from \$1,500.00 in 1903 to \$3,000.00 in 1910. Chapter 24, Acts 1911, provided for the purchase by the state of the real estate and all other property of the institution, appropriating \$10,000.00 for that purpose, and further provided that the State Board of Control should assume entire management thereof.

The state now owns the entire plant, and the affairs of the institution have been managed by this board since the above act went into effect.

GROUNDS.

Of the 190 acres of which the farm consists, only about 30 acres are suitable for trucking. The greater part of the remainder is too steep for successful cropping, and is now in grass, except a few small truck patches.

The farm fronts on the Guyandotte River and extends back about half a mile from the river. When the institution was located at this place the land was grown up in brush until it was necessary practically to clear it anew. An immense amount of work was necessary to bring it up to its present fairly good condition. To put the land in first class condition will require a great deal of work, the expenditure of considerable money for fertilizer and farm equipment, and the employment of some one as farmer who is more or less an expert in renovating old worn-out land.

At the present time it furnishes pasture for fifteen head of cattle and four mules and two horses; produces hay sufficient to feed this stock during the winter, and furnishes a considerable amount of garden truck for the institution. One feature of the farm which can be made quite profitable is the apple orchard. There are now about 800 bearing trees, which this year produced more than enough apples to supply the needs of the institution. With proper care they can be made to bring in considerable revenue.

BUILDINGS.

The main building, occupied by officers and inmates, is the only one worthy of note. There are a small cottage, a stable, and several dilapidated sheds on the land, but none in good condition. The main building is situated on a ridge, which slopes from the rear of the building to the river, and fronts toward the public road that passes through the farm. It is built of brick, three stories in height, with a large attic. The brick was made on the farm by officers and inmates. Part of the lumber used came from the farm; and the building was put up by institution labor. It is now being completed, and when finished will add materially to the comfort of the inmates. The foundation has been laid for another wing to this building and we deem it advisable to erect this wing as soon as possible.

VISITS.

January 25, 1914, Lakin and Dawson; May 22, 1914, Lakin; June 7, 1914, Lakin.

PAY ROLL.

NAME	Position	Monthly Salary	Emoluments
C. E. McGhee.....	Superintendent	\$ 75.00	Board and Room
Lucy H. Ware.....	Matron	35.00	Board and Room
James Liggins.....	Carpenter and Blacksmith	35.00	Board and Room
Fannie E. Halliday.....	Domestic Teacher.....	22.50	Board and Room
Hardin Smith.....	Gardener	25.00	Board and Room
Adella Richardson.....	Laundress	20.00	Board and Room
Ed. Brooks.....	Farmer	30.00	Cottage and Garden

CURRENT EXPENSE AND PER CAPITA COST.

The following schedule shows the purposes for which the appropriation and collections for current expense of West Virginia Colored Orphan's Home were expended for the fiscal year of nine months ending June 30, 1913, and the full fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, classified into 73 different items.

The amount expended for each item is shown, together with the per capita cost of each item. The average number of inmates for 1913 was 73, for 1914 was 72. The average number of employees for 1913 was 7, for 1914 was 8. The average net per capita cost for 1913 was \$74.56, for 1914 was \$115.86.

FOR WHAT EXPENDED.	Expended 1913	Per Capita 1913	Expended 1914	Per Capita 1914
Beef (Fresh.....)	\$ 42.23	\$.58	\$ 104.50	\$ 1.45
Pork (Fresh or Cured).....	285.07	3.91	250.57	3.48
Poultry and Game.....	12.00	.16	.....	.....
Fish and Oysters.....	24.79	.34	48.20	.67
Canned Meats.....	3.50	.06	.....	.....
All Other Meats.....	.....	.....	.70	.01
Eggs	4.00	.05	.....	.....
Oleomargarine	24.90	.34	.....	.....
Lard	156.52	2.15	206.20	2.86
Milk and Cream.....	7.94	.11	20.00	.28
Flour	228.70	3.13	331.23	4.60
Meal	120.00	1.64	135.65	.88
Macaroni	1.32	.02	1.38	.02
Cereals	28.04	.38	43.00	.59
Sugar	99.46	1.36	144.88	2.01
Beans	53.51	.73	79.10	1.10

CURRENT EXPENSE AND PER CAPITA COST.—Continued.

FOR WHAT EXPENDED.	Expended 1913	Per Capita 1913	Expended 1914	Per Capita 1914
Coffee and Tea	\$ 31.99	\$.44	\$ 36.39	\$.51
Potatoes	6.50	.09	24.73	.34
Canned Vegetables	1.00	.01	2.20	.03
Canned Fruits .....	.19	.....	.....	.....
Dried Fruits .....	.75	.01	15.25	.21
Rice and Hominy	12.81	.18	39.25	.55
Syrup	15.12	.21	23.15	.32
Salt	7.65	.10	9.20	.13
Spices	1.52	.02	4.46	.06
Vinegar .....	.....	.....	4.18	.06
Yeast	3.03	.04	3.86	.05
Other Food Supplies	28.74	.39	36.50	.51
Soap, Gold Dust and Other Cleansers	54.75	.75	95.44	1.34
Other Laundry Supplies	18.70	.26	31.58	.44
Tableware	21.22	.29	18.03	.25
Kitchen Utensils	7.33	.10	195.22	2.71
Furniture and Carpets	52.62	.72	255.77	3.52
Bedding	48.50	.66	139.12	1.93
Other Household Supplies	29.94	.42	73.67	1.02
Brooms, Mops and Brushes	8.71	.12	22.96	.32
Disinfectants	1.00	.01	.90	.01
Shoes	135.28	1.85	162.30	2.25
Other Clothing	345.10	4.73	235.91	3.28
Dry Goods and Notions Unclassified	8.31	.11	44.24	.62
Coal	3.00	.04	.90	.01
Gas	275.60	3.78	358.10	4.97
Oil	4.50	.06	25.74	.36
Water and Ice .....	.....	.....	12.00	.17
Telephone, Telegraph and Tolls	32.44	.44	89.68	1.22
Postage	21.00	.29	21.00	.29
Stationery and Office Supplies	10.75	.15	57.70	.80
Reading Matter	2.31	.03	17.68	.25
Freight, Expressage and Drayage	12.06	.17	14.20	.20
Horses	600.00	8.22	.....	.....
Cattle .....	.....	.....	115.00	1.60
Hogs	20.00	.27	42.00	.58
All Other Live Stock .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hay and Straw	32.53	.45	317.91	4.42
Grain	30.75	.42	43.10	.60
All Other Feed for Live Stock	150.85	2.07	409.90	5.69
Seeds and Plants	85.57	1.17	26.89	.37
Fertilizer	26.00	.36	12.88	.18
Agricultural Implements and Tools	52.72	.72	28.45	.40
Vehicles	37.25	.51	147.00	2.04
Harness and Stable Supplies	63.55	.87	73.38	1.02
Other Supplies for Farm and Garden	18.49	.25	11.03	.15
Shop Machinery and Tools	17.08	.23	45.90	.64
Gas and Electric Supplies	2.16	.03	94.05	1.31
Engine Room Supplies	1.58	.02	.....	.....
Plumbing Supplies	24.50	.34	.....	.....
Sewer Supplies	1.94	.03	.....	.....
Repairs to Buildings Fences	80.70	1.11	.....	.....
Salaries (Regular)	1,967.50	26.95	3,042.50	42.25
Labor (Extra)	1.00	.01	.....	.....
Traveling Expenses .....	.....	.....	34.95	.49
Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	91.88	1.26	114.22	1.59
Medical Attendance	22.25	.31	310.43	4.34
Amusements and Religious Services	2.22	.03	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	12.24	.17	22.71	.32
Funeral Expenses .....	.....	.....	18.00	.25
Miscellaneous Hardware	5.07	.07	38.18	.53
School Supplies	35.34	.48	48.23	.67
TOTALS	\$ 5,677.58	\$ 78.77	\$ 8,432.73	\$ 117.12
Less Discount Deducted	27.28	.37	49.49	.69
Less Freight Deducted	1.00	.01	5.21	.07
Net Amount Expended	\$ 5,649.30	\$ 77.39	\$ 8,378.03	\$ 116.36
Moneys Collected	206.40	2.83	36.00	.50
Net Cost to State	\$ 5,442.90	\$ 74.56	\$ 8,342.03	\$ 115.86

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The following schedule shows the repairs and improvements made, and the expenditures therefor, at the West Virginia Colored Orphans Home, during the period of twenty-one months covered by this report.

FOR WHAT EXPENDED		Amount.
Painting	\$	313.57
Carpenter Work.....		1,660.49
Plastering		85.62
Cement		54.76
Plumbing and Gas Fitting.....		835.75
Pipe		69.60
Roofing		126.38
Steel Beams and Iron Columns.....		86.47
Brick Work.....		84.00
Fencing		34.74
Digging and lining cistern.....		40.87
Electric Wiring and Supplies.....		5.29
Hardware		51.48
Plans and Specifications.....		48.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$	3,497.02

COMMENT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

The humble origin of this institution is told somewhat in the historical sketch. But nothing is told of the brave struggle for many years of Mr. McGhee to care for and support the children entrusted to him. It would be an interesting and pathetic story—how he kept them with incredible economy, upon donations from friends and the public, supplemented later by small appropriations from the state. Finally, the appeal to the authorities of the state to take over and support the institution became irresistible, and the legislature bought it and took it under its care.

This institution is doing in a fairly good manner a great and much needed work. The superintendent asks for a number of improvements. Most of them are necessary, all desirable.

We feel that there are too many children in the home. This results from two principal reasons. First, because there are relatively few families among the colored people able and fit to take children to rear; and, secondly, there are no field agents, such as the home for white children at Elkins has, to find homes. We ask that we be given means to employ a field agent for this colored children's home, to find homes for them, and see after those committed to homes. This will prove economical in the end. Every child we place in a home lessens the expense of the institution. But there is a better reason than mere monetary saving. It is better for the child. There is no place for a child like even a fairly good home. No institution can equal it. The home was designed for the child, the child for the home.

Especially interesting is that which the superintendent says about afflicted and feeble-minded and imbecile children. The increasing and alarming menace to society from the feeble-minded is more and more being appreciated, more and more being discussed, and remedies proposed. Several states have acted. This class breeds with great rapidity, and transmit to their offspring their own congenital defects. These offspring, in turn, become the fathers and mothers of a brood of feeble-minded children; and so it goes on in an increasing ratio of burden and menace.



DINING ROOM, WEST VIRGINIA COLORED ORPHANS' HOME.



WATER TANK, WEST VIRGINIA COLORED ORPHANS' HOME.

The remedy proposed is segregation and sterilization. No sentimental reason should prohibit the latter. It is a remarkably simple, painless remedy, free of danger. It proves a blessing all around—to the subject, to the poor, unfortunate and dependent offspring he would otherwise bring into the world, and to society, which would be relieved of an increasing burden and an alarming menace. It is high time West Virginia should act in this matter.

FINANCIAL REPORT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing Amounts Recommended to be returned to the State Treasury, 1912, Which Amounts were returned as Recommended.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS	Balance September 30, 1912	Amount Returned to State Treas- ury Unex- pended	Balance October 1, 1912
Current Expense, Salaries, etc.....	\$ 1,872.10	\$ 1,872.10	.....
TOTALS.....	\$ 1,872.10	\$ 1,872.10	.....

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS	Balance September 30, 1912	Amount Returned to State Treas- ury Unex- pended	Balance October 1, 1912
Miscellaneous	\$ 117.00	\$ 117.00	.....
TOTALS.....	\$ 117.00	\$ 117.00	.....
GRAND TOTALS.....	\$ 1,989.10	\$ 1,989.10	.....

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

TABLE NO. 2.

From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1913.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS	Balance July 1, 1912	Legislative Appropriation 1912	Total Amount Available 1912	Disburse- ments 1912	Balance June 30, 1912
Current Expense..	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 5,649.30	\$ 350.70
Repairs and im- provements....	1,500.00	1,500.00	286.42	1,263.58
Buildings and Land	5,000.00	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
TOTALS.....	\$ 12,500.00	\$ 12,500.00	\$ 5,885.72	\$ 6,614.28

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS	Balance October 1, 1913	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1913	Total Amount Available 1913	Disburse- ments 1913	Balance June 30, 1913
Board		\$ 52.00	\$ 52.00		\$ 52.00
Miscellaneous		154.40	154.40		154.40
TOTALS.....		\$ 206.40	\$ 206.40		\$ 206.40

TABLE NO. 3.

From July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance July 1, 1913	Legislative Appropri- ation 1914	Total Amount Available 1914	Disburse- ments 1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Current Expense..	\$ 350.70	\$ 8,000.00	\$ 8,350.70	\$ 8,348.32	\$ 2.38
Repairs and Im- provements.....	1,263.58	2,000.00	3,263.58	3,260.60	2.98
Buildings and Land	5,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	1,170.75	8,829.25
TOTALS....	\$ 6,614.28	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 21,613.28	\$ 12,779.67	\$ 8,834.61

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS	Balance July 1 1913	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1914	Total Amount Available 1914	Disburse- ments 1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Board	\$ 52.00	\$ 36.00	\$ 88.00		\$ 88.00
Miscellaneous	154.40		154.40	29.71	124.69
TOTALS.....	\$ 206.40	\$ 36.00	\$ 242.40	\$ 29.71	\$ 212.69

TABLE NO. 4.

From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1914.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Legislative Appropri- ation Control 1913-14	Total Amount Available 1913-14	Disburse- ments 1913-14	Balance June 30, 1914
Current Expense..		\$ 14,000.00	\$ 14,000.00	\$ 13,997.62	\$ 2.38
Repairs and Im- provements.....		3,500.00	3,500.00	3,497.02	2.98
Buildings and Land		10,000.00	10,000.00	1,170.75	8,829.25
TOTALS.....		\$ 27,500.00	\$ 27,500.00	\$ 18,665.39	\$ 8,834.61

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1913-14	Total Amount Available 1913-14	Disburse- ments 1913-14	Balance June 30, 1914
Board		\$ 88.00	\$ 88.00	.....	\$ 88.00
Miscellaneous		154.40	154.40	29.71	124.69
TOTALS.....		\$ 242.40	\$ 242.40	\$ 29.71	\$ 212.69

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

	Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1916.	Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1917.
Current General Expense.....	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
Repairs and Improvements.....	2,500.00	2,500.00

PROFESSIONAL REPORT OF C. E. McGHEE, Superintendent.

I hereby beg leave to submit the following report of the West Virginia Colored Orphans' Home from October 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913, and from June 30, 1913, to June 30, 1914.

First, I wish to thank the Board for the kindness they have shown me during this period. They have rendered me every service in their power.

Secondly, I wish to state that I have done everything in my power to discharge my duty to the best of my ability, in the way of managing the funds placed in my hands to the best results, and in the trust of training the inmates to meet the needs and demands as citizens of our state. I may not have done all that the public has required of me but am positive I have discharged my duty as best possible under the conditions.

The object of the institution is to provide and maintain a home for colored orphan children and to instruct and assist them in any way that may seem best to fit and equip them for usefulness in life.

Since it is a fact that the inmates of this home are children who are unfortunate in not having homes, we find the best thing we can do for them is to train them for usefulness about the home and farm. When such children have been trained and placed out, we find they give entire satisfaction and at the same time are enabled to maintain themselves.

Every child is given instruction in some useful domestic, mechanical or other branch of industry. This work and the necessary instruction in it, begin at the earliest practical age, and are of such a nature and so administered as may seem best adapted to the capacity of the child.

The industrial department for girls, includes general housework, cooking, laundry work and dressmaking.

The industrial department for boys, includes agriculture, carpentry, masonry, shoemaking, blacksmithing, plumbing and painting.

The common school branches taught both boys and girls are reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, geography, history, physiology and grammar. This training is finished as rapidly as the talent of the pupil will permit, both in the industrial department and common school work.

Discipline.

Only such discipline is administered as is necessary to secure prompt, accurate, conscientious and faithful discharge of duty. A feeling of motherly and fatherly companionship is constantly cultivated between teachers and children. The idea of home life is kept prominent, not only in the circle, but even in the furnishings of each room and of the entire house. Informal receptions and entertainments are given frequently and our doors are open always to callers and friends.

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1912-1914.

TABLE NO. 1.

Movement of Population.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	M	F	Totals	M	F	Totals
Total number in home October 1, 1912 and July 1, 1913.....	50	28	78	48	16	64
Total number admitted.....	18	9	27	11	8	19
Total number in home.....	68	37	105	59	24	83
Released on age.....	...	1	1	2	1	3
Returned to relatives.....	8	10	18	1	2	3
Placed in private homes.....	3	4	7	1	1	2
Adopted in private homes.....	6	6	12	2	1	3
Died in institution.....	...	1	1	...	1	1
Deserted.....	3	...	3	2	...	2
Returned to Juvenile Court.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total number leaving.....	20	21	41	8	6	14
Total number remaining June 30.....	48	16	64	51	18	69
Highest number in home.....	50	28	78	50	31	81
Lowest number in home.....	46	25	71	41	22	63
Average number in home.....	48	26	74	46	27	73
Clothing furnished by relatives.....	1	2	3	1	2	3

TABLE NO. 2.

Showing Ages of Those Admitted During the Year.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	M	F	Totals	M	F	Totals
Under 6 years of age.....	2	1	3	5	3	8
6 to 12 years.....	15	5	20	6	2	8
12 to 16 years.....	1	3	4	...	3	3
TOTALS.....	18	9	27	11	8	19

TABLE NO. 3.

Showing Degree of Education of Those Admitted During the Year.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	M	F	Totals	M	F	Totals
None	8	4	12	5	4	9
Read and write.....	6	3	9	4	3	7
Fourth Grade.....	4	2	6	2	1	3
TOTALS.....	18	9	27	11	8	19

TABLE NO. 4.

Showing Nativity of Those Admitted During the Year.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	M	F	Totals	M	F	Totals
West Virginia.....	15	8	23	10	5	15
Virginia	1	1	2	....	1	1
Ohio	1	....	1	....	1	1
North Carolina.....	1	....	1	1	1	2
TOTALS.....	18	9	27	11	8	19

TABLE NO. 5.

Showing Number Admitted During the Year by Counties.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	M	F	Totals	M	F	Totals
Cabell	2	2	4	3	....	3
Fayette	1	....	1	....	....	....
Hampshire	1	....	1	5	1	6
Harrison	1	....	1	....	2	2
Kanawha	3	1	4	....	2	2
McDowell	2	1	3	1	3	4
Mercer	2	1	3	....	....	....
Ohio	2	....	2	....	....	....
Putnam .....	....	2	2	....	....	....
Summers	2	1	3	....	1	1
Wood	2	1	3	2	1	3
TOTALS.....	18	9	27	11	8	19

TABLE NO. 6.
Showing Previous Residence.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	M	F	Totals	M	F	Totals
City	8	5	13	3	4	7
Village	5	2	7	5	4	9
Rural	5	2	7	3	....	3
TOTALS.....	18	9	27	11	8	19

BUSINESS REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

The main building is a brick structure, three stories high, with an attic suitable for the purpose of a dormitory. The centre of the building is 30 by 60 feet. The east wing is 40 by 60 feet.

The foundation of the west wing, 40 by 60 feet, has been laid, but the wing has not been built.

The first story of the building is used for kitchen, dining room, storage room, recreation, laundry and workshop. The second story contains the office, bed rooms, the girls' dormitories and teachers' bed rooms. The attic contains dormitory for boys.

Barn.

This is a frame structure, part of which is used for horses, and an outside shed for wagons. It is far from being an up-to-date barn.

Cottage.

It contains four rooms and at present is used by the farmer.

Live Stock.

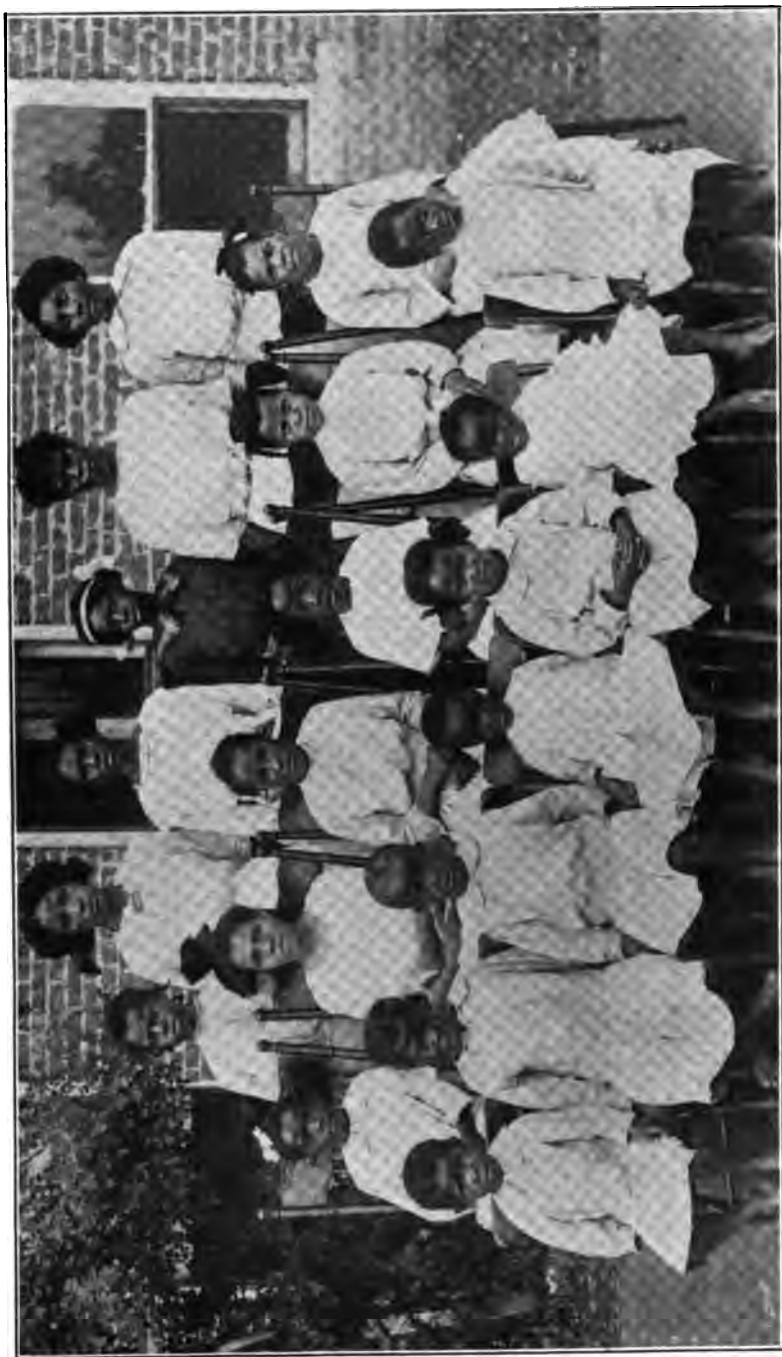
	1912- 1913	1913- 1914
Milk cows.....	6	8
Bull	1	1
Calves	5	3
Mules	2	4
Horses .....	.....	1
Colt .....	.....	1
Hogs (weight 1,750 lbs. each year).....	7	8
Breed Sow.....	1	.....
Heifers .....	.....	2
Yearling heifers .....	.....	2
Beef butchered	1200 lbs	1800 lbs

Heating.

Our heating apparatus is not good. We are now using gas. We need a steam heating system.

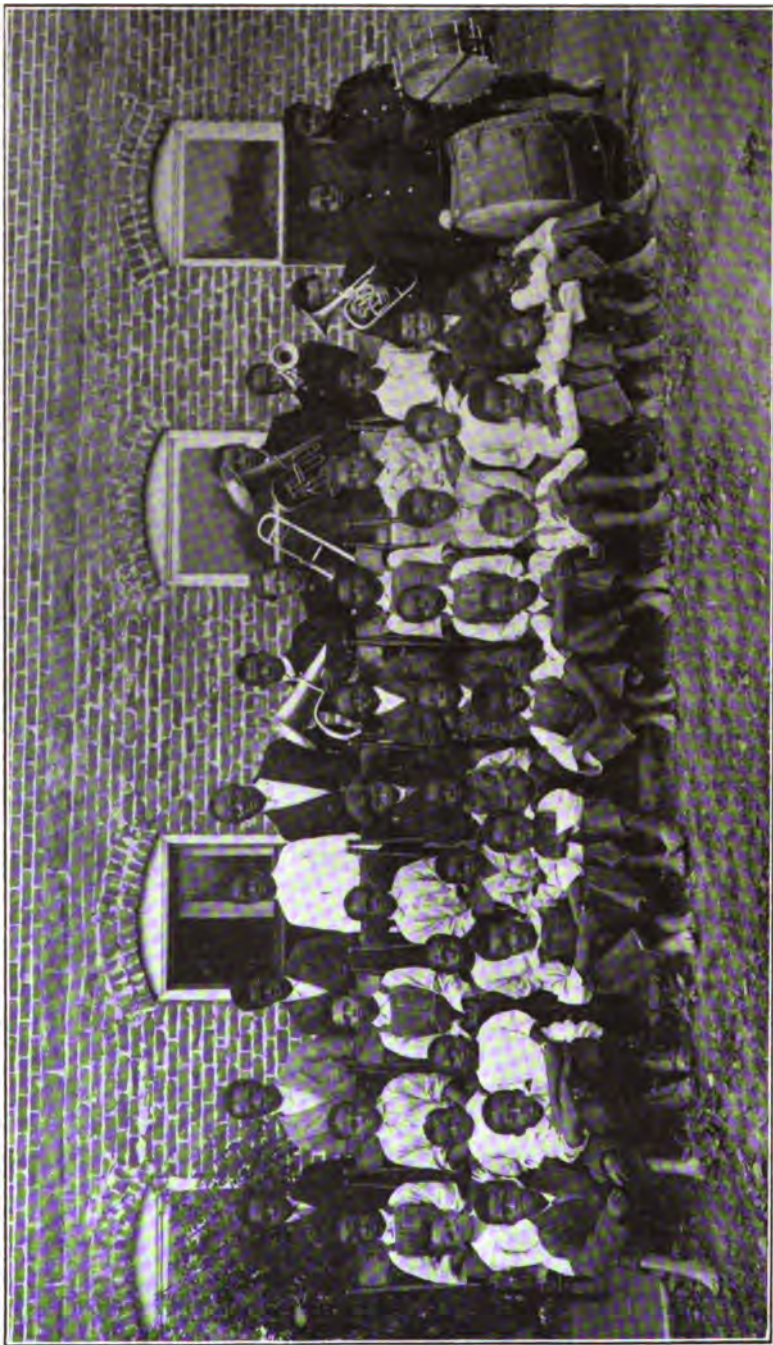
Water Supply.

Our water supply is not good. We need a tank and the building fitted up with a water system. We are now using water pumped up from the river by a gasoline pump into a cistern for cooking and laundry work. The well needs to be overhauled for drinking purposes.



GIRLS, WEST VIRGINIA COLORED ORPHANS' HOME.





BOYS, WEST VIRGINIA COLORED ORPHANS' HOME.

Grading.

We have done a great deal of grading in front of our building, which adds greatly to the appearance of our institution. There is still more grading that should be done; also sewerage that should be laid.

Fencing.

There have been nine hundred and eighty feet of fencing built since 1912.

REPORT OF MATRON.**Cooking.**

	1912-1913	1913-1914	Totals
Bread, (loaves)	16,606	14,317	30,923
Bread, corn pones (pones)	3,650	2,986	6,636
Bread, ginger (pones)	52	26	78
Bread, biscuits and rolls	366	1,275	1,641
Cookies (doz)	80	65	145
Cakes (doz)	52	24	76
Puddings (doz)	20	10	30
Pies	72	20	92

Canning and Preserving.

	1912-1913	1913-1914	Totals
Apple Butter, bbls.	2	.....	2
Beans Canned (Gal)	52	8	60
Chow Chow, (Gal)	4	12	16
Jelly, (glasses) doz.	12	9	21
Pickles, (Gal)	4	9	13
Blackberries (Gal)	50	75	125
Cherries, (Gal)	2	.....	2
Peas, (Gal)	25	10	35
Tomatoes, (Gal)	6	25	31

REPORT OF DAIRYMAN AND POULTRYMAN.**Eggs, Butter and Milk.**

	1912-1913	1913-1914	Totals
Milk, (Gal)	2,290	4,680	6,970
Butter, (Lbs)	730	1,825	2,555
Eggs, (doz)	52	250	302
Chickens	65	40	105

REPORT OF FARMER.

	1912-1913	1913-1914	Totals
Corn, (Bu)	300	450	750
Corn Fodder (shocks)	400	556	956
Hay, Timothy (Ton)	3	4	7
Oats, (shock Doz)	360	500	860
Pea Hay, (Ton)	2	3	5

REPORT OF GARDENER.

	1912-1913	1913-1914	Totals
Kale, (Bu)	270	330	600
Onions, (Doz)	720	850	1,570
Lettuce, (Bu)	20	35	55
Raddish, (Doz)	200	150	350
Beans, Green (Bu)	350	400	750
Beans, Dried (Bu)	50	18	68
Peas, Green (Bu)	240	310	550
Peas, Dried (Bu)	20	30	50
Onions, Dried (Bu)	45	50	95
Cabbage, (Lbs)	2,000	1,000	3,000
Roasting Ears, (Doz)	240	308	748
Sweet Potatoes, (Bu)	50	75	125
White Potatoes, (Bu)	75	100	175
Turnips, (Bu)	75	50	125
Tomatoes, (Doz)	375	480	835
Beets, (Bu)	10	15	25

REPORT OF SEWING ROOM.

	1912-1913	1913-1914	Totals
Aprons, (Doz)	6	6	12
Bread Cloths, (Doz)	3	2	5
Cotton Shirts, (Doz)	3	5	8
Drawers	36	12	48
Dresses	28	35	63
Dish Cloths, (Doz)	3	2	5
Dust Cloths, (Doz)	1	1	2
Fancy work .....	.....	9	9
Laundry Bags	2	6	8
Mending (Pieces)	2,000	2,560	4,560
Night Gowns	50	15	65
Pillow Cases, (Pairs)	6	12	18
Sheets	36	48	84
Shirt Waists .....	.....	1	1
Night Shirts	40	.....	40
Sanitary Napkins	36	.....	36
Curtains, (Pairs) .....	.....	13	13
Stockings, (Mended pairs)	20	69	89
Towels, (Doz)	2	2	4
Table Cloths .....	.....	2	2
Iron Holders	12	12	24
Under Waists	12	12	24
Wash Cloths	6	12	18
Chemise .....	.....	12	12

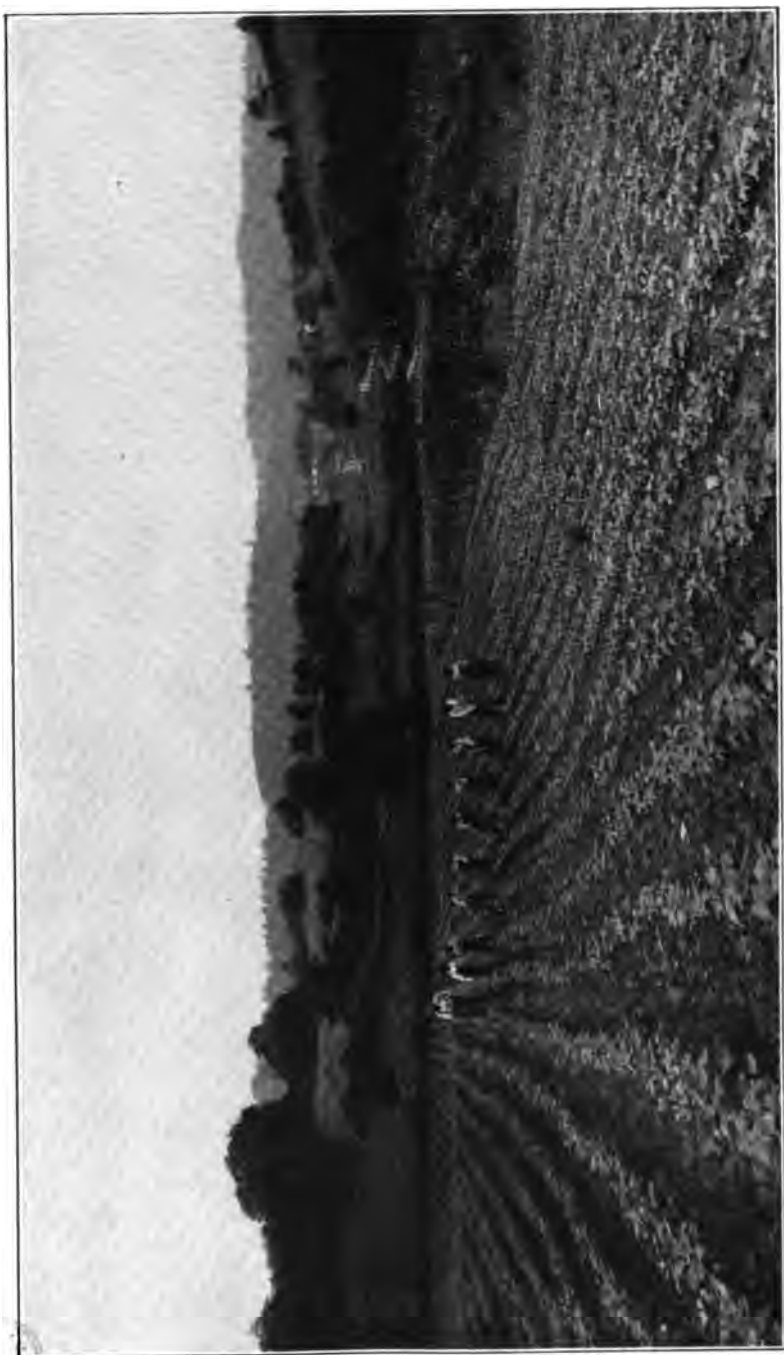
NEW IMPROVEMENTS.

There have been built since our last report three poultry houses, 8 by 16 ft., with metal roof; one buggy shed, 18 by 18 ft., with metal roof; one wagon shed, 16 by 36 ft., with metal roof; and a new metal roof has been put on the horse barn.

The basement has been completed, with a beautiful, spacious dining room, 60 by 30 ft.; a kitchen, pantry and serving room on the east side; bathrooms for the boys and girls, in addition to a boys' recreation room on the north, separated by a six foot hall.

Seven hundred feet of sewage pipe has been laid; one cistern has been dug which holds 9,000 gallons of water.

The building has been painted on the outside, including the doors, windows and cornice. The basement has been painted on the inside, which adds much to the beauty of the home.



BEAN PATCH, WEST VIRGINIA COLORED ORPHANS' HOME.

SUPERINTENDENT'S STATEMENT OF NEEDS FOR THE TWO YEARS FROM JULY 1, 1915, TO JULY 1, 1917.

We need separate buildings for the boys and girls. It is impossible for us to manage them under present conditions. The foundation has been laid for the west wing, which would separate them when this wing is erected. A large part of this work can be done by our boys. The brick can be made on the place and laid by the boys like the building we are now in.

Our building needs to be fitted out with a proper heating plant, water tank, steam laundry, a barn suitable for dairy cows, a green house, which will enable us to raise plants for the garden and campus, to beautify our home, two new cottages for the farmer and dairyman; all are badly needed to improve sanitary conditions and promote the welfare of the home.

We also recommend the purchase of a lot of land, 91 by 125 feet, which is in front of the building, with an old building on it. This building could be bought and torn down, which would add largely to the beauty of the farm.

We need 300 feet of paving 10 feet wide, from the main building to the barn.

Therefore, we ask for the following appropriations for the next biennial period:

	1915	1917
Current expenses and teachers' salaries.....	\$ 13,380.00	\$ 13,380.00
New building	7,500.00	7,500.00
One cottage for farmer	500.00	500.00
One cottage for dairyman	500.00	500.00
Building new barn	1,000.00	1,000.00
Installing heating plant	500.00	500.00
Laundry	600.00	600.00
Green house	300.00	300.00
Farm implements	150.00	150.00
1,000 yards of pavement from house to barn	500.00	500.00
1,000 blackberry plants.....		
1,000 strawberry plants.....		
100 currant bushes.....		
1,000 raspberry plants.....		
3 doz. pear trees.....		
2 doz. cherry trees.....		
50 shade trees.....		
	100.00	

RECOMMENDATION.

At least 40% of the children in the Home at present are either the innocent victims of syphilis or tuberculosis, and it is very fortunate indeed that the number is not larger, regard being had to the fact that in the main they are offsprings of families of the lowest walks of life. It is well known that among this class of persons there is little if any regard for the laws of health or morality, and their anaemic bodies and squalid surroundings render them an easy prey to all the dreaded diseases. Children born of such parents do not fail to inherit their afflictions, and when mixed indiscriminately with other children, even if these latter are of healthy birth, transmit to them the germs of disease.

This is the condition at the Home at present. A child is admitted into the institution and nobody knows anything, in the majority of cases, of its antecedents. He might or might not be carrying in his blood the germs of a loathsome disease, but he is permitted to mingle with the other children and by the time probably that it might be discovered the work of infection of others is already completed. Nor does it stop here. Frequently children are taken into families in towns to help around the house and to be trained as servants. Sometimes they are even adopted as members of a family. Suppose therefore that such a child bring with him the germ of an infectious disease, what then is the result? It is too apparent. He infects those with whom he comes in contact, and these in turn do likewise, until the health of the community is in danger of being endangered.

Syphilis is a remarkably contagious disease, the contagion being carried by the blood, the secretions from sores which appear upon the body, and even the saliva from those who have sore mouths. Should a child with a sore mouth drink from a cup, a healthy child drinking from the same cup is likely to become infected.

Nearly every child examined at the Home suffering from syphilis, had secondary lesion in the mouth or upon the body sufficient to infect other persons. Under the present system of medical inspection a doctor never sees the children until they are sick and he is sent for. When he is called he makes a hurried examination, prescribes and hurries back to town to his offices to be on hand for his private practice. In the very nature of things he cannot be expected to give his best service as such cases demand, because he cannot afford to spend the time necessary without being compensated for same. There is no record of such cases treated, and so the history of a case cannot be followed with any degree of satisfaction. In fact, it is hardly possible to remember that any particular child was treated after the lapse of a few weeks, unless there was some special feature of the case which would sufficiently direct it to the doctor's attention and cause him to take not only a professional interest in it but a personal one as well.

I have often been compelled to refuse the admission of afflicted and feeble-minded children into the Home, because of a clause in our discipline to the effect that they must be sound in body and mind. But at the same time this class of children should be cared for.

In dealing with the feeble-minded and afflicted children one has always on hand a class of children that no one wants. It takes different care, discipline and amusements to handle this class from that of the normal-minded children.

A cottage for this class of children could be placed on the grounds of this institution without cost of land to the State. It could be under the same supervision as this institution.

As a means therefore of securing a more regulated system in the care of the health of the inmates of the Home and avoiding the spreading of any disease from that institution to the homes of families, and the caring for the feeble minded and afflicted children, I beg to recommend the following:

1. That there shall be in attendance a physician who shall make regular weekly visits and make an inspection of the children.

2. That a separate ward for the syphilitic children, a separate building for the tubercular children, and a separate cottage for the feeble-minded and afflicted children should be provided.

3. For the feeble-minded and afflicted children cottage, I recommend an additional appropriation as following:

	1916	1917
Cottage building	\$2,500.00	
Heating and plumbing	500.00	
Furniture for building	500.00	
Current expenses	2,220.00	\$2,220.00
Total.....	\$5,720.00	\$2,200.00



WEST VIRGINIA CHILDREN'S HOME.

West Virginia Humane Society

F. C. BAKER. President

The West Virginia Children's Home, under the control of this Society, is located at Elkins, Randolph County, and is reached by the Western Maryland, the Coal and Coke, and the Coal and Iron Railroads.

Number of inmates June 30, 1914..... 37

WEST VIRGINIA HUMANE SOCIETY.

<i>Members.</i>	<i>Term Expires.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
F. C. Baker.....	March 31, 1916.....	Elkins, W. Va.
R. D. Roller, D. D.....	March 31, 1916.....	Charleston, W. Va.
John Cummins.....	March 31, 1916.....	Wheeling, W. Va.
E. V. Townshend.....	March 31, 1917.....	Huntington, W. Va.
John W. Graham.....	March 31, 1919.....	Hinton, W. Va.

West Virginia Humane Society

HISTORICAL.

In the early years of the State little or no provision was made by law for the care of neglected and orphan children.

The acts of 1870, amended by the acts of 1887, made it lawful for the directors of corporations organized under chapters 53, 54 and 55 of the Code, or organized under special charter for the purpose of an orphan asylum or children's home, or for the trustees of any orphan asylum or children's home established under the laws of the State, to take under their guardianship the following children: (1) Children under fourteen years of age voluntarily surrendered by father, mother or guardian: (2) Children under fourteen years of age committed to care of such directors or trustees by certain public officials. But these organizations were entirely private in their character, and not supported by public appropriations.

The West Virginian Humane Society was established by chapter 9 of the Acts of 1899, printed in the Code of 1913 as chapter 15J, "for the protection of children and the helpless aged, and the prevention of cruelty to animals." It was provided that the society should be under the control of five citizens, one from each of the five congressional districts. The members of the board are appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The term of office is five years. The board is required to choose the president biennially, and to make by-laws, ordinances, rules and regulations for the management of the society, and to appoint such officers, agents and servants as they may deem necessary, and to designate their duties and fix their compensation. The board was authorized to receive into its custody children under sixteen years of age, voluntarily surrendered by the father, mother or guardian; and authorized to take into its custody and care children abandoned, neglected, cruelly treated, or children in certain bad environments, by application to and judgment of a circuit court, and provision was made for the disposition by the board of such children. The original act of 1899 was amended in its first and second sections by chapter 40 of the acts of 1907. Chapter 4 of the acts of 1901 added several sections to the original act and increased the jurisdiction of the society, gave its agents power to make arrests and preserve the peace, to interfere, to prevent acts of cruelty upon animals or persons, and to destroy animals injured, disabled, or diseased beyond recovery. By chapter 13 of the acts of 1901 any agent of the society was empowered to make complaint against any man who should wilfully neglect, fail or refuse to provide reasonable support and maintenance for his wife or minor children needing such support. Chapter 14 of the acts of

1901 is a statute to prevent the cruel treatment, cruel punishment, abuse, wilful abandonment, or allowing any child under fifteen years of age to engage in certain shows or entertainments, or for obscene, indecent or illegal exhibitions, or any vocation injurious to the health or dangerous to the life or limb of such child, or employment of such child in immoral or indecent places; or to allow such child to beg or become a mendicant in the streets, roads or other highways of the State. The Society would have the right to see to the enforcement of this excellent statute, and it would be especially its duty to do so. The society also has certain duties in respect to the employment of minor children in factories and mines and the like. These enactments, together with the federal law No. 340, constitute the authority under which the society and its agents do its work.

There being urgent need for a place of temporary shelter or home for such children as came into the custody of the society, the Legislature of 1909, by chapter 40 of the acts of that session, printed as chapter 15K of the Code of 1913, established "The West Virginia Children's Home," to be carried on in the buildings to be provided by the directors of the Humane Society, who were authorized to select and purchase the site, and cause the buildings to be erected, for the purpose of affording a temporary home to the white children surrendered to the care or committed to the custody of the society; the society to keep such children until they can be placed in suitable homes elsewhere. The society is authorized to make such rules and regulations relative to the management, government, instruction, discipline, employment and disposition of such children as they may deem proper, and to appoint such officers, agents, and servants as they deem necessary. The Home was located at the city of Elkins, and was open for the reception of children on May 9, 1911. It has long since been filled beyond its normal capacity.

GROUND.

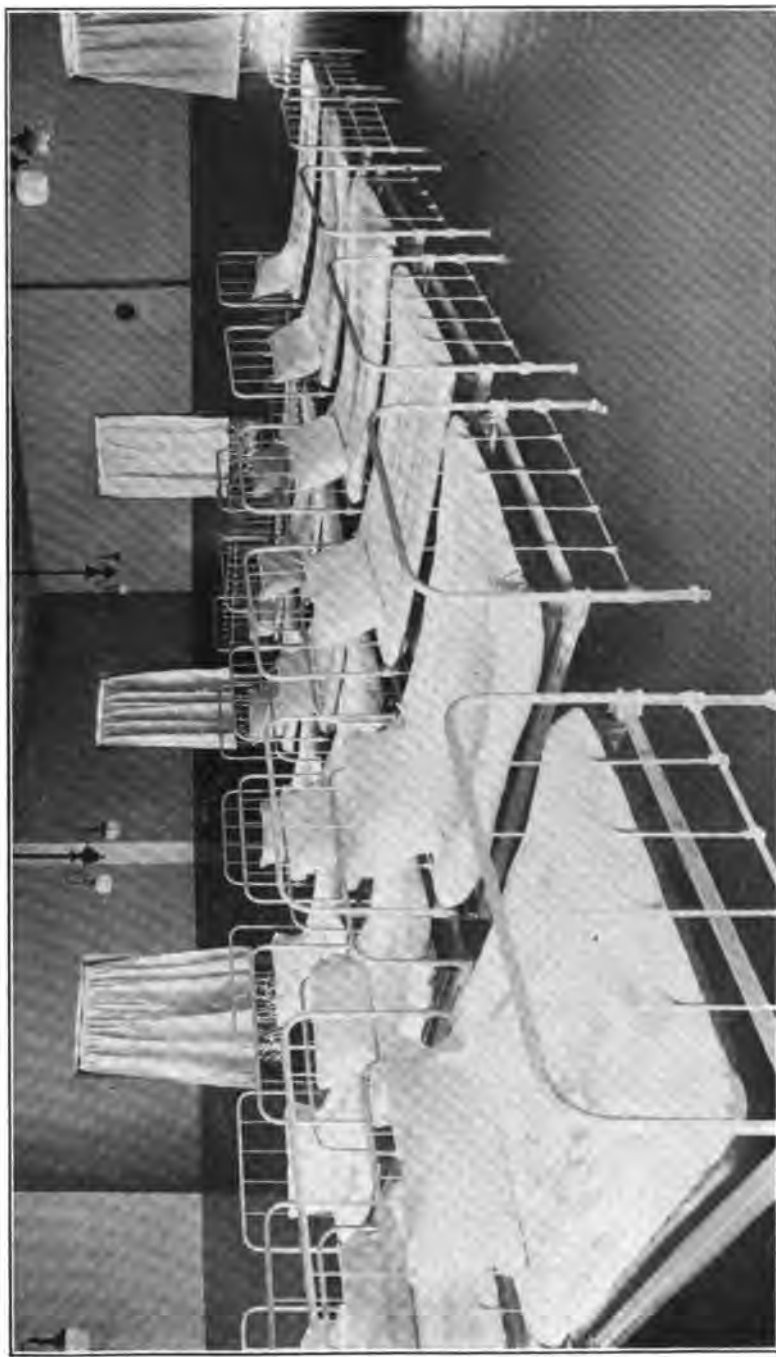
The Home is located on a tract of about twenty acres of land in the Heavner Addition to the City of Elkins, within the corporate limits thereof. It was purchased at a cost of something over \$5,000. The front part, facing on Heavner Avenue, is rolling land, sloping off in each direction from the front walk of the house and back from the main building. In the rear is a tract of about ten acres of level land, extending to Leading Creek. All the land is capable of cultivation and considerable truck was raised this year.

An orchard is being set out, and the front lawn has been improved by the addition of shrubbery and shade trees. The sewer from the institution empties into Leading Creek in the rear.

BUILDINGS.

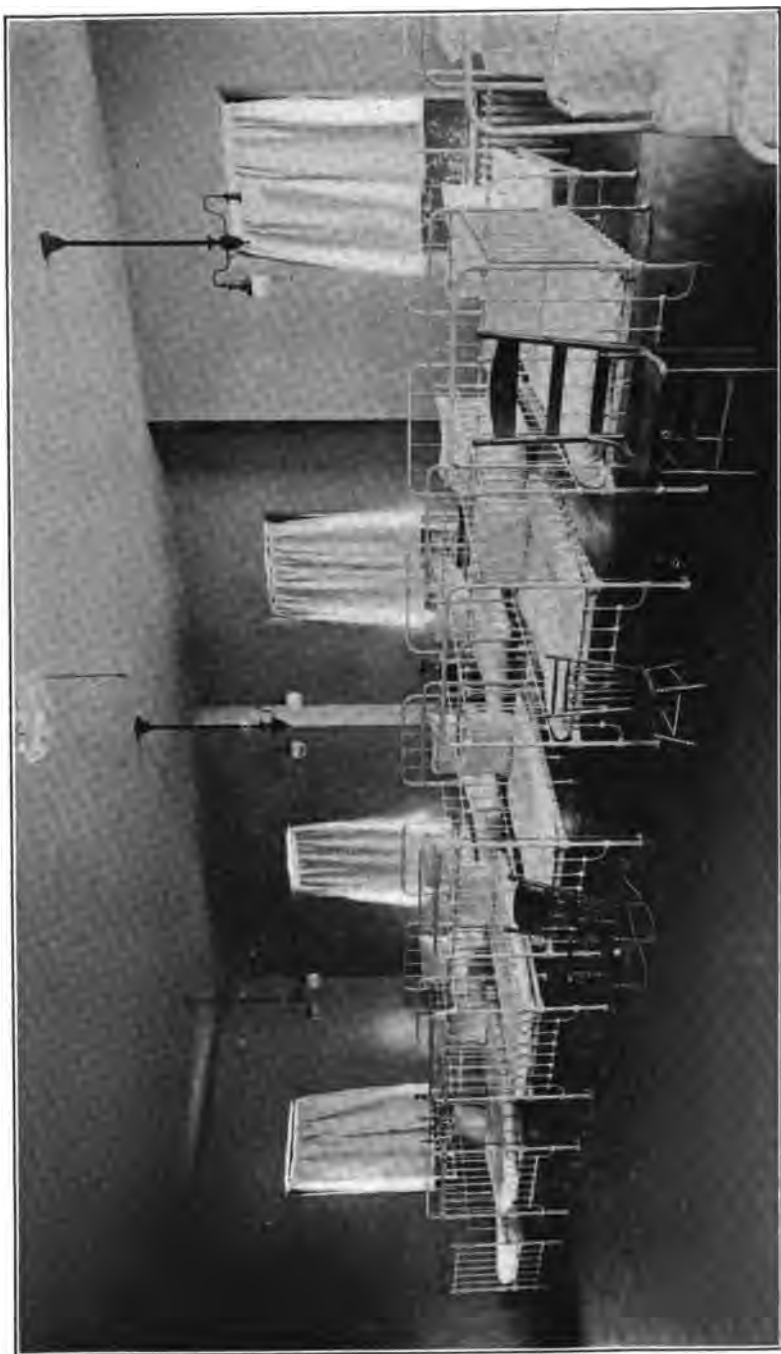
The main building is located about 150 feet back from Heavner Avenue. It is a two story structure with basement, built of brick with artificial stone trimmings and slate roof. It is 86x36 feet, with a one story L in rear 48x30 feet.

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DORMITORY, WEST VIRGINIA CHILDREN'S HOME.





DORMITORY, WEST VIRGINIA CHILDREN'S HOME.

The basement has a boys' recreation room at one end, and girls' recreation room under the other. Under the L are the laundry, storage room and boiler room.

In the main building on the first floor are the offices, reception room, school room, and separate isolation rooms for boys and girls, and in the L are the dining room and kitchen.

In the second story are dormitory for boys at one end and for girls at the other, with rooms for attendants between, and the operating rooms.

The total cost of this building was about \$11,700.00, and furnishings and equipment cost about \$3,000.00.

Some distance in rear of the main building is a two story brick barn which serves the present needs of the institution.

VISITS.

February 13, 1914, Lakin; May 28, 1914, Dawson and Williamson.

PAY ROLL.

Name.	Position.	Monthly Salary.	Emoluments.
F. C. Baker	President	\$20.00	
Gertrude Simmons	Superintendent	70.00	Board, room and laundry.
Anna Fallen	Nurse	22.00	Board, room and laundry.
W. G. Clarke	Teacher	22.00	Board, room and laundry.
Mary Rodgers	Nurse	22.00	Board, room and laundry.
Grace Green	Laundress	22.00	Board, room and laundry.
Sheldon Joseph	Agent, Wheeling	60.00	
Geo. E. Brand	Agent, Elkins	75.00	
P. B. Withrow	Agent, Charleston	40.00	
Hugh Martindale	Agent, Huntington	85.00	
J. E. Mayhew	Agent, Parkersburg	25.00	
N. Swisher	Agent, Morgantown	10.00	
Chas. Bartholow	Agent, Fairmont	40.00	

CURRENT EXPENSE AND PER CAPITA COST.

The following schedule shows the purposes for which the appropriation and collections for current expense of West Virginia Children's Home were expended for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, classified into 69 different items.

The amount expended for each item is shown, together with the per capita cost of each item. The average number of inmates for 1914 was 38. The average number of employees was 7. The average net per capita cost was \$159.33.

No figures are given for the nine months period ending June 30, 1913, for the reason that prior to the 1913 session of the Legislature appropriations for Field Work of the West Virginia Humane Society and for the Children's Home were not made separately. At the suggestion of this Board they were made separately in 1913, thereby making it possible to ascertain the per capita cost for the year ending June 30, 1914.

FOR WHAT EXPENDED.	Expended 1914	Per Capita 1914
Beef (Fresh)	\$ 12.40	\$.33
Pork (Fresh or Cured)	91.75	2.41
Poultry and Game	3.95	.11
Fish and Oysters	10.62	.28
Canned Meats	5.60	.15
All Other Meats	5.38	.14
Eggs	2.59	.07
Butter	1.80	.05
Oleomargarine	47.37	1.25
Lard	27.64	.73
Milk and Cream	34.84	.92
Cheese	7.88	.21
Flour	199.80	5.26
Meal	21.10	.56
Crackers and Bread	14.37	.38
Macaroni	6.80	.18
Cereals	108.12	2.85
Sugar	87.86	2.31
Beans	89.29	2.35
Coffee and Tea	34.75	.92
Potatoes .....	.25	.01
Canned Vegetables	193.25	5.09
Fresh Vegetables	33.12	.87
Canned Fruits	8.90	.24
Fresh Fruits	18.12	.48
Dried Fruits	35.03	.92
Rice and Hominy	10.06	.27
Syrup	30.80	.81
Salt	4.80	.13
Spices	3.74	.10
Vinegar	8.30	.09
Yeast	11.58	.31
Other Food Supplies	63.56	1.67
Soap, Gold Dust and Other Cleansers	103.50	2.72
Other Laundry Supplies	16.50	.43
Tableware	26.29	.69
Kitchen Utensils	27.23	.72
Furniture and Carpets	290.60	7.65
Other Household Supplies	145.41	3.77
Brooms, Mops and Brushes	17.26	.45
Toilet Paper	4.00	.11
Disinfectants	3.60	.09
Shoes	60.80	1.59
Other Clothing	148.50	3.86
Dry Goods and Notions Unclassified	78.14	2.00
Gas	384.20	9.58
Electricity	70.24	1.85
Water and Ice	76.20	2.01
Telephone, Telegraph and Tolls	58.20	1.53

CURRENT EXPENSE AND PER CAPITA COST.—Continued.

FOR WHAT EXPENDED.	Expended 1914	Per Capita 1914
Postage	\$ 28.90	\$.71
Stationery and Office Supplies	25.40	.67
Freight, Expressage and Drayage	73.21	1.93
Cattle	9.60	.25
Hay and Straw	11.55	.30
All Other Feed for Live Stock	26.60	.70
Seeds and Plants	19.37	.51
Fertilizer	31.85	.84
Agricultural Implements and Tools	8.68	.23
Other Supplies for Farm and Garden	68.75	1.81
Gas and Electric Supplies	10.80	.28
Engine Room Supplies	3.50	.09
Miscellaneous Hardware	73.33	1.93
Salaries (Regular)	2,371.83	62.42
Labor (Extra)	173.75	4.57
Traveling Expenses	415.43	10.93
Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	130.03	3.42
Medical Attendance	222.60	5.86
Amusements and Religious Services	35.77	.94
Miscellaneous	17.30	.46
TOTALS	\$ 6,473.14	\$ 170.35
Less Discount Deducted	27.60	.73
Net Amount Expended	\$ 6,445.54	\$ 169.62
Moneys Collected	391.00	10.29
Net Cost to State	\$ 6,054.54	\$ 159.33

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The following schedule shows the repairs and improvements made, and the expenditures therefor, at the West Virginia Children's Home, during the period of twenty-one months covered by this report.

FOR WHAT EXPENDED.	Amount
Painting	\$ 118.16
Carpenter Work	417.79
Plumbing and Steam Heat	137.76
Glass	53.22
Fence	64.15
Grading	115.38
Cement	17.20
Electric Wiring, Supplies, etc.	1.90
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 980.56

COMMENT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

The connection of the State Board of Control with the Humane Society and the Children's Home arises from the fact that the appropriations by the last two legislatures have been made with a proviso "to be expended at the discretion and upon the approval of the State Board of Control in the manner provided by chapter 58 of the acts of 1909."

FINANCIAL REPORT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.**TABLE NO. 1.**

Showing Amounts Recommended to be returned to the State Treasury,
1912, Which Amounts were returned as Recommended.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS	Balance September 30, 1912	Amount Returned to State Treasury Unexpended	Balance October 1, 1912
Current Expense	\$ 20.86	\$ 20.86	\$
Repairs and Improvements	806.70	.....	806.70
TOTALS	\$ 827.56	\$ 20.86	\$ 806.70

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS	Balance September 30, 1912	Amounts Returned to State Treasury Unexpended	Balance October 1, 1912
Board	\$ 607.75	\$ 607.75	.....
Miscellaneous	17.33	17.33	.....
TOTALS	\$ 625.08	\$ 625.08	.....
GRAND TOTALS	\$ 1,452.64	\$ 1,452.64	\$ 806.70

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.**TABLE NO. 2.**

From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1913.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Legislative Appropriation 1913	Total Amount Available 1913	Disburse- ments 1913	Balance June 30, 1913
Current Expense..	\$	\$ 9,000.00	\$ 9,000.00	\$ 4,518.72	\$ 4,481.28
Repairs and Im- provements	806.70	1,500.00	2,306.70	658.90	1,647.80
Field Work and Ex- penses .....	.....	4,500.00	4,500.00	3,486.78	1,013.22
TOTALS	\$ 806.70	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,806.70	\$ 8,663.40	\$ 7,142.30

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS	Balance October 1, 1912	Moneys Collected by State Board of Control 1913	Total Amount Available 1913	Disburse- ments 1913	Balance June 30, 1913
Board	\$ 265.00	\$ 265.00	.....	\$ 265.00
TOTALS	\$ 265.00	\$ 265.00	.....	\$ 265.00

TABLE NO. 3.

From July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance July 1, 1913	Legislative Appropriation 1914	Total Amount Available 1914	Disburse- ments 1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Current Expense..	\$ 4,481.28	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 16,481.28	\$ 6,409.54	\$ 10,071.74
Repairs and Im- provements	1,647.80	2,500.00	4,147.80	271.66	3,876.14
Field Work and Ex- penses	1,013.22	6,000.00	7,013.22	4,481.74	2,531.48
TOTALS	\$ 7,142.30	\$ 20,500.00	\$ 27,642.30	\$ 11,162.94	\$ 16,479.36

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS	Balance July 1, 1913	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1914	Total Amount Available 1914	Disburse- ments 1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Board	\$ 265.00	\$ 391.00	\$ 656.00	.....	\$ 656.00
TOTALS	\$ 265.00	\$ 391.00	\$ 656.00	.....	\$ 656.00

TABLE NO. 4.

From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1914.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Legislative Appropriation 1913-14	Total Amount Available 1913-14	Disburse- ments 1913-14	Balance June 30, 1914
Current Expense..	\$.....	\$ 21,000.00	\$ 21,000.00	\$ 10,928.26	\$ 10,071.74
Repairs and Im- provements	806.70	4,000.00	4,806.70	930.56	3,876.14
Field Work and Ex- penses .....	.....	10,500.00	10,500.00	7,968.52	2,531.48
TOTALS	\$ 806.70	\$ 35,500.00	\$ 36,306.70	\$ 19,827.34	\$ 16,479.36

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS	Balance October 1, 1912	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1913-1914	Total Amount Available 1913-1914	Disburse- ments 1913-1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Board	\$ 656.00	\$ 656.00	.....	\$ 656.00
TOTALS	\$ 656.00	\$ 656.00	.....	\$ 656.00

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

	Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1916.	Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1917.
Current General Expense	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
Repairs and Improvements	2,000.00	2,000.00
Field Work and Expenses of W. Va. Humane Society	5,000.00	5,000.00

We recommend that the appropriations for the Children's Home and for the support of the Humane Society be made and kept separately, as heretofore.

PROFESSIONAL REPORT OF F. C. BAKER, President.

This report covers the two periods from October 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913, and from July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.

The work of this institution continues to radiate from the center which is practically the same as in our last report. The appropriations for the field work have been too limited to enable us to reach out into the districts over the state in an efficient manner. The agents are too few and the pay is insufficient to enable the workers to give full time to their duties. We have to thank many men and women over the state who have given their time and labor free; some of them can ill afford it.

Orphans, waifs, destitute and cruelly treated children, and the condition of ill treated animals are investigated by our agents, and with the help of local officers of the law, properly cared for.

Our endeavor is to take only sound and healthy children, so pronounced by reputable physicians; for only this kind can be placed in good and respectable families. But in spite of this, defectives will accumulate, and constitutional diseases will develop. These must be returned to the care of the counties from which they came. The Home is a clearing house, and we can only keep the children long enough to build them up in physical condition before passing them on to good homes. There are so many embryo good citizens in the state that we must keep the children moving in order to do the best work. This is the reason why we are forced to weed out all defectives.

All children placed in homes are subject to the supervision and inspection of the society.



DINING ROOM, WEST VIRGINIA CHILDREN'S HOME.

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1912-1914.

TABLE NO. 1.

Movement of Population at Children's Home.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals
Number in Home 10-1-12						
7-1-13	36	23	56	22	16	38
Number voluntarily sur- rendered	37	45	82	45	62	107
Number received by order of court				10	6	16
Number abandoned received	5		5			
Number returned former placement	15	20	35	20	28	48
TOTALS	90	88	178	97	112	209
DISPOSITION.						
Number placed in family homes	25	36	55	25	35	60
Number replaced in family homes	28	30	58	25	32	57
Number sent to other insti- tutions	8	5	13	11	25	36
Number returned to par- ents	6	7	13	13	6	19
Number dying	1		1			
Number in Home June 30, 1913-14	22	16	38	23	14	37
TOTALS	90	88	178	97	112	209

TABLE NO. 2.

Showing Ages of Those Admitted to Children's Home.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals
Between 1 and 2 years...	12	15	27	17	15	32
Between 2 and 4 years...	15	15	30	15	18	33
Between 4 and 6 years...	15	14	29	16	20	36
Between 6 and 8 years...	17	15	32	15	15	30
Between 8 and 12 years...	13	12	25	15	17	32
Between 12 and 14 years...	18	17	35	15	31	46
TOTALS	90	88	178	93	116	209

TABLE NO. 3.

Showing Degree of Education of Those Admitted to Children's Home.

	From October 1, 1912 to June 30, 1914.					
	No.	No.	No.	Percentage		
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals
None	119	126	245	65.0	61.7	63.3
Read and write	35	20	55	19.1	9.9	14.2
Fourth grade	4	8	12	2.2	3.9	3.1
Unascertained	25	50	75	13.7	24.5	19.4
TOTALS	183	204	387	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE NO. 4.
Showing Nativity of Those Admitted to Children's Home.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914		
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals
West Virginia	72	70	148	65	100	165
Indiana	1	1	1	2	2	4
Illinois	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kentucky	2	2	4	1	1	1
Maryland	2	1	3	5	2	7
Ohio	6	5	11	9	6	15
Pennsylvania	5	3	8	6	4	10
Virginia	2	2	2	5	2	7
TOTALS	90	88	178	93	116	209

TABLE NO. 5.
Showing Number Admitted to Children's Home by Counties.

	From October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913			From July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914			No. remain- ing June 30, 1914
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals	
Brooke	5	9	14	11	11	11	.....
Cabell .....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3	.....
Grant .....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....
Harrison	8	5	13	8	11	19	8
Kanawha	4	15	19	10	13	23	2
Marion	21	22	43	18	19	37	4
Marshall	7	5	12	5	12	17	.....
Monongalia	16	3	19	4	6	10	3
Mineral .....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7	2
Ohio	11	21	32	15	27	42	4
Pleasants .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
Preston	7	.....	7	7	9	16	3
Putnam .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
Raleigh	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Randolph	3	3	6	3	4	7	10
Taylor	5	1	6	2	2	2	.....
Tyler	2	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....
Tucker .....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	6	6
Upshur .....	.....	4	4	.....	2	2	.....
Wetzel .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
TOTALS	90	88	178	93	116	209	37

TABLE NO. 6.
Showing Previous Residence of Those Admitted to Children's Home.

	From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1913						From July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914					
	Number			Percentage			Number			Percentage		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
City	50	60	110	55.0	68.2	61.8	53	72	125	57.0	62.0	59.8
Village	20	25	45	22.2	28.4	25.2	20	25	45	21.5	21.5	21.6
Rural	20	3	23	22.2	3.4	13.0	20	19	39	21.5	16.4	18.6
TOTALS..	90	88	178	100.0	100.0	100.0	93	116	209	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE NO. 7.

Summary of Work from October 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914.

Total number of cases investigated, involving persons.....	1,877
Total number of children involved.....	2,516
Total number of adults involved.....	1,147
Total number of children relieved of cruelty and distress.....	1,875
Total number of adults relieved of cruelty and distress.....	68
Total number of families relieved of cruelty and distress.....	79
Total number of aged persons sent to hospitals and infirmaries.....	22
Total number of men arrested for non-support of families.....	96
Total number of men convicted for non-support of families.....	67
Total number of men imprisoned for non-support of families.....	18
Total number of men arrested for cruelty to persons.....	21
Total number of women arrested for cruelty to persons.....	19
Total number of women fined for cruelty to persons.....	8
Total amount of fines imposed upon men for cruelty to persons.....	\$445.00
Total amount of fines imposed upon women for cruelty to persons.....	\$ 10.00
Total number of cases investigated involving animals.....	816
Total number of horses relieved from cruel usage.....	852
Total number of cows relieved from cruel usage.....	30
Total number of mules relieved from cruel usage.....	31
Total number of inferior animals relieved from cruel usage.....	15
Total number of horses humanely destroyed.....	22
Total number of mules humanely destroyed.....	1
Total number of cows humanely destroyed.....	3
Total number of animals destroyed.....	6
Total number of horses ordered off the streets and out of harness.....	100
Total number of persons arrested for cruelty to animals.....	8
Total number of persons fined for cruelty to animals.....	7
Total number of cattle relieved from cruel usage.....	9
Total amount of fines imposed for cruelty to animals.....	\$ 64.00
Total number of crates of poultry relieved.....	5
Total number of car loads of cattle relieved.....	1
Total number of persons arrested for killing birds.....	1
Total amount of fines imposed for killing birds.....	\$ 10.00

BUSINESS REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

Dormitories.

The dormitories are inadequate for the number of children we are compelled to handle. The actual capacity of the boys' dormitory is 20; of the girls', 20; yet we are compelled to care for as many as 70 children at times. We know the crowded conditions are not healthful for the children, yet we feel that our children are, generally speaking, healthier than the ordinary child, only having two deaths in the home during the past four years.

Dining Room.

The dining room is of good size and well ventilated and is fitted up very nicely for the present needs of our institution.

Kitchen.

The kitchen is about one-half in size what it should be, and not properly ventilated. We hope this can be enlarged in the near future, and when it is done it will make the work much easier.

Store Rooms.

Our store-room for groceries and supplies in the basement is small and not properly ventilated. It is impossible to better these conditions on account of our heating apparatus being in the basement, which, when in use, keeps the store-room over heated. We hope to better these conditions in the future when placing other buildings.

Laundry.

The laundry is very well equipped and is at present adequate to the needs of our institution.

Water Supply.

Water for our institution is supplied from the water system of the City of Elkins. It is pure and healthful, as it is filtered by the city. We get this water at a very reasonable rate.

Fuel.

We use natural gas for heating and lighting, also electricity for lighting. We are on a gas line of high pressure, thereby supplying us with the full amount of gas needed at all times. This we get at a reasonable rate, and the expense of heating our building is below the average of a building of this size.

Farm and Garden.

We have this year about two acres in garden and about ten acres in farming. Balance of property aside from that used for play ground is now in oats and grass, being worked to a pasture. The report for 1913 shows somewhat of an increase in production over previous years at a much smaller expenditure, having produced in the way of products at market prices vegetables, etc., to the amount of \$528.50 at a cost of \$30.40 for plowing and fertilizing. Our land is each year getting in much better shape for production. In addition to the gardening we have at this time a young orchard coming three years old, of the best varieties of fruit, of a hundred and ten apple trees, also cherry trees, pear trees, also a grape vineyard, and raspberries.

Farm and Garden Products.

Beans, 100 Bu. @ 75c.....	\$ 75.00	Radishes, 150 Doz. @ 5c.....	7.50
Beets, 50 Doz. @ 10c.....	5.00	Rhubarb, 50 Lbs. @ 2c.....	1.00
Cabbages, 1500 Heads @ 8c....	120.00	Tomatoes, 100 Bu. @ 50c.....	50.00
Corn, Green, 500 Doz. @ 15c....	75.00	Turnips, 30 Bu. @ 50c.....	15.00
Cucumbers, 10 Bu. @ 75c.....	7.50		
Lettuce, 5 Bu. @ \$1.00.....	5.00	TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$528.50
Onions, 100 Doz. @ 10c.....	10.00	Disbursements for fertilizer, etc.	30.40
Parasnips, 5 Bu. @ 50c.....	2.50		
Potatoes, 150 Bu. @ \$1.00.....	150.00	Receipts over disbursements....	\$498.10
Pumpkins, 50 @ 10c.....	5.00		
Butter, Pounds	290	Milk, Quarts	2.190
Chickens, killed	75	Eggs, Doz.	115

Work Done in Sewing Room from October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1914.

5 Doz. Aprons.	2 Doz. Napkins, Table.
2 Doz. Corset Covers.	25 Doz. Rompers.
1 Doz. Covers, Dresser.	12 Doz. Skirts, Cotton.
6 Doz. Cases, Pillow.	1 Doz. Shirt Waists.
25 Comforts.	19 Pcs. Sash Curtains.
6 Clothes.	2 Doz. Towels, Roller.
25 Doz. Dresses.	4 Doz. Towels, Tea.
24 Doz. Drawers.	5 Doz. Towels, Short.
12 Doz. Gowns, Night.	10 Doz. Waists, Blouse.
20 Doz. Napkins, Sanitary.	10 Doz. Sheets.

LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED BY PRESIDENT.

We recommend for legislation:

1. A larger name that will give a wider scope to the work. We touch only a part of that which belongs to the state on its paternal side. "The State Board of Charities" would be broad enough, and bring us into harmony with the name and work in other states.

2. The duties of the State Board should be so defined, as to include the visiting and inspection of jails, almshouses, and other punitive and charitable institutions. This would give better and more economical care of the states's dependents.

3. The establishment of an institution for feeble minded. The imbeciles, idiots, the insane, often the vicious and the degenerates, multiply in rapid progression from this class. They are without self-control, moral or physical, and are the prey of the bad and vicious. In a home segregated, taught to labor, given occupation and loving human care, they and the state will be protected from the multiplying evils of degeneracy. Degeneracy does not come from aliens. Aliens give us progeny, healthy, bright, ambitious and full of hope for good citizenship. Thrown upon the public without restraint, 500 feeble minded women will produce annually nearly that many children of a grade equal to or worse than themselves. It is a simple calculation to tell the per cent. of degeneracy in the state in a short time. A big farm home for feeble minded will reduce the work of the Humane Society, and save its expense many times over to the state establishing it.

THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL

OF

West Virginia

FOR THE

PERIOD OCTOBER 1, 1912, TO

JUNE 30, 1914





TRIBUNE PRINTING CO., CHARLESTON, W. VA.

THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
State Board of Control

IN TWO PARTS

PART II.

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Educational Institutions

In the management of Educational Institutions the State Board of Control has the direction of the financial and business affairs. The employment of professors and teachers, and all matters of a purely scholastic nature are in the hands of the State Board of Regents. We are glad to state that the two boards have worked together in generous co-operation, and their relations have at all times been harmonious and mutually helpful.

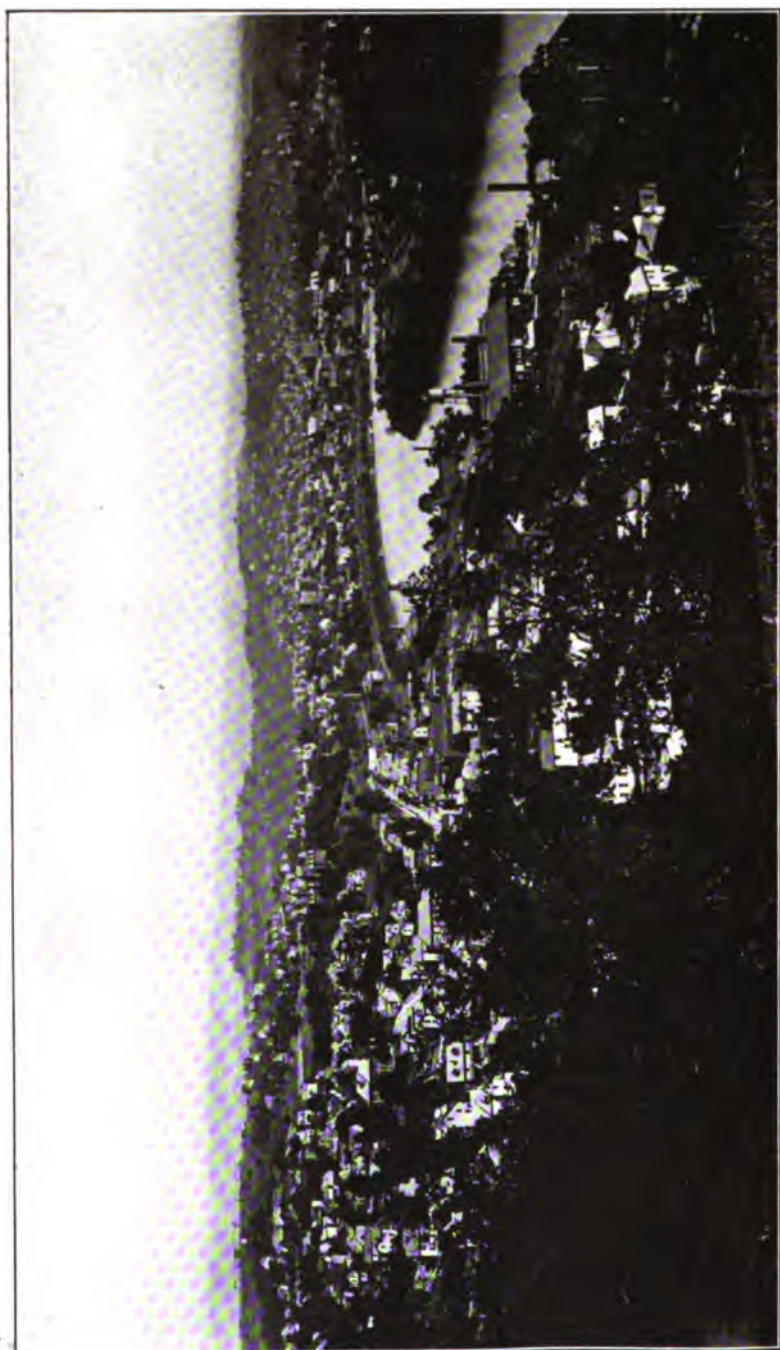
STATE BOARD OF CONTROL

JAMES S. LAKIN, President

WM. M. O. DAWSON, Treasurer

J. M. WILLIAMSON, Auditor

**403 Capitol St.,
Charleston, West Virginia**



VIEW OF MORGANTOWN AND WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY.

West Virginia University

THOMAS E. HODGES, LL. D., President

This institution is located at Morgantown, Monongalia County, and is reached by the Baltimore and Ohio and Morgantown and Kingwood Railroads.

Total Enrollment, 1913-14, Colleges*..... 696

Total Enrollment, 1913-14, Schools 446

NOTE.—Dr. Hodges resigned as President, effective August 1, 1914, and was succeeded by Dr. Frank B. Trotter, as Acting President. Dr. Hodges prepared the President's reports herein printed.

West Virginia University

HISTORICAL.

The legislature established the "Agricultural College of West Virginia," by an act passed in 1867, and located the same at Morgantown. Perhaps one of the greatest inducements to this choice of locations was the offer of the trustees of Monongalia Academy to give to the state the buildings and land belonging to that institution. This institution had been in existence since 1814, and had property estimated to be worth about \$5,000.00.

In 1868 the name of the institution was changed to "West Virginia University." Since the beginning it has had the benefit of the fund growing out of the Land Grant Act passed by Congress in 1862, the land script so received being sold for \$90,000.00, which with some additions now amounts to an endowment of about \$116,000.00.

In the beginning the faculty consisted of six members, and has increased to about eighty. From three departments with about seventy courses of instruction there has been an increase to over forty departments with almost six hundred courses of instruction.

GROUNDS.

The University is located within the corporate bounds of the city of Morgantown, Monongalia County. Its campus is beautifully situated on the right bank of the Monongahela River and extends from the river along three different elevations to a maximum height of about three hundred feet above the level of the river bed. It includes about fifty acres. The State Farm nearby, used by the Experiment Station, is a tract of nearly a hundred acres.

BUILDINGS.

The buildings in use by the University are as follows:

1. Woodburn Hall, a three-story building, containing the lecture rooms and the physiological and zoological laboratories. The third floor of the building is occupied by the University School of Music. On the second floor immediately under the school of music is the school of law. In this building we have added a three-story south wing, the same size as the north wing, and have renovated and refitted the basement, which on account of its height above the ground we found suitable to use for class rooms. We laid a good cement floor in the hall and some of the rooms, straightened up and plastered the walls, while in other of the rooms we laid oak floors. In fact, there are no more attractive classrooms at the University than these. In this we now have a well equipped athletic room for girls, the school of domestic science, the school of medicine, and one or two other departments.

2. Martin Hall, a three-story building, containing lecture rooms and society halls. We have removed the old electric wiring found to be dangerous and rewired the whole building, and have rebuilt and refitted the whole of the basement, which was practically useless, and now have installed therein the College of Agriculture, with good comfortable rooms and a much better equipment than this department ever had before.

3. Science Hall, a four-story building, containing lecture rooms, laboratories for the departments of physics, chemistry, geology and the museum of geology and paleontology. We have added a third to the north wing of this building, and fitted up and equipped it for chemical laboratories and other scientific work, thus enabling the other floors of this building to be used for other departments.

4. Commencement Hall, a large two-story building, containing a commodious chapel, with 1,500 seats, and the gymnasium.

5. The Agricultural Experiment Station, a two-story building, containing laboratories, lecture rooms, and offices.

6. The Armory and Drill Hall, for the department of military science.

7. Mechanical Hall, occupied by the College of Engineering and Mechanical Arts.

8. The Library, containing the general library, reading and seminary rooms.

9. The President's House. This building we found badly run down. In fact, the bathrooms, lavatories, and some other inside work had not been completed by the original contractor, who failed before completing the house. We have had this inside work completed and have restored some of the wood work outside which we found in a state of decay. This with a coat of new paint has added greatly to the comfort and appearance of the building.

10. The central heating plant.

11. The Woman's Hall, or dormitory, for women students.

12. Boarding Hall, for men.

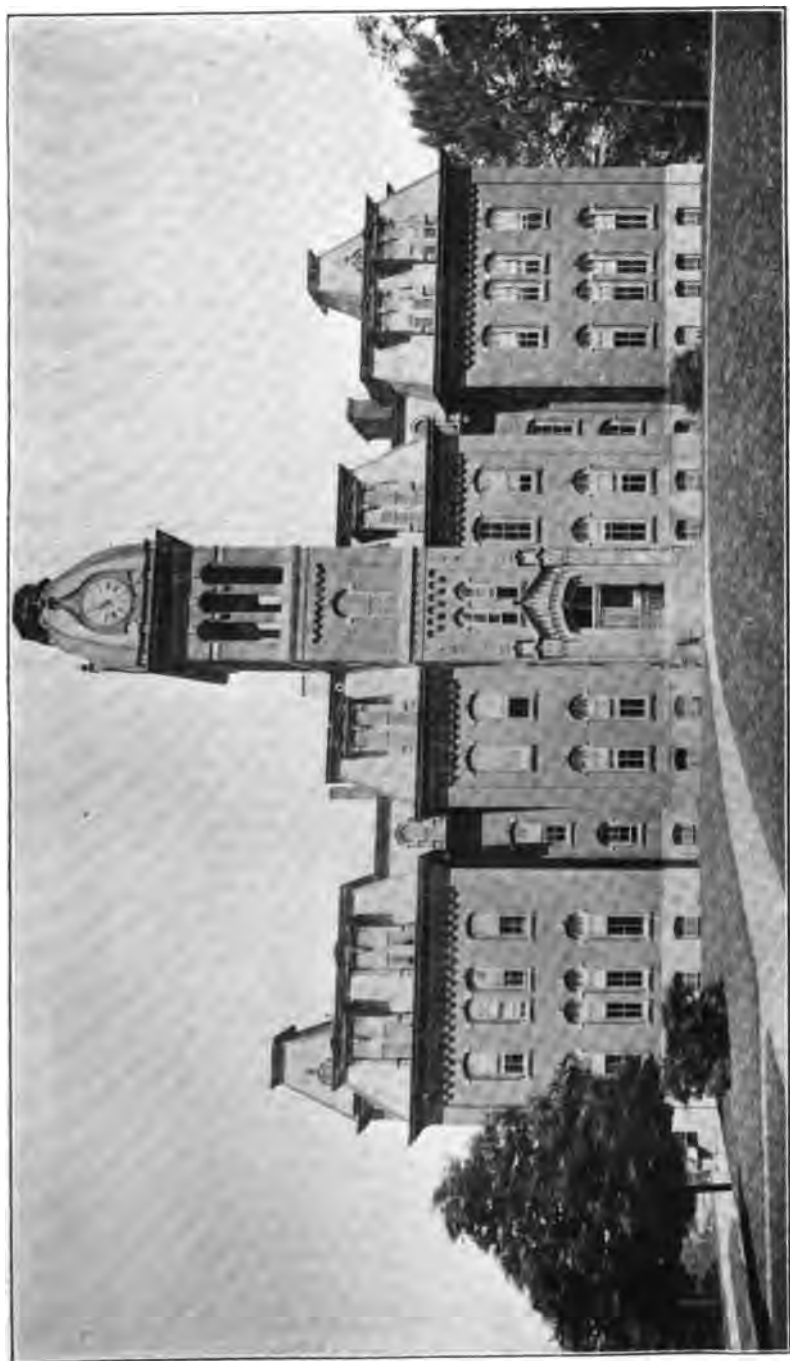
13. The Fife Cottages, containing lecture rooms and the anatomical and botanical laboratories.

Besides these there are the various buildings on the Agricultural Experiment Station farm.

The first eleven of the buildings mentioned are of brick and stone. The Woman's Hall and Boarding Hall do not belong to the state, but are rented for the University.

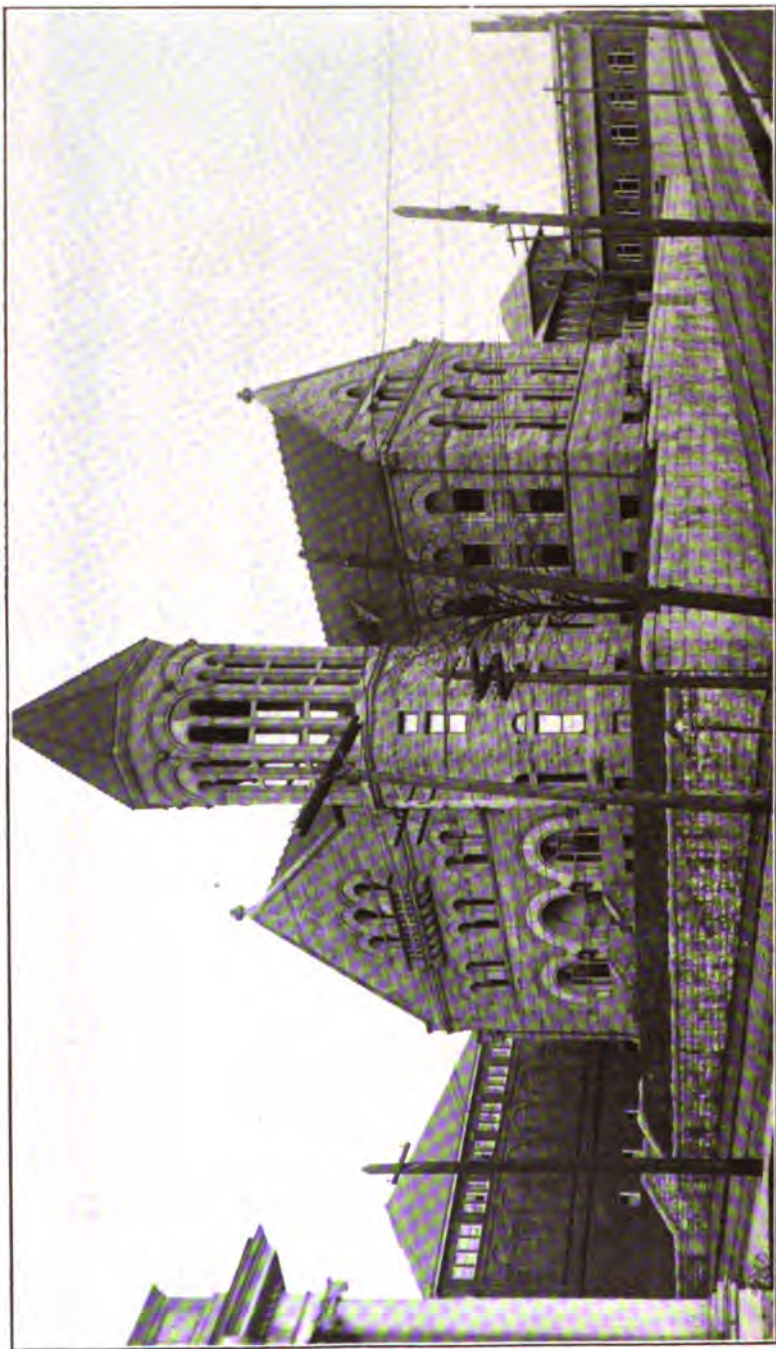
VISITS.

October 12, 1912, Stephenson; August 25, 1913, Dawson; October 30, 1913 Lakin; November 6, 1913, Lakin; May 6, 1914, Lakin.



WOODBURN HALL, WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY.





LIBRARY, WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY.

PAY ROLL.

1. Teachers' Salaries Fund.

Name.	Position	Annual Salary	Emoluments and Residence
Thos. E. Hodges.....	President	\$4,500.00	
R. A. Armstrong.....	Professor of English and Chaplain	2,700.00	
Waitman Barbe.....	Professor of English.....	2,200.00	
C. E. Bishop.....	Professor of Greek.....	2,300.00	
J. M. Callahan.....	Professor of History.....	2,400.00	
O. P. Chittwood.....	Professor of History.....	2,200.00	
J. H. Cox.....	Professor of English.....	2,200.00	
C. S. Crow.....	Assistant Professor of Education..	1,500.00	
A. L. Darby.....	Asst. Professor of Latin and Italian	1,700.00	
J. N. Deahl.....	Professor of Education.....	2,400.00	
J. W. Hake.....	Asst. Professor of Physics.....	1,000.00	
A. J. Hare.....	Professor of Latin and Registrar..	2,500.00	
J. T. Illick.....	Instructor in Zoology.....	1,000.00	
D. D. Johnson.....	Asst. Professor of English.....	1,800.00	
B. S. Jolliffe.....	Student Asst. Instructor in Physics	200.00	
B. W. King.....	Instructor in Economics.....	1,500.00	
F. R. Koels.....	Instructor in German.....	1,100.00	
Amella Mumford.....	Instructress in English.....	1,000.00	
C. E. Nell.....	Professor of Elocution.....	2,100.00	
Mary B. Oliver.....	Instructress in Physical Training and Home Economics.....	1,000.00	
W. A. Price.....	Instructor in Geology.....	900.00	
D. B. Purinton.....	Professor Emeritus.....	2,300.00	
A. M. Reese.....	Professor of Zoology.....	2,400.00	
P. B. Reynolds.....	Professor of Sociology and Phil- osophy.....	500.00	
J. L. Sheldon.....	Professor of Botany and Bacteri- ology.....	2,400.00	
S. C. Smith.....	Asst. Professor English.....	1,800.00	
R. C. Spangler.....	Student Asst. Instructor in Botany	.25	per hour
Madison D. Stathers.....	Professor of Romance Languages..	2,300.00	
C. C. Spiker.....	Asst. Professor of Romance Lan- guages.....	1,000.00	
F. W. Truscott.....	Professor of German.....	2,400.00	
F. B. Trotter.....	Dean and Professor of Latin.....	2,700.00	
B. M. Turner.....	Student Asst. Instructor in Mathe- matics.....	300.00	
E. H. Vickers.....	Professor of Economics.....	2,400.00	
A. R. Whitehill.....	Professor of Chemistry.....	2,700.00	
D. M. Willis.....	Asst. Professor of Commerce.....	1,650.00	
E. F. Woodcock.....	Instructor in Botany and Bacteri- ology.....	1,000.00	
E. D. McGarry.....	Student Asst. Instructor in History	.25	per hour
M. J. Abbey.....	Professor of Agricultural Education	800.00	
W. H. Alderman.....	Professor of Horticulture.....	675.00	
J. B. Blandford.....	Garden and Greenhouse.....	15.00	per month
Henry Dorsey.....	Instructor in Agronomy.....	50.00	per month
E. C. Meyers.....	Student Asst. Instructor in Agri- culture.....	500.00	
J. C. Johnston.....	Stenographer.....	41.66	per month
E. D. Sanderson.....	Dean Agricultural College.....	1,600.00	
J. G. Tilton.....	Secretary of College of Agriculture	600.00	
J. C. Allen.....	Student Asst. Instructor in Draw- ing.....	325.00	
C. R. Jones.....	Dean College of Engineering.....	2,700.00	
R. S. Marshall.....	Stenographer.....	40.00	per month
D. C. Skinner.....	Student Asst. Instructor in Draw- ing.....	275.00	
G. M. Osborne.....	Student Asst. Instructor in Engin- eering.....	50.00	
H. L. Scott.....	Student Asst. Instructor in Engin- eering.....	30.00	per month
R. O. Hall.....	Special Asst. Instructor in Law..	50.00	per month
T. P. Hardman.....	Asst. Professor of Law.....	1,800.00	
O. L. McCaskill.....	Professor of Law.....	2,400.00	
J. R. Trotter.....	Professor of Law.....	2,400.00	
G. F. Wells.....	Professor of Law.....	2,400.00	
W. P. Willey.....	Professor of Law Emeritus.....	500.00	
R. W. Fischer.....	Professor of Physiology and Diag- nosis.....	300.00	
Irvin Hardy.....	Instructor in Minor Surgery.....	300.00	
B. J. Morris.....	Asst. Professor of Anatomy.....	1,300.00	

\$50 extra per
month while
acting Dean.

Name.	Position	Annual Salary	Emoluments
W. H. Schultz.....	Professor of Pharmacy and Mat. Med.	\$2,400.00	
Louis Black.....	Director of Music and Voice.....	2,500.00	
W. A. Mestresat.....	Band Master.....	700.00	
G. W. May.....	Armorer.....	55.00	per month
C. G. Bachman.....	Graduate Manager Athletics.....	500.00	
E. R. Sweetland.....	Athletic Director and Coach.....	1,800.00	
J. C. Bayles.....	Janitor.....	55.00	per month
C. L. Chase.....	Janitor.....	55.00	per month
G. W. Davis.....	Janitor.....	55.00	per month
J. A. Glenn.....	Watchman.....	60.00	per month
J. H. Holt.....	Janitor.....	55.00	per month
W. L. Jenkins.....	Carpenter.....	60.00	per month
J. S. Murphy.....	Foreman.....	80.00	per month
Clarence Pastorius.....	Engineer.....	60.00	per month
G. W. Sherman.....	Janitor.....	55.00	per month
Charles Sherman.....	Janitor.....	15.00	per month
B. R. Welmer.....	Laborer.....	.20	per hour
J. H. Shunk.....	Laborer.....	.20	per hour
C. H. Cather.....	Laborer.....	.20	per hour
R. H. Leu.....	Laborer.....	.20	per hour
C. O. Gorby.....	Laborer.....	.20	per hour
Geo. Easterday.....	Laborer.....	.20	per hour
A. D. Williams.....	Chief Road Engineer.....	3,500.00	
L. W. Stenger.....	Clerk to Road Engineer.....	60.00	per month
R. R. Feller.....	Laboratory Assistant.....	50.00	per month
T. J. Blair.....	Draftsman.....	50.00	per month
C. C. Gill.....	Stenographer.....	50.00	per month

2. Morrill Fund.

S. B. Brown.....	Professor of Geology.....	\$2,300.00	
Rachel H. Colwell.....	Assistant Professor of Home Economics.....	1,300.00	
J. A. Elesland.....	Professor of Mathematics.....	2,400.00	
Hubert Hill.....	Instructor in Chemistry.....	1,200.00	
J. E. Hodgson.....	Professor of Mathematics.....	2,000.00	
F. L. Kortright.....	Professor of Chemistry.....	2,200.00	
C. W. Waggoner.....	Professor of Physics.....	2,400.00	
E. L. Andrews.....	Asst. Professor of Poultry Husbandry.....	1,000.00	
T. C. Atkeson.....	Professor of Animal Husbandry.....	2,200.00	
E. C. Auchter.....	Instructor in Agriculture.....	700.00	
P. B. Bennetch.....	Asst. Professor of Dairy.....	1,200.00	
I. S. Cook.....	Professor of Agronomy.....	1,200.00	
A. L. Dacy.....	Asst. Professor of Horticulture.....	600.00	
O. M. Johnson.....	Professor of Farm Management.....	600.00	
C. A. Leuder.....	Asst. Professor of Veterinary Science.....	700.00	
L. M. Pearls.....	Professor of Entomology.....	1,000.00	
B. P. Pattison.....	Asst. Professor of Animal Husbandry.....	50.00	per month
T. H. Cather.....	Machine Shop.....	1,500.00	
E. F. Church.....	Professor Mechanical Engineering.....	2,400.00	
R. P. Davis.....	Professor of Structural Engineering.....	2,400.00	
W. E. Dickinson.....	Professor of Electrical Engineering.....	2,400.00	
F. L. Emory.....	Professor of Mechanics.....	2,400.00	
A. H. Foreman.....	Asst. Professor of Engineering.....	1,500.00	
C. W. Grow.....	Mechanical Drawing.....	1,000.00	
R. L. Morris.....	Professor of Railway and Highway Engineering.....	2,400.00	
R. A. West.....	Forge and Foundry.....	1,400.00	
R. E. Seaman.....	Instructor in Woodwork and Foundry.....	1,200.00	
E. N. Zern.....	Professor of Mining Engineering.....	2,300.00	

3. Endowment Interest Fund.

L. D. Arnett.....	Librarian.....	\$1,700.00	
Amy Allen.....	Asst. Librarian.....	75.00	per month
Anna G. Cox.....	Asst. Librarian.....	700.00	
Katharine C. Hedrick.....	Law Librarian.....	750.00	
A. G. Smith.....	Asst. Law Librarian.....	100.00	
L. P. McIntyre.....	Asst. Librarian.....	18.00	per month
W. J. White.....	Financial Secretary.....	900.00	
L. L. Friend.....	Professor Secondary Education.....	2,400.00	

4. Horticultural Extension Fund.

W. H. Alderman.....	Horticulturist.....	\$ 300.00
M. J. Abbey.....	Professor of Agricultural Education.....	800.00
Nell M. Barnett.....	Instructor in Home Economics.....	1,400.00

Name.	Position	Annual Salary	Emoluments
P. B. Bennetch.....	Dairyman.....	\$ 300.00	
I. S. Cook.....	Agronomist.....	300.00	
Nat T. Frame.....	State Agent.....	800.00	
Sadie B. Guseman.....	Girls' Clubs.....	100.00	
R. R. Jeffries.....	Horticulturist.....	780.00	
W. B. Kemp.....	Agronomist.....	1,200.00	
W. H. Kendrick.....	Boys' Club.....	200.00	
O. M. Kille.....	Agricultural Editor.....	1,200.00	
C. A. Leuder.....	Veterinarian.....	400.00	
Clara McMillan.....	Stenographer.....	50.00	per month
Mary Portman.....	Stenographer.....	40.00	per month
Julia Sterbutcel.....	Stenographer.....	50.00	per month
L. F. Sutton.....	Horticulturist.....	720.00	
C. E. Titlow.....	Director.....	2,600.00	
Jeannetta Weil.....	Stenographer.....	60.00	per month
May Wade.....	Mailing Clerk.....	25.00	per month
C. H. Hartley.....	Asst. Agricultural Extension.....	25.00	per week
H. D. Stillman.....	Special Asst. Demonstration Work.....	.30	per hour

5. Music Fees.

F. C. Butterfield.....	Professor of Piano.....	\$1,500.00
Flora R. Hayes.....	Instructress in Music.....	1,200.00
Margaret Horne.....	Instructress in Violin.....	1,500.00
Grace M. Snee.....	Instructress in Piano and Organ.....	1,000.00

6. Student Fees.

F. B. Lewellyn.....	Secretary Y. M. C. A.....	\$ 500.00	
Susan M. Moore.....	Instructress and Dean of Women.....	1,100.00	
Alfreda Carney.....	Secretary to President.....	70.00	per month
Edwina Adams.....	Telegraph Operator and Stenographer.....	.20	per hour
D. E. Phillips.....	Special Lecturer.....	75.00	per summer
James Thompson.....	Laborer.....	.25	per hour
Paul Hayes.....	Herdsmen.....	20.00	per month
J. L. Hagen.....	Bookkeeper.....	.30	per hour
F. C. Ash.....	Laborer.....	.20	per hour
J. R. Guthrie.....	Laborer.....	.20	per hour
D. A. Davis.....	Laborer.....	.17½	per hour
J. W. Shingledecker.....	Laborer.....	.16	per hour
F. O. Knapp.....	Laborer.....	.17½	per hour
Fred Vinson.....	Laborer.....	.17½	per hour
Bernard Murphy.....	Laborer.....	.10	per hour
L. C. Yeardley.....	Laborer.....	.20	per hour
Clarence Brown.....	Laborer.....	.20	per hour
Park Corder.....	Laborer.....	2.00	per day
L. C. Drake.....	Laborer.....	.20	per hour
John Austin.....	Laborer.....	.17½	per hour

7. College of Medicine Fund.

Aaron Arkin.....	Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology.....	\$2,200.00
J. N. Simpson.....	Dean and Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.....	2,200.00

8. University Book Store Fund.

J. S. Stewart.....	Book Agent.....	\$1,000.00
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9. Farm Fund.

Leslie Longanecker.....	Laborer.....	\$ 1.75	per day
B. F. Rice.....	Laborer.....	55.00	per month
Jacob Glover.....	Laborer.....	1.75	per day
Dale Rice.....	Laborer.....	1.75	per day
Cecil Davis.....	Laborer.....	.09	per hour

10. Women's Hall Fund.

Blanche E. Colburn.....	Manager.....	\$ 40.00	per month
Ruth Williams.....	Cook.....	9.00	per week
Icle Dorsey.....	Dining room Girl.....	5.00	per week
Bertha Wiles.....	Dining room Girl.....	3.50	per week
Lyda Sinclair.....	Dining room Girl.....	3.50	per week
Beatrice Jenkins.....	Dishwasher.....	3.50	per week
Mary Hillis.....	Dishwasher.....	3.50	per week
Annie Howard.....	Housekeeper.....	35.00	per month
Lizzie Woody Wells.....	Housecleaner.....	1.50	per day

CURRENT EXPENSE AND PER CAPITA COST.

The following schedule shows the purposes for which the appropriation and collections for current expense of the West Virginia University were expended for the fiscal year of nine month ending June 30, 1913, and the full fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, classified into 51 different items.

The amount expended for each item is shown, together with the per capita cost of each item. The total enrollment of students for 1913 was 769, for 1914 was 868. The average number of employees for 1913 was 101, for 1914 was 103. The average net per capita cost for 1913 was \$189.89, for 1914 was \$180.60.

FOR WHAT EXPENDED	Expended 1913	Per Capita 1913	Expended 1914	Per Capita 1914
Salaries	\$132,326.87	\$ 172.08	\$182,619.55	\$ 210.39
Labor	641.30	.83	1,212.05	1.40
Advance Allowance .....	.....	.....	800.00	.92
Traveling Expenses	2,105.85	2.74	4,782.41	5.51
Boarding House Salaries .....	.....	.....	1,426.78	1.64
Dormitory Salaries	8,343.75	10.85	3,816.97	4.40
Dormitory Furniture and Other Expenses .....	.....	.....	5,079.22	5.85
Desks and Chairs	139.22	.18	369.37	.43
Other Furniture	309.50	.40	263.38	.30
Scientific Apparatus	990.00	1.29	316.10	.36
Cadet Uniforms	1,786.70	2.32	5,153.30	5.94
Cadet Books, Stationery and Supplies	3,915.74	5.09	1,979.10	2.28
Public Exercises	137.50	.18	319.20	.39
Advertising	1,371.85	1.78	2,091.08	2.41
Soap, Gold Dust and Other Cleansers .....	.....	.....	49.15	.06
Brooms, Mops and Brushes	7.00	.01	127.59	.15
Toilet Paper	20.00	.03	20.00	.02
Other Janitor Supplies	235.32	.31	95.89	.11
Gas	4,438.29	5.77	4,615.86	5.32
Electricity	1,331.45	1.73	1,992.45	2.30
Oils	67.74	.09	126.65	.14
Water and Ice	737.80	.96	781.19	.90
Telephone, Telegraph and Tolls Postage	509.12	.66	567.56	.65
Stationery and Office Supplies	839.75	1.09	1,268.53	1.46
Freight, Expressage and Drayage Gas and Electric Supplies	1,149.91	1.49	2,020.62	2.33
Engine Room Supplies	796.42	1.04	1,141.89	1.32
Machinery and Tools	205.90	.27	516.90	.60
Plumbing Supplies	131.88	.17	122.39	.14
Repairs to Buildings .....	.....	.....	242.00	.28
Miscellaneous Hardware	2.00	.....	.....	.....
Dues to National Organization	63.07	.08	117.91	.13
Laboratory Supplies	183.96	.24	109.35	.12
Athletic Supplies and Expenses	1,590.42	2.07	7,801.17	8.99
Model School Supplies	671.56	.87	2,040.90	3.39
Fees Returned .....	.....	.....	107.41	.12
Mechanical Department Supplies Agricultural Department Supplies	8,977.85	11.68	4,457.37	5.13
Musical Instruments and Supplies	6,552.36	8.52	4,570.31	5.27
Rents	160.75	.21	3,741.55	4.31
Library	536.25	.70	854.50	.98
Publications	1,927.87	2.51	4,099.22	4.72
Text Books and Maps	420.10	.55	719.25	.83
Domestic Science Supplies .....	.....	.....	6.40	.01
School of Medicine	293.74	.38	490.51	.57
Seeds, Plants, Fertilizer, etc.	106.28	.14	467.84	.54
Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	7.25	.01	539.50	.62
Live Stock .....	.....	.....	169.77	.20
Food for Live Stock	3,543.00	4.61	2,742.00	3.16
Miscellaneous .....	.....	.....	2,776.72	3.07
TOTALS	547.98	.71	891.62	1.02
Less Discount Deducted	\$190,459.45	\$ 247.68	\$262,160.54	\$ 302.07
Less Freight	162.37	.21	286.48	.33
Net Amount Expended	73.12	.10	24.90	.03
Moneys Collected	190,223.96	247.37	261,849.16	301.67
Net Cost to State	44,198.45	57.48	105,088.95	121.07
	\$146,025.51	\$ 189.89	\$156,760.21	\$ 180.60

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The following schedule shows the repairs and improvements made, and the expenditures therefor, at the West Virginia University, during the period of twenty-one months covered by this report.

Lumber and Carpenter Work.....	\$ 6,770.57
Painting	1,335.29
Walks and Grounds.....	118.86
Fences	480.20
Cement and Sand.....	1,511.21
Hardware	438.63
Excavating Basement of Mechanical Hall.....	140.93
Brick and Stone Work.....	501.59
Plastering	778.93
Tin Work.....	7.39
Repairs to Greenhouse.....	25.20
Architect	82.80
Window Shades	30.21
Gas Fitting and Plumbing.....	1,176.84
Sewerage	102.00
Glass	170.73
Repairs to Machinery.....	25.17
Repairs to Boilers.....	102.90
Drayage	111.16
Electric Wiring and Supplies.....	187.25
Cold Storage Room Repairs.....	75.00
Window Guards.....	45.12
Roofing	212.04
Electric Motor.....	61.88
Remodeling Heating Plant.....	15,513.10
TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....	\$ 29,997.13

NEW BUILDINGS.

A barn, 30x40 feet, two stories high, frame construction, to be used for horses and storage for farm machinery, was erected on the farm during the period covered by this report, at a cost of \$1,845.52.

COMMENT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

Inasmuch as the jurisdiction of the State Board of Control respecting West Virginia University, as well as each of the other educational institutions of the State, covers the fiscal and financial side of their work only, our recommendations must therefore be limited to that sphere. However, as this Board is required to approve the compensation paid to each instructor and other employees of these institutions, and all other expenditures thereof, we are thereby brought into contact with the educational side to a certain extent. It can be easily seen that our duties are not always without some embarrassment, especially as we should be careful not to encroach upon the jurisdiction of the State Board of Regents. But there has been no friction between these two Boards, and their work has been entirely harmonious and truly co-operative and mutually helpful.

The report herewith printed of the University includes the reports of the President, Dr. Thomas E. Hodges, who resigned and severed his connection with the institution as of August 1st, 1914; the report or extracts therefrom of the Dean or other head of schools and departments of the University, namely: College of Arts and Sciences, by Dean Trotter;

College of Engineering, by Dean Jones; College of Agriculture, by Dean Sanderson; College of Law, by George F. Wells, the Acting Dean, and the new Dean, Dr. Jones; School of Medicine, by Dean Simpson; report of the Library, by Librarian Arnett; report of the Dean of Women, by Deau Moore, and Agricultural Extension Department, by Director Titlow. In addition to these there is the report by Director Sanderson, who is also Dean of the College of Agriculture, of the Agricultural Experiment Station, which is printed as a separate section, immediately following the report of the University in this volume.

The reading of the reports will show that the needs and desires of the University, as set forth therein, are many, and that a large sum of money in the aggregate will be required to cover them. There is in the President's report a summary of appropriations asked for, not complete, however, as he refers to the other reports in some particulars. The President's detailed summary includes the following totals for the purposes named:

	1915	1916-17
Current Expense	\$ 78,500	\$ 84,500
*Salaries of Officers & Teachers...	174,825	182,025
Ordinary repairs	14,400	14,400
Buildings and Land, College of Agriculture	75,000	75,000
Buildings and Land, Dormitory for Women	50,000	50,000
Gymnasium	50,000	50,000
Improvement of Commencement Hall	35,000	.....
Agricultural Extension	35,000	40,000
Mining Extension	10,000	10,000

*These are net, being the amount after deduction of funds from the Morrill Fund, interest on endowment, students' fees and other income.

These appropriations do not include those made at the last session of the Legislature for an addition to the engineering building and a building for the School of Medicine, which amounted to \$60,000 in all, and of which there is unexpended a little over \$58,000, as these buildings have not been contracted for.

In the report of the Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, in addition to the appropriation of \$30,000 for 1915-16 and \$35,000 for 1916-17, he asks for four sub-stations, in the Eastern Panhandle, Southern Ohio Valley, southeastern part of the State, and at Bethany in Brooke County, estimated to cost \$63,000—\$35,000 out of next fiscal year and \$28,000 out of the following year. The maintenance of these sub-stations is estimated, after the two years named, at \$25,000 a year. In the same report an appropriation for general maintenance of \$14,000 is asked for to take the place of fees for fertilizer tags, which it is supposed will be transferred to the Commissioner of Agriculture. This would not be an increase, as it is suggested that the appropriation for the Commissioner could be decreased that amount.

It would seem that an agricultural building and more land for the agricultural departments of the University ought to be provided. The College of Agriculture, the Experiment Station, and the Agricultural Extension Department, which work in co-operation, and the work of each of which supplements that of the others, have proved of great benefit to the people of the State. Perhaps no department of the University has brought that institution in so close touch with the people as have these agricultural departments. Their work is one of great necessity and of the utmost importance. Perhaps there is no remedy for the increased high cost of living, except increased production from the soil.

The improvement to Commencement Hall should be made. We would repeat the recommendation made in our last report respecting this matter.

Also, as we said in that report, a north wing to Mechanical Hall is much needed.

A dormitory for women is also needed. It would be well if one could be built for boys also. These would give to the boys and girls and young men and young women of the State increased facilities for education at the University, because they would considerably reduce the expenses by providing cheaper board and lodging.

A building for the Law School, and in which to house its library, is desirable.

An examination of the reports made by the President and the accompanying reports re-enforce what has been said by us of the needs of the State in our remarks under that head in our "General Recommendations." What is true of the University, is in a measure true of almost all the other institutions of the State. A question which confronts us, and which has confronted the authorities of the State for many years, is Where will we get the money?

It seems to us that there is an obligation upon the State to furnish the funds necessary to do the work that has been undertaken at the University reasonably well, or cease to attempt to do it and to stop advertising that we can do it. It is not right to hold out to the boys and girls, to the young men and women of the State, that we are prepared to give them an education in any school or department of the University, unless we are prepared to give that education with reasonable thoroughness. If we cannot cultivate a ten-acre field there tolerably well at least, because we lack the facilities to do so, we ought to circumscribe our endeavors to a five-acre field, or such size as we can cultivate with reasonable thoroughness. So, it would seem that one thing or the other ought to be done; either to provide the means necessary to do well what we have undertaken to do, or else to stop doing some of the things that we are trying to do and are not doing well, and limit our efforts to the things that we can do well.

FINANCIAL REPORT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing Amounts Recommended to be returned to the State Treasury,
1912, Which Amounts were returned as Recommended.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS	Balance September 30, 1912	Amount Returned to State Treas- ury Unex- pended	Balance October 1, 1912
Salaries of Officers, Teachers and Employees	\$ 16.07	\$ 16.07	\$.....
Current Expense.....	3,932.74	117.74	3,815.00
Repairs and Improvements.....	3,651.32	3,651.32	.....
Promoting the Horticultural and Trucking Industry .....	.45	.45	.....
TOTALS.....	\$ 7,600.58	\$ 3,785.58	\$ 3,815.00

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS	Balance September 30, 1912	Amount Returned to State Treas- ury Unex- pended	Balance October 1, 1912
Student Fees.....	\$ 8,668.54	.....	\$ 8,668.54
University Book Store.....	2,010.55	.....	2,010.55
Education Board.....	10.38	.....	10.38
Morrill.....	35,895.57	.....	35,895.57
Military Deposit.....	6,298.43	.....	6,298.43
Athletic Fees.....	1,420.44	.....	1,420.44
Music Fees.....	3,144.53	.....	3,144.53
Chemical Laboratory.....	2,300.79	.....	2,300.79
Law Library Fees.....	129.49	.....	129.49
Library Fines.....	77.55	.....	77.55
Floating Endowment.....	54.17	.....	54.17
Women's Hall.....	2,233.25	.....	2,233.25
Men's Hall.....	515.55	.....	515.55
Miscellaneous	1,227.34	.....	1,227.34
Endowment Interest.....	7,163.41	.....	7,163.41
TOTALS.....	\$ 71,149.99	.....	\$ 71,149.99
GRAND TOTALS	\$ 78,750.57	\$ 3,785.58	\$ 74,964.99

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

TABLE NO. 2.

From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1913.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Legislative Appropriation 1913	Total Amount Available 1913	Disburse- ments 1913	Balance June 30, 1913
Salaries of Officers, Teachers and Employees	\$	\$ 90,000.00	\$ 90,000.00	\$ 78,528.08	\$ 13,473.94
Current Expense..	3,815.00	35,000.00	38,815.00	37,350.91	1,464.09
Repairs and Im- provements....	.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	5,125.05	4,874.95
Buildings and Land Promoting the Horticultural and Trucking In- dustry .....	.....	20,000.00	20,000.00	.....	20,000.00
College of Medicine .....	.....	15,000.00	15,000.00	10,109.81	4,890.19
.....	.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	1,330.90	1,669.10
TOTALS.....	\$ 3,815.00	\$173,000.00	\$176,815.00	\$180,442.73	\$ 46,872.27

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1913	Total Amount Available 1913	Disburse- ments 1913	Balance June 30, 1913
Student Fees.....	\$ 8,668.54	\$ 4,978.00	\$ 13,646.54	\$ 3,714.09	\$ 9,932.45
Music Fees.....	3,144.53	4,541.50	7,686.03	5,391.62	2,294.41
Morrill	35,895.57	.....	35,895.57	35,775.83	119.74
University Book Store	2,010.55	6,592.00	8,602.55	7,808.77	793.78
Education Board..	10.38	2,850.00	2,860.38	2,055.07	805.31
Athletic Fees....	1,420.44	2,528.00	3,948.44	3,627.97	320.47
Military Deposit..	6,298.43	155.26	6,453.69	2,536.67	3,917.02
Endowment In- terest.....	7,163.41	2,110.00	9,273.41	4,074.90	5,198.51
Floating Endow- ment	54.17	5,000.00	5,054.17	5,000.00	54.17
Law Library Fees..	129.49	5.00	134.49	.....	134.49
Farm .....	.....	6,061.95	6,061.95	6,560.26	*496.31
Women's Hall	2,233.25	6,860.93	9,094.18	6,810.69	2,283.49
Mens' Hall	515.55	969.55	1,485.10	1,390.17	94.93
Laboratory Fees ..	2,300.79	746.75	3,047.54	1,026.70	2,020.84
Library Fines	77.55	32.00	109.55	.....	109.55
Miscellaneous	1,227.34	967.51	2,194.85	1,774.35	420.50
TOTALS	\$ 71,149.99	\$ 44,198.45	\$115,348.44	\$ 87,547.09	\$ 27,801.35

*Overdraft.

TABLE NO. 3.
From July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914.
LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance July 1, 1913	Legislative Appropriation 1914	Total Amount Available 1914	Disburse- ments 1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Salaries of Officers, Teachers and Employees	\$ 13,473.94	\$105,000.00	\$118,473.94	\$118,471.96	\$ 1.98
Current Expense ..	1,464.09	45,000.00	46,464.09	46,351.50	112.59
Repairs and Im- provements	4,874.95	20,000.00	24,874.95	24,872.08	2.87
Buildings and Land Promoting the Horticultural and Trucking In- dustry	20,000.00	20,000.00	40,000.00	1,845.52	38,154.48
College of Medicine	4,890.19	30,000.00	34,890.19	34,888.63	1.56
	1,669.10	4,000.00	5,669.10	5,659.71	9.39
TOTALS	\$ 46,372.27	\$224,000.00	\$270,372.27	\$232,089.40	\$ 38,282.87

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance July 1, 1913	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1914	Total Amount Available 1914	Disburse- ments 1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Student Fees	\$ 9,932.45	\$ 9,228.50	\$ 19,160.95	\$ 8,900.27	\$ 10,260.68
Music Fees	2,294.41	8,011.75	10,306.16	6,588.75	3,717.41
Morrill	119.74	40,000.00	40,119.74	40,115.85	3.89
University Book Store	793.78	10,385.00	11,178.78	9,775.56	1,403.22
Education Board ..	606.31	2,725.00	3,330.31	2,742.51	587.80
Athletic Fees	320.47	3,790.50	4,110.97	3,775.11	335.86
Military Deposit ..	3,917.02	9.00	3,926.02	2,258.08	1,667.94
Endowment In- terest	5,198.51	6,500.00	11,698.51	5,893.84	5,804.67
Floating Endow- ment	54.17	.....	54.17	.....	54.17
Law Library Fees ..	134.49	.....	134.49	71.50	62.99
Miscellaneous	420.50	812.21	1,232.71	1,044.05	188.66
Farm	*498.31	7,427.18	6,928.87	6,823.67	105.20
Cadet Uniforms ..	.....	2,257.50	2,257.50	2,105.70	151.80
Womens' Hall	2,283.49	9,973.13	12,256.62	9,820.99	2,435.63
Extension Fees .....	.....	364.00	364.00	272.73	91.27
Men's Hall	94.93	1,110.10	1,205.03	958.75	246.28
Chemical Labora- tory	2,020.84	2,177.80	4,198.64	1,724.55	2,474.09
Road Bureau .....	.....	18.05	18.05	.....	18.05
Library Fines	109.55	44.00	153.55	10.50	143.05
TOTALS	\$ 27,801.35	\$104,833.72	\$132,635.07	\$102,882.37	\$ 29,752.66

*Overdraft.

TABLE NO. 4.
From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1914.
LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Legislative Appropriation 1913-14	Total Amount Available 1913-14	Disburse- ments 1913-14	Balance June 30, 1914
Salaries of Officers, Teachers and Employees	\$.....	\$195,000.00	\$195,000.00	\$194,998.02	\$ 1.98
Current Expense	3,815.00	80,000.00	83,815.00	83,702.41	112.59
Repairs and Im- provements .....	.....	30,000.00	30,000.00	29,997.13	2.87
Buildings and Land Promoting the Horticultural and Trucking In- dustry .....	.....	40,000.00	40,000.00	1,845.52	38,154.48
College of Medicine .....	.....	45,000.00	45,000.00	44,998.44	1.56
.....	.....	7,000.00	7,000.00	6,990.61	9.39
TOTALS	\$ 3,815.00	\$397,000.00	\$400,815.00	\$362,532.13	\$ 38,282.87

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1913-14	Total Amount Available 1913-14	Disburse- ments 1913-14	Balance June 30, 1914
Student Fees	\$ 8,668.54	\$ 14,206.50	\$ 22,875.04	\$ 12,614.36	\$ 10,260.68
Music Fees	3,144.53	12,553.25	15,697.78	11,980.37	3,717.41
Morrill	35,895.57	40,000.00	75,895.57	75,891.68	3.89
University Book Store	2,010.55	16,977.00	18,987.55	17,584.33	1,403.22
Education Board ..	10.38	5,375.00	5,385.38	4,797.58	587.80
Athletic Fees	1,420.44	6,318.00	7,738.44	7,402.58	335.86
Military Deposit ..	6,298.43	164.26	6,462.69	4,794.75	1,667.94
Endowment In- terests	7,163.41	8,610.00	15,773.41	9,968.74	5,804.67
Floating Endow- ment	54.17	5,000.00	5,054.17	5,000.00	54.17
Law Library Fees..	129.49	5.00	134.49	71.50	62.99
Farm .....	.....	13,489.13	13,489.13	13,883.93	105.20
Womens' Hall	2,233.25	16,834.06	19,067.31	16,631.68	2,435.63
Men's Hall	515.55	2,079.55	2,595.10	2,348.82	246.28
Chemical Labora- tory	2,300.79	2,924.55	5,225.34	2,751.25	2,474.09
Library Fines	77.55	76.00	153.55	10.50	143.05
Miscellaneous	1,227.54	1,779.72	3,007.06	2,818.40	188.66
Cadet Uniforms .....	.....	2,257.50	2,257.50	2,105.70	151.80
Extension Fees .....	.....	364.00	364.00	272.73	91.27
Road Bureau .....	.....	18.05	18.05	.....	18.05
TOTALS	\$ 71,149.99	\$149,031.57	\$220,181.56	\$190,428.88	\$ 29,752.68

TABLE NO. 5.
Showing Investments of Endowment Fund.

List of Bonds		Date of Issue	Date of Maturity	Par Value	Rate of Interest	Amount	Interest Collected from October 1, 1912 to June 30, 1914
51	County of Kanawha Bonds. District of Charleston.	Oct. 26, 1892.	Oct. 1, 1925	\$1,000.00	6%	\$ 51,000.00	\$3,060.00
52	County of Kanawha Bonds. District of Charleston.	Sept. 28, 1892.	Oct. 1, 1925	1,000.00	6%	3,000.00	180.00
15	County of Kanawha Bonds. District of Elk.	Jan. 7, 1893.	Oct. 1, 1925	1,000.00	6%	15,000.00	900.00
5	County of Kanawha Bonds. District of Big Sandy.	May 2, 1893.	Oct. 1, 1925	1,000.00	6%	5,000.00	300.00
25	Morgantown & Kingwood R. R. Co., First Mortgage 20 year Gold Bonds.	March 7, 1902.	Jan. 1, 1922	500.00	5%	12,500.00	1,350.00
3	Morgantown & Kingwood R. R. Co., First Mortgage 20 year Gold Bonds, Serial "A."	Jan. 2, 1905.	Jan. 2, 1935	1,000.00	5%	3,000.00	300.00
12	Morgantown & Kingwood R. R. Co., First Mortgage 20 year Gold Bonds, Serial "B."	Jan. 2, 1905.	Jan. 2, 1935	500.00	5%	6,000.00	600.00
5	Coal & Coke R. R. Co., First Mortgage 15 year Gold Bonds.	April 1, 1904.	April 1, 1919	1,000.00	5%	15,000.00	400.00
1	Certificate Commonwealth of Virginia.	July 1, 1871.		1,550.00	6%	1,550.00	
16	School Bonds, Independent District of St. Albans.	July 1, 1910.	July 1, 1943	500.00	5%	8,000.00	800.00
1	John M. Miller Note.	May 21, 1913.	May 21, 1915	5,000.00	5%	5,000.00	250.00
1	Certificate of Deposit. Farmers & Merchants Bank, Morgantown.	March 3, 1902.	Demand	250.00	6%	250.00	30.00
1	Certificate of Deposit. Farmers & Merchants Bank, Morgantown.	May 16, 1903.	Demand	1,350.00	\$70 per annum	1,350.00	140.00
1	*Payne Shoe Company Note.	March 1, 1910.	Mar. 1, 1913	5,000.00	6%	(5,000.00)	300.00
	TOTALS					\$116,650.00	\$8,610.00

*Reinvested May 21, 1913, as per note of Jno. M. Miller. (See above.)

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

	Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1916.	Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1917.
Current General Expense.....	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00
Repairs and Improvements	15,000.00	15,000.00
Salaries and Wages	125,000.00	125,000.00
Agricultural, Horticultural and Home Economic Extension Work	35,000.00	40,000.00

PROFESSIONAL REPORT OF PRESIDENT HODGES.

The period covered by this report has been one of satisfactory progress. As shown by the statistical tables published elsewhere, there has been a very gratifying increase in attendance. The complete abolishment of the preparatory school leaves us only students of college grade except a few admitted as sub-freshmen and a few others as special. The increase of attendance for 1913-14 over the previous year amounts to about 20 per cent. I do not mean that the success of the institution is to be measured entirely by its attendance, but the increasing attendance is evidence of the approbation of the people, and is warrant for us in making efforts for the enlargement and expansion of the University's work.

Changes and Improvements.

The more important changes and improvements for the period are the following:

1. A thorough reorganization of the College of Law. Extension of its course to three years and establishment of more advanced requirements for admission.
2. A complete reorganization of the School of Medicine. Election of two new full time professors and a co-operative arrangement with the State Board of Health by which a State Hygienic Laboratory has been established at the University.
3. The creation by the Legislature of the office of State Road Engineer, with headquarters in the University, in connection with the College of Engineering.
4. The creation by the faculty of a special committee on Graduate Study with more definite requirements governing such work.
5. Passage by the Legislature of a special act establishing in the University a Department of Agricultural Extension and the consequent great enlargement of that work.
6. Provision for beginning of extension work in Mining Engineering.

The work of all these will be discussed at length under the reports of the colleges or divisions of the University to which they belong. I shall refer to them here but briefly.

Graduate Work.

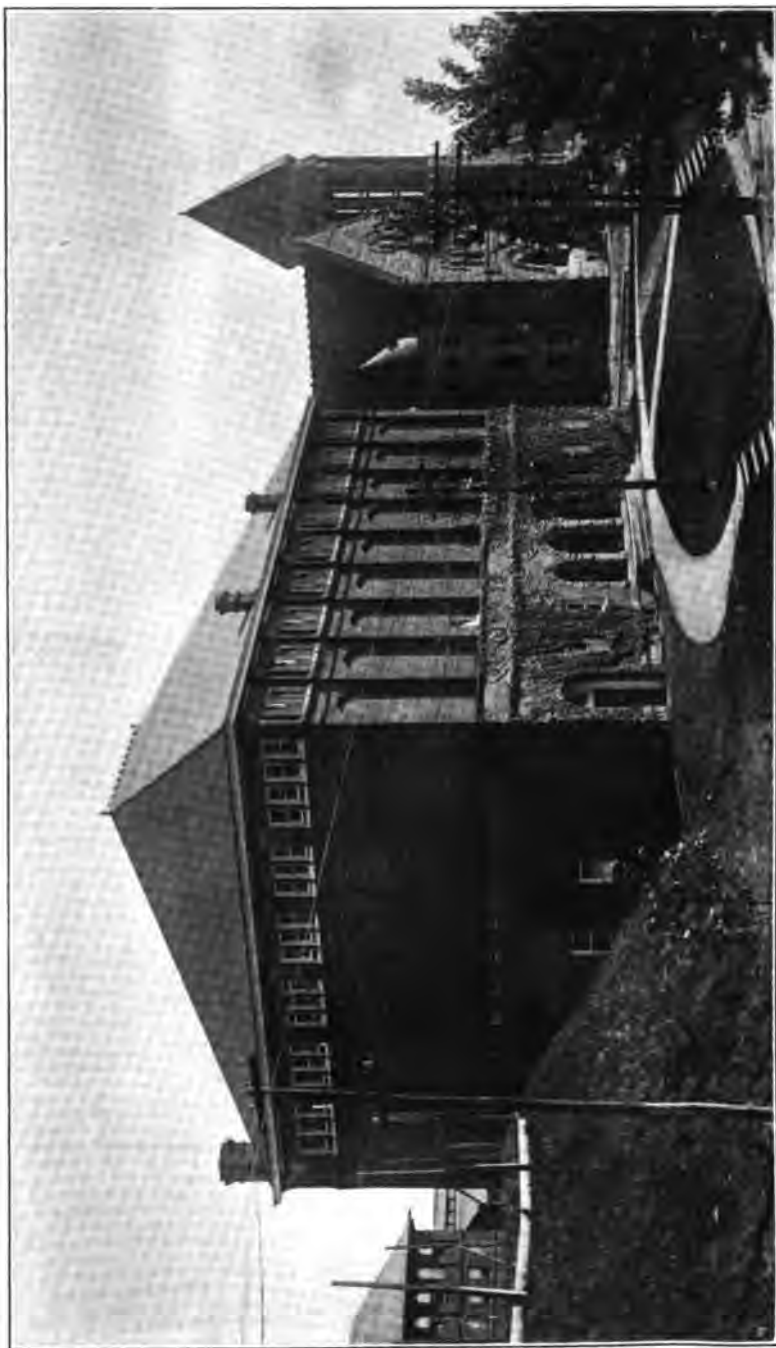
The faculty of the University at a meeting held on February 9, 1914, enacted new requirements in regard to graduate degrees. The only graduate degrees offered by the University at present are Master of Arts (M. A.), Master of Science (M. S.), Master of Science in Mechanical Engineering (M. S. M. E.), Master of Science in Electrical Engineering (M. S. E. E.), Master of Science in Civil Engineering (M. S. C. E.), Master of Science in Engineering of Mines (M. S. E. M.), Master of Science in Agriculture (M. S. Agr.). Until there can be some increased teaching force and more extensive laboratory and scientific equipment no attempt will be made to offer work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

The work for the Master's degree is placed in charge of a special committee on graduate work, consisting of five members appointed by the President. Subject to the general regulations of the faculty, this committee has the entire direction of the work of each candidate for a Master's degree. It is believed that there will be with each year an increasing number of candidates, and it is hoped that this better organized plan will be the foundation for the establishment in the University before long of a regularly organized graduate school. In this connection I am very glad to quote the following resolution proposed by the committee which prepared the plan for the supervision of graduate work and adopted unanimously by the faculty:

"Your committee would further recommend that the faculty suggest to the President that he bring to the attention of the Board of Regents and the State Board of Control that real university work cannot be given without opportunity for the faculty and advanced students to do original research work which will increase knowledge, and that at the present time almost every department lacks time on the part of its teaching force, equipment of apparatus and particularly library facilities (which are now entirely inadequate), for serious research work. Your committee warmly endorses the suggestion made by our President in his inaugural address that a Graduate School should be established at this institution and that research work should be recognized as one of the chief functions of the University. We believe that such a Graduate School should be established to organize instruction for candidates for the Master's degree with the earnest hope that in due time the faculty and equipment of the university will be sufficient to warrant the institution in conferring the doctor's degree."

Agricultural Extension.

Within the biennial period has taken place the development of our Department of Agricultural Extension from a small beginning to one of the largest and most influential agencies of the University. The liberal appropriation by the last Legislature for this work, together with cooperation from the United States Department of Agriculture on the one hand and county organizations and individuals on the other hand, practically every county in the State has been reached with one or more forms



COMMENCEMENT HALL AND LIBRARY, WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY.





PRESIDENT'S HOUSE, WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY.

of this work. The report of Director C. R. Titlow, under the general report of the College of Agriculture, will show in detail the work of this Department.

Mining Extension.

While no work in this line has been undertaken within the biennial period, provision for it has been made and Professor Robert S. Gatherum was elected at a meeting of the Regents, held April 27, 1914, Associate Professor in Mining to give his time entirely to extension work and to enter upon his duties July 1, 1914. What it is proposed to accomplish in this line is set forth under the head of Mining Engineering in the report of the Dean of the College of Engineering.

State Road Bureau.

July 1, 1913, Mr. A. D. Williams, State Road Engineer, took charge of this bureau, office and office equipment, having been furnished him in one of the rooms of the Library. His special report to the Governor will, of course, give in detail his work for the year. This is another form of co-operation for service of the State which is much appreciated by the University. In February a ten days' school of Good Roads was held under the direction of Mr. Williams with an enrollment of 146. Thirty-five counties in the State were represented.

The Summer School.

This branch of the University's work is rendering the State a very wide service. Its enrollment is growing steadily. For the year 1912-13 the attendance aggregated 476 and in 1913-14, 489. The body of Summer School students is composed to a very large extent of persons who have no opportunity to obtain the advantages of the University at any other time in the year. The duration of the school is nine weeks with the privilege extended to those who desire it to close their work at the end of six weeks. As a rule, those who take the full nine weeks' course are students who are working for University credit, with the expectation of sooner or later receiving a degree from the University. Some of these are regular University students, making use of the Summer School to shorten the time of their college course. Others are men and women in the teaching profession. But, perhaps, the greatest advantage of the Summer School is to the public school teachers of the State of all grades, whose purpose in coming is to fit themselves for better service. In addition to class work in educational subjects and coming in contact with educational leaders, they are afforded opportunity in the observation school to see and study the very best work in actual teaching. They thus go back to their schools with wider knowledge and higher standards of professional work. Perhaps in no other way is the University doing more to exert an influence educationally in the State than through this body of public school teachers who attend its summer session.

The cost of the teaching service in the Summer School has been approximately \$6,000. This is not sufficient to pay proper compensation for the service needed. Our maximum pay to our own teachers for Summer School service has been but \$250, which is considerably less than one-half the regular salary paid a full professor. Many of them are willing to work for this through the summer weeks, for they would otherwise be idle, but it would be better if they would do summer work less frequently and be paid a more adequate compensation. It is desirable, too, that we supplement our own teaching force, especially in the field of education, by capable men and women brought in from other institutions, and it is practically impossible to get the best talent without liberal compensation.

Attendance.

The statistical tables, coming later in this report, show in detail the attendance in various departments of the University. Attention is called particularly to the increase in the number of candidates for degrees. This is the real test of the development and progress of the University. In the discussion of University affairs in the last session of the Legislature there was some criticism of the size of the University teaching force, claiming that it was too large for the number of its students. A comparison with the number of instructors and enrollment of students in similar institutions will show that in West Virginia University the ratio of instructors to students is just about the average of similar institutions. Below is a table of state universities, all of which, except those of Virginia, have the University and Agricultural and Mechanical College combined, thus giving a fair basis for comparison. These figures are taken from Bulletin No. 60, 1913, of the United States Bureau of Education, and are for the year ending June 30, 1913. Statistics for 1913-14 are not yet available, but doubtless the reports from them will be about the same.

INSTITUTION	Instructors	Students	Number of Students per Instructor
University of Florida.....	24	278	11
University of Kentucky.....	98	972	10
University of Maine.....	88	697	8
University of Minnesota.....	364	4,364	13
University of Missouri.....	259	2,544	10
University of Nebraska.....	251	3,316	13
Ohio State University.....	322	3,408	10½
University of Tennessee.....	162	956	6
University of Vermont.....	103	559	5½
University of Virginia.....	73	843	11
Virginia Polytechnic Institute.....	56	471	8½
University of Wisconsin.....	597	4,237	7
West Virginia University.....	80	763	9½

It is possible that the ratio for West Virginia could be a little larger, as of the 80 instructors a number in the College of Agriculture only devote part of their time to teaching, but are reported on the blanks of the United States Government as instructors. The same, however, would

probably be true in other institutions where an Agricultural Experiment Station is located. Even with the figures as they are it will be seen that the ratio in West Virginia is not too high.

Cost of Living in the University.

From time to time the citizens of the State have given as a reason for sending their sons and daughters to other institutions that attendance upon the University was too expensive. It is undoubtedly true that some students spend considerable money, many of them more than they ought to be allowed to spend. On the other hand the small amount spent by some students is remarkable. A great many spend less than \$300. Some have brought their expenses down to an amount as low as \$200.

In this connection it is of some interest to consider the matter of self help among the students. While the opportunities for earning money are not so many as there would be if the University were located in a large city, still very few students who desire to earn money fail to get a chance to do so.

Secretary Lewellyn, of the Y. M. C. A., recently made a study of this question for the year 1913-14. He received reports from 70 students, 24 of whom earned all of their expenses or more for the year, and 46 of whom earned part of their expenses. Of course the vacation months were included in the year. The largest amount earned by any one student, given in round numbers, is \$1,000. Others earned all the way from \$500 down to \$100 and less.

Employment during the school year consisted of work around the buildings and at the state farm, manual labor—such as cleaning carpets, washing windows, tending furnaces, mowing yards, etc., stenographic work, typewriting, book-keeping, waiting tables, gathering laundry, and pressing, assisting in the scientific and engineering laboratories, substituting for teachers in the public schools, helping in the mailing department, work in the cadet corps, canvassing, working in University creamery, ushering at theater, playing musical instruments, singing in church choirs, orchard inspection, reporting for newspapers, managing college papers, assistant in library, work on the athletic field, tutoring, surveying, clerking in stores, and other kinds of employment.

Summer employment consisted of canvassing positions of various kinds, insurance, books, aluminum ware, maps, manual labor on farms, brick-yards, railroad, etc., of clerical work, ticket agent, store work, and office employment, of skilled labor with engineering corps, carpenter work, and work in the oil fields.

Athletics.

This is by no means an unimportant field of the University's activity. Coupled with the proper provision for Physical Training, the Athletic Department of any institution of learning may be very valuable. Unfortunately the University is without an adequately equipped gymnasium. Indeed, to all intents and purposes we have no gymnasium at all. This

prevents the opportunity for the important fundamental work in systematic physical training. Then, a gymnasium, in addition to all the facilities for physical training should have rooms in which there may be meetings and conferences of the students and others interested in athletic affairs.

Our athletic interests have centered mainly around the sports of football and baseball. In the last few years considerable progress has been made in track athletics, but we are yet far from doing as much in this important branch—possibly the most important—of athletics. We can have no basket ball because we have no gymnasium or other place indoors in which the game can be played. Sometime or other, doubtless, the University will take up boating as an athletic sport. There are few, if any, other institutions in the country so well located for this line of athletics. Its expensiveness doubtless has been the obstacle in its way in the past. It should be fostered by the University, however, and in some way the necessary expense provided for.

Lack of funds has been the greatest difficulty in the way of developing the University's athletics. Situated in a small city and distant from other institutions of learning the income from admission to the games is insignificant in comparison with that of other institutions differently situated. The small amount of money obtained from this source and the amount obtained from a \$5 fee paid by each student annually has in the past made up our athletic revenue. I have no hesitation in recommending that this interest of the University should be considered in the appropriation made by the Legislature. Particularly should the University provide from other funds than those mentioned above for the full salaries of the Athletic Director and all coaches. The contribution of money by persons not connected with the University has been a source of trouble. Those contributing would feel that they had a right to be considered in the framing of rules for athletic eligibility, arranging of schedules of games, etc. I believe that our athletics is clean. Our eligibility rules are simple, but comprehensive enough to limit the membership on our teams to bona fide students attending the University for the purpose of securing an education and not primarily to play on its teams. It is all important that this condition continue, and if anything is found to be lacking at present it should be corrected. In no way can the University bring about this result so certainly as to finance its own athletics adequately.

Organization.

The work of the University is divided among the following colleges and schools:

1. College of Arts and Sciences.
2. College of Law.
3. College of Engineering.
4. College of Agriculture. This college embraces the work of the college proper and also the Department of Agricultural Extension and the

West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station. The latter is treated under a separate heading, following immediately after this.

5. School of Medicine.
6. School of Music.
7. The Summer School.
8. Department of Military Science and Tactics.
9. The Library.

The first four named are all degree giving Colleges. The School of Medicine is classed as a School because it gives only the first two years of work leading to the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The School of Music does no degree work. A few of its courses are accepted for credit in the College of Arts and Sciences. The Military Department connects up with practically all the other divisions of the University, as all male students under 23 years of age, except certain classes specially exempt, are required to take at least two years of military training. Each of these schools and departments will be discussed in the order named.

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The following extracts are from the report of the Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, Frank Butler Trotter, LL. D.:

"Faculty and Organization.—I am pleased to repeat my statements of former years in regard to the helpful and industrious attitude of the faculty as a whole. While we do not agree on all points as to educational principles and values and on methods of doing things, and it would not be best if we did, yet on the whole the faculty is a most harmonious body and without exception working for the up-building of the school and the good of the students under our tuition.

"One feature of our work is what we call extension work. Members of the faculty have visited all the high schools of the first and second grade in the State, with two or three exceptions, and quite a number of those of the third grade. This was done for the purpose of acquainting ourselves with the schools, and of giving prospective students some acquaintance with members of the faculty. Also members of this faculty will by the close of the year have closed as commencement speakers at least half the high schools of the State. These visits are connecting us much more closely with the high school people, and will in time have much effect on increasing our attendance.

"Cost of Instruction.—The total cost of instruction in this college for the year 1913-14 is \$73,580; that recommended for the year 1914-15 is \$74,435. Almost exactly 23 per cent. of the work of this College is done for the other colleges of the University, as this faculty does the Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Geology and English for the College of Engineering; the Botany, Physics, Chemistry, English for the College of Agriculture; the Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology for the School of Medicine; the Public Speaking for the College of Law, and the English and Modern Language for the School of Music. In exact figures the

faculty of this College is doing the second semester of 1913-14, 6,125 semester hours of work, divided as follows for the different schools and colleges:

"Arts and Sciences, 4,695; Engineering, 744; Agriculture, 504; Law, 79; Medicine, 58; Music, 40.

"Reduced to percentage, 77 per cent of our work is for our own students and the balance of 23 per cent. for students of other colleges. As the total cost of instruction is \$73,580, the work done for our 436 students costs 77 per cent. of this, or \$56,656.60, or \$130 per student, which is very low compared with other institutions. Further, the average salary of a professor here is about \$2,300, the total cost of instruction of students in this College is \$56,656.60, divided by this amount gives our teaching force of thirty-eight professors, associate professors, assistant professors and instructors as equal to 24 1-2 full professors. The total number of students, 436, divided by this number, gives 18 to each full professor, far higher than the average the country over, which is about 10 students.

"Attendance and Work.—The attendance for 1912-13 increased about 20 per cent. over that of 1911-12 and that of 1913-14 more and about 25 per cent. over that of 1912-13, being 293 for 1911-12, 352 for 1912-13 and 436 for 1913-14. As a great part of this increase each year has been in the freshman class, I think we can confidently count on a still greater increase next year.

"Botany.—Number of students taking Botany as Major in Botany 1912-13 was 3; in 1913-14, 6; number taking work in the department in 1912-13 was 62; in 1913-14, 70. As before, the vital question in regard to this department is that of sufficient room. \$250 will be necessary next year for materials and supplies.

"Chemistry.—Number of students taking Chemistry as Major in 1912-13 was 19; in 1913-14, 21; number taking work in department in 1912-13, 206; in 1913-14, 303. On account of the increased number of students taking chemistry more laboratory space must be had. This will cost not over \$250. The fees charged in this department provide for all current expenses.

"Commerce.—Number of students taking commerce as Major in 1912-13 was 8; in 1913-14, 18; number taking work in this department in 1912-13 was 83; in 1913-14, 101. While the University has been somewhat criticized for maintaining this department, I am quite sure it is justified in so doing by the fact that so many students want some work in this line, and that so many high schools need teachers prepared in commercial work. The work is done well, and several students will be ready to take positions in high school work this year. About \$50 will be needed for equipment in this department next year.

"Economics and Sociology.—Number of students taking Economics as Major for 1912-13 was 1; in 1913-14, 4; number taking work in the department in 1912-13 was 78; in 1913-14, 74. The greatest need in the

way of equipment for this department is books and periodicals. As a request for these has gone in to the Library, I make no recommendations here.

"Education and Philosophy.—Number of students taking Education as Major in 1912-13 was 14; in 1913-14, 16; number taking work in combined department, in 1912-13 was 118; in 1913-14, 140. As this department procured about \$800 worth of apparatus this year, the needs for next year will be comparatively small. About \$200 will be necessary.

"English.—Number of students taking English as Major in 1912-13 was —; in 1913-14, —; number taking work in the department, in 1912-13 was —; in 1913-14, —. I desire to commend most highly the work of this department, especially with the freshmen. All the instructors in the department have taken part in this work and the results show the wisdom of it.

"Geology.—Number of students taking Geology as Major, 0; number taking work in the department in 1912-13 was 60; in 1913-14, 64. There is an improvement in the work of this department by reason of increased teaching force. About \$500 will be needed for apparatus and specimens.

"German.—Number of students taking German as Major in 1912-13 was 6; in 1913-14, 5; number taking work in the department in 1912-13 was 64; in 1913-14, 82. The work in this department is up to the standard. About \$80 will be needed for apparatus and equipment in this department.

"Greek.—Number of students taking Greek as Major in 1912-13 was 1; in 1913-14, 1; number taking work in the department in 1912-13 was 18; in 1913-14, 20. Dr. Bishop is an effective teacher and is a fine University man. About \$50 is needed in this department.

"History.—Number of students taking History as Major in 1912-13 was 15; in 1913-14, 22; number taking work in the department in 1912-13 was 123; in 1913-14, 183. This shows a large increase over last year, and there should be another instructor. About \$100 is needed for equipment in this department.

"Home Economics.—Number of students taking Home Economics as Major in 1912-13 was 7; in 1913-14, 18; number taking work in the department in 1912-13 was 34; in 1913-14, 63. This shows a fine increase over former years. Another instructor is needed. About \$200 will be necessary for supplies, material, etc.

"Latin.—Number of students taking Latin as Major in 1912-13 was 23; in 1913-14, 20; number taking work in this department in 1912-13 was 90; in 1913-14, 110. This shows some increase over last year. About \$50 is needed for equipment in this department.

"Mathematics.—Number of students taking Mathematics as Major in 1912-13 was 4; in 1913-14, 5; number taking work in the department in 1912-13 was 125; in 1913-14, 130. This shows increase over other years and will probably show still more as the College of Engineering increases. About \$150 is needed for apparatus this year.

..**"Physics.**—Number of students taking Physics as Major in 1912-13 was 3; in 1913-14, 3; number taking work in the department in 1912-13 was 85; in 1913-14, 115. This shows an increase of about 35 per cent. on last year, and the prospect now is that the increase will be greater next year; the College of Agriculture now sends about 30 and assures us they will send twice that many next year. This makes it absolutely necessary to have more help. This department will need \$1,000 next year for equipment.

"Public Speaking.—Number of students taking Public Speaking as Major in 1913-14, 4; number taking work in the department in 1913-14, 60. This is the first year for this department since its separation from the department of English, and it makes a good showing. An assistant is needed. About \$15 is necessary for equipment in this department.

"Romance Languages.—Number of students taking Romance Languages as Major in 1912-13 was 9; in 1913-14, 7; number taking work in the department in 1912-13 was 121; in 1913-14, 171. This shows quite an increase for the year, and additional help will be necessary in the near future. The greatest need in this department in the way of equipment is books and periodicals in the Library.

"Zoology.—Number of students taking Zoology as Major in 1912-13 was 5; in 1913-14, 5; number taking work in the department in 1912-13 was 60; in 1913-14, 63. This department also shows growth, and is doing fine work. About \$300 will be necessary in this department for materials and apparatus.

"Conclusion.—It will be seen that all the departments in the College of Arts and Sciences have increased in the last year of the biennial period over the first; based upon the work and needs of these two years I recommend that the Legislature be asked to appropriate as follows for the next biennial period for this College:

	1915-16	1916-17
For salaries of teachers	\$84,375.00	\$84,975.00
For equipment and supplies..	5,000.00	6,000.00
Totals	\$89,375.00	\$90,975.00

"The above estimate for salaries is approximately \$10,000 in excess of the estimate and provision for 1914-15, of which just about one-half is for new help and one-half for increase of present salaries."

COLLEGE OF LAW.

Prior to September 1, 1913, the College of Law offered a three-year course, with one year, however, alternative with academic work, so that it was possible for a student to obtain the degree of LL. B. with but two years of law. Effective September 1, 1913, the law course was extended to three years of required work and a college year of academic work in addition to the standard four-year high school course required for admission.

This change placed our law school so far as the standards of work and admission are concerned on a level with the law schools of the leading State universities. The College was without a Dean during all of the year of 1913-14 on account of the resignation of Dean Hogg. About the middle of the year Professor Henry Craig Jones, LL. B., of the George Washington University, was elected Dean, to take up his work July 1, 1914. The teaching staff was strengthened by the selection in the fall of 1913 by Thomas Porter Hardman, A. B. in Jurisprudence, Oxford, and in the middle of the year by the addition of Professor Oliver LeRoy McCaskill, Ph. B., LL. B., University of Chicago. This reorganization of the College of Law in faculty and in standards has already resulted in favorable action by the executive committee of the American Association of Law Schools upon our application for admission to membership in that body.

The following paragraphs are quoted from the reports of Acting Dean George Fitch Wells, LL.B., and Dean Jones:

"During the year now drawing to a close the College of Law has met and overcome, some very adverse circumstances, and is now probably upon a firmer footing than ever. The resignation of Dean Hogg last July, and the delay necessary in securing his successor created a feeling of uncertainty and unrest among old students, as well as with prospective new ones. No dissatisfaction now exists among the members of the law school, and all are loyal and enthusiastic for this College and the work it is doing, although there is a small decrease in attendance this year, largely due to the increased entrance requirements. Beginning in September, 1913, students entering the College of Law as candidates for the degree of LL.B. must not only present the 15 units of credit required to enter the University, but must also have to their credit at least one year's work in the College of Arts and Science of this or some other institution of equally high standards. While this step in advance will probably affect the attendance for a year or so, it can only be productive of good in the long run; and it at once aids in placing this College of Law in line with the best law schools of the country. It may be added that when the University of Michigan took this same step—one year before we did—her law school attendance dropped from 850 to 650; not quite 25 per cent. Our decreased attendance, *with other causes operating*, amounts to less than 25 per cent. and our number of graduates shows a steady increase.

"The faculty has been increased so that next year we will have five full time men, together with some special lecturers.

"The past year has witnessed a much more extensive use of the case system, which was introduced in the fall of 1912, and which, with some modifications, is now the accepted method of teaching law here and in all other leading law schools in this country. As in the past, so under the present organization, the practical side of the lawyer's work received large consideration. In addition to thorough courses in Common Law Pleading, Equity Pleadings, Evidence and Criminal Procedure, very practical courses in Drafting Legal Instruments, West Virginia Procedure,

and Trial of Moot Cases are given to the third-year men. The court is completely organized, including not only the trial but also the appellate branches. This work occupies about one-third of the program of study for the senior law students. It is planned to have this work further amplified next fall.

"Still another course, of most practical value, has been given this year, during the second semester. Several students last fall were urgent in their demands upon Mr. Roy O. Hall that he arrange to give them instruction in practice before Justices of the Peace. No such course was in the program of studies, and they expressed themselves as willing to forego any credit for the work, if need be. Mr. Hall undertook the work, with the full approval of the Law Faculty, and the results have been highly satisfactory.

"During the winter and spring a series of lectures by Judge Ira E. Robinson, on Legal Ethics, and more recently lectures on Legal Bibliography and some points in Appellate Procedure, have proved very helpful additions to the work conducted by the resident instructors.

"With the going of Dean Hogg, a large gap was made in our law library facilities. But the gap has been practically filled, several hundred volumes having been added during the past year. We now have about 6,000 volumes. It is still inadequate for the work of the Law College. We now obtain some five legal periodicals, but we should add complete bound sets, and continue the current subscriptions to such magazines as the Yale Law Journal, Columbia Law Review, etc. Many of the most valuable contributions to legal science, and most helpful aids in teaching and study, appear in these various periodicals, and nowhere else. We should by all means have at least eight more sets of West Virginia reports—a set for the use of each instructor, and the rest in the general reading room for students; we now have two sets, many volumes of which are falling to pieces, but which cannot be spared long enough for the re-binding.

"It is hoped that the very near future will see the College of Law doing something more than simply furnishing the fundamentals of a legal education to prospective lawyers. It should be a real force throughout the State in many matters of legal and legislative reform and betterment. It should organize and develop a Bureau of Research for the creation, development and testing of new and better ideas and methods of law and procedure, criminology and penology, scientific legislation, uniform and scientific taxation, problems of government, control and conservation of natural resources, etc., etc. But it cannot do this broader work until more equipment of men and books are provided.

"The most urgent need of the Law College, outside of several sets of our own State reports and a few other books, is a building of its own, where a good, adequate library may be housed and used, and the work of the school in all its branches be carried on safely, comfortably, efficiently.

"Upon urgent requests a summer session of the College of Law was conducted last summer by Mr. Roy O. Hall and Mr. Wells. Although there was practically no advertising, a lack of funds, only a few courses offered, the attendance small, the summer session of the law school a new thing, with only two teachers, yet the session was successful and that the results justified the experiment. Many requests for summer work in the College of Law have been received during the past few months."

At my request Dean Jones submits the following suggestions respecting the future of the College of Law, chiefly concerning the faculty, salaries, and the library:

"1. For the first time the law faculty numbers five men who devote their entire time to law teaching and are ably assisted by Judge Ira E. Robinson, of the Supreme Court of Appeals. This number of teachers is sufficient for the year 1914-15, but should be increased to six the following year. It should be borne in mind that substantially as large a law faculty is needed for a student body of 75 as for one twice that large, for there will be as many different law classes in as many different law subjects and requiring as complete preparation for each course. We believe there is no state university law school or any other law school carrying a standard three-year curriculum and doing the quality and quantity of work we intend to do which has less than six full-time teachers.

"2. Salaries in the law school must be considerably increased another year or some of our best men may be taken by other universities. Lawyers who are adequately trained and willing and able to teach law are very scarce. The demand is much greater than the supply. For this reason the salaries of law teachers are uniformly higher than salaries paid in the college department. A few examples may be of interest.

UNIVERSITY	Maximum Law	Maximum Other De- partments
Harvard	\$ 7,500.00	\$ 5,500.00
Northwestern	5,000.00	3,500.00
George Washington	3,500.00	2,200.00
Chicago	7,500.00	5,000.00
Minnesota	25% higher	
Wisconsin	\$500 to \$800 higher	

"I recommend that the salaries of full professors be placed at \$3,000, commencing July 1, 1915. The maximum salaries paid law professors in such state universities as Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin range from \$2,500 to \$4,000. Under these circumstances \$3,000 is the least sum the University must be prepared to pay in order to keep first-class men on its law faculty. Frequent changes in the law faculty are undesirable, and while the strong men are taken the poorer ones may be left.

"3. The library now numbers about 6,000 volumes, and about 500 volumes will be added by requisitions and continuations during the year

1914-15. This shows excellent growth, but it is still inadequate in several respects. Its chief need is the completion of its sets of state and federal reports. Besides there is need for several additional sets of West Virginia Reports. We have only two sets for the use of the entire student body and faculty. At least two additional sets should be secured, and it would be very helpful if this could be increased to the extent of furnishing one set for each professor's office, in addition to two for the general law library. This policy of providing separate sets for each professor's office is followed in other states. Each office should also be provided with the West Virginia Digest and Statutes and Shepard's Citations. The cost of the additions suggested would be about \$5,000. When secured the Law School's library would be practically complete as to all American courts of appellate jurisdiction, and the higher English Courts. Then it will only be necessary to purchase current law reports, encyclopedias, textbooks, statutes, digest and legal periodicals. This will require about \$1,500 annually.

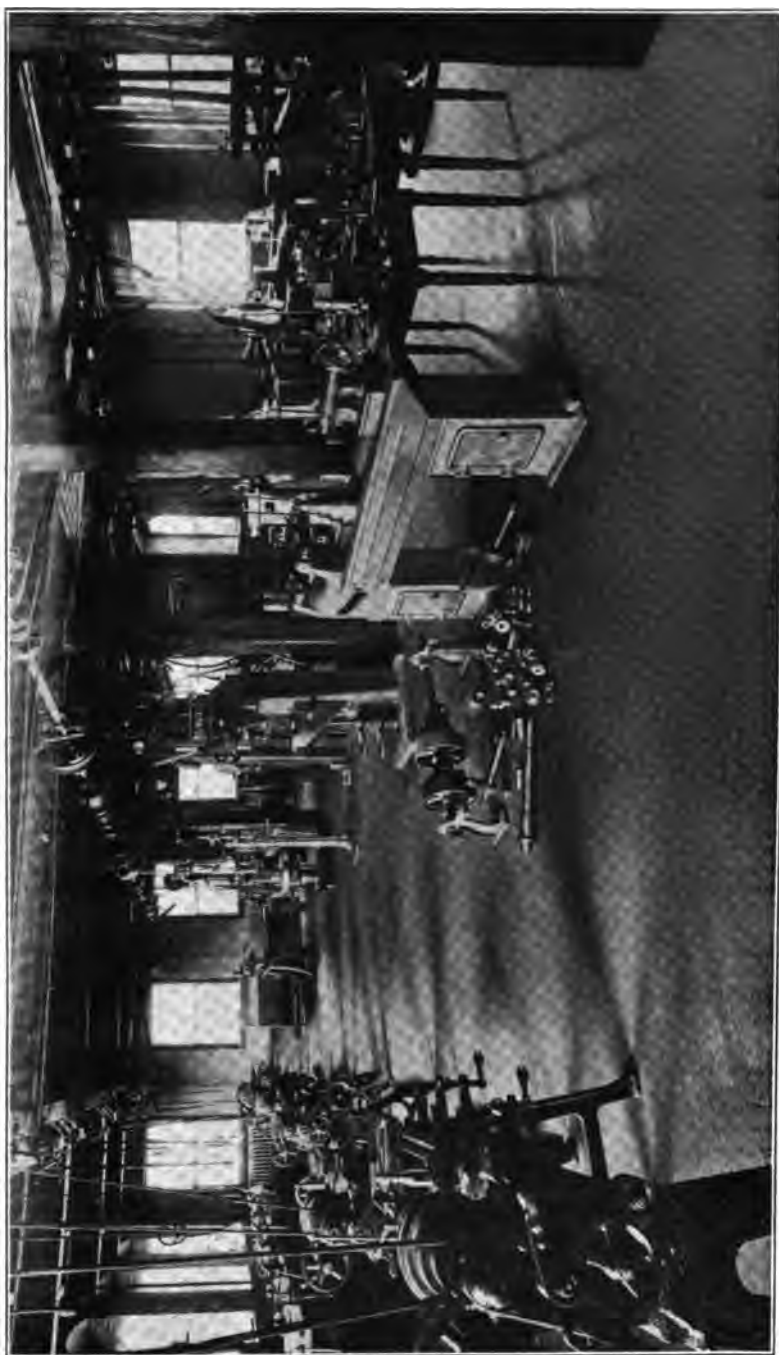
"4. Several excellent improvements are being made during the present summer. Lecture room benches of the best type with chairs will be installed in each of the class rooms. One room will be especially fitted as a court room for the use of the classes in court practice, and a clerk's and sheriff's office installed with all necessary books and records, so as to make this work as practically as possible. The library will be moved to larger quarters made necessary by its steady growth and separate offices for each member of the law faculty, built immediately adjoining the library."

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING.

(Following are extracts from the report of the Dean, Clement Ross Jones, M. M. E.):

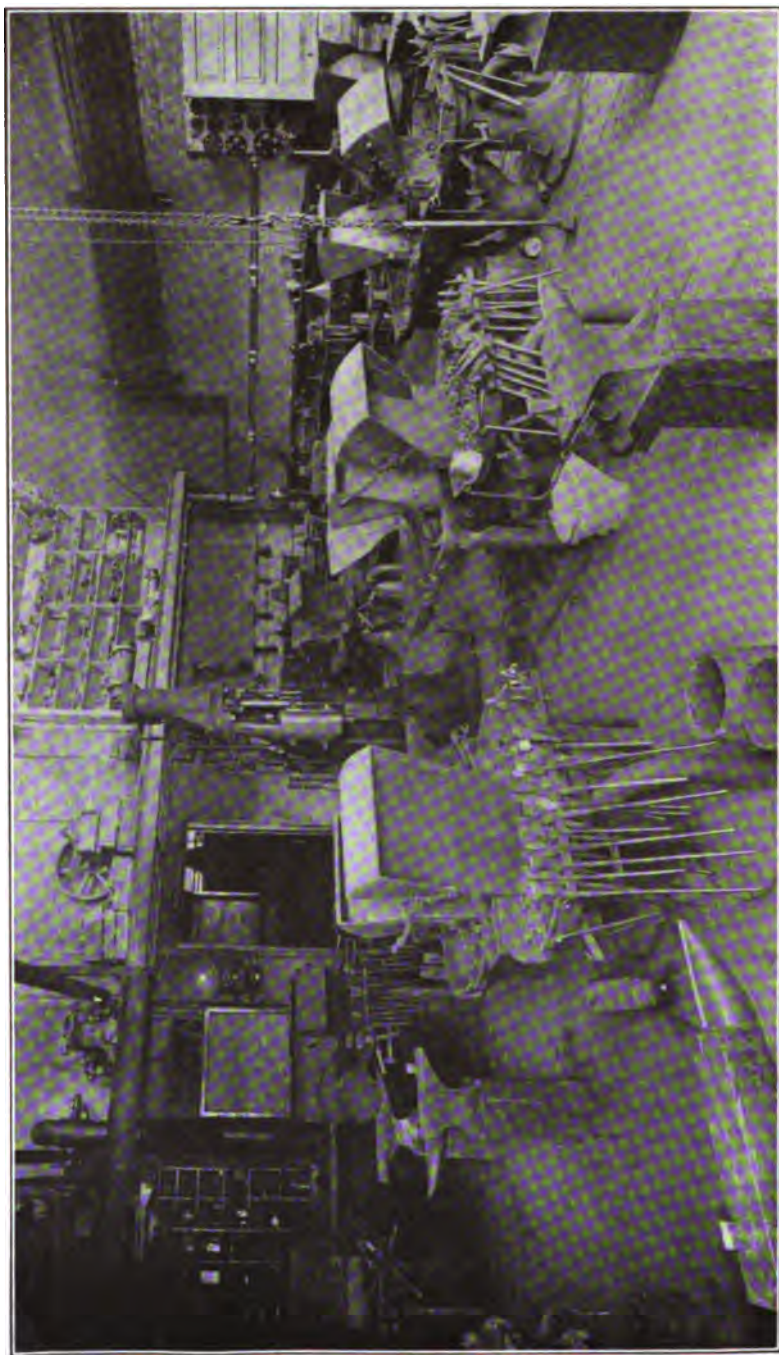
As now organized the College of Engineering consists of the following departments and schools: Electrical Engineering; Machine Design and Construction; Mechanics and applied Mathematics; Mining Engineering; Railway and Highway Engineering and Surveying; Steam, Gas and Experimental Engineering; Structural and Hydraulic Engineering; Summer School of Mines; School of Good Roads, and School of Mine Extension. The Summer School of Mines and the School of Mine Extension may be considered as a part of the Department of Mining Engineering and likewise the School of Good Roads, a division of the Department of Railway and Highway Engineering.

Prior to the year 1911-12, the College of Engineering consisted of a group of five related but independent departments; civil engineering, mechanical and electrical engineering, and the mechanic arts, mining engineering, and mechanics and applied mathematics. During 1911 these were welded into a unit and the present form of organization was effected. During the same period the university calendar was changed from the term to the semester plan and the courses of study were completely re-



MACHINE SHOP, WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY.





FORGE SHOP, WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY.

vised. These changes were not fully operative until the beginning of the following year. The year 1911-12 was therefore one of transition.

The Chair of Mining Engineering was vacant for a year, so that for 1911-12 the Department of Mining Engineering only existed on paper. During the past two years this department has been revived and the Summer School of Mines and the School of Mine Extension, and the School of Good Roads have been established.

In accordance with an act of the Legislature of 1913, A. D. Williams was appointed by the Governor to the position of State Road Engineer and thereby became a member of the faculty. He has been given the title of Director of the School of Good Roads.

Growth of the College.—The following table will show the enrollment of college students and growth of the College of Engineering during the last five years:

YEAR.	Grad.	Sr.	Jr.	So.	Fr.	Spec.	Totals
1909-10	14	14	18	40	4	90
1910-11	19	14	13	33	3	82
1911-12	8	11	20	39	3	91
1912-13	1	7	13	34	45	2	102
1913-14	14	24	34	47	4	123

It is to be noted that since the reorganization of the college the growth has been consistent and steady.

The following table gives a summary of the work of the entire college, including the schools and extension work for 1913-14:

Number of regularly enrolled college students	123
Number registered in the school of Good Roads	146
Summer School of Mines	3
TOTAL	272
Counted twice	10
Students from other Colleges taking engineering subjects	42
Total number receiving instruction at Morgantown	304
Number of meetings held by Road Department away from Morgantown	48
Number in attendance (up to May 27)	4,053

Instruction in road making has also been given by mail to every county and every district supervisor.

Expenditures.—Expenditures for 1912-13 and 1913-14 were as follows:

	1912-13	1913-14
Out of Current Expense Fund	\$9,931.16	\$5,439.12
Out of Repair Fund	254.24	
Out of Morrill Fund	235.20	2,159.55
Out of Student Fees		6,197.00

Changes in Degrees Given for Graduate Work.—Hereafter the degree of Master of Science in Mechanical Engineering (M. S. M. E.), Master of Science in Electrical Engineering (M. S. E. E.), Master of Science in Civil Engineering (M. S. C. E.), and Master of Science in Engineering of Mines (M. S. E. M.) will be given for one year's graduate study in residence instead of the corresponding professional degrees, M.E., E.E., C.E., and E.M. The University will also confer the following professional degrees,

Civil Engineer (C. E.), Mechanical Engineer (M.E.), Electrical Engineer (E.E.), and Engineer of Mines (E.M.) upon graduates of the College of Engineering of West Virginia University on the basis of practical experience, study in absentia and the presentation of a thesis. To be eligible a candidate for a professional degree shall have been in active practice of his profession for at least five years since receiving his first degree and in responsible charge of important work for at least two years, and shall be qualified to design as well as direct engineering work.

While the cost of maintenance and stock and materials has been greater than during any former period, most of the expenditures have been for permanent improvements. Taking into consideration the apparatus and fixtures manufactured in the shops by students and members of the staff, and donations received, the value of the permanent improvements is greater than the sum directly expended. Several large machines and pieces of apparatus have been installed and all departments are better equipped with instruments, small tools, benches, cabinets, and minor conveniences than at any other time in the past.

Demand for Graduates.—The demand for graduates of all branches of the college has continued. Nearly all of the graduates and a large percentage of the former students are engaged in engineering. During the past two years the college has been virtually an employment bureau, but has not been able to supply men enough to meet the demand. Nearly all of the class of 1914 have promising positions in waiting. The graduates naturally seek the field of employment most promising, and in the past many have gone out of the State. Special effort has been made to find positions in the State, and as a consequence of constant inquiries from all parts of the State for available men former graduates are coming back into the State and fewer are leaving.

We will now note briefly the growth and needs of the different departments of the College.

Department of Electrical Engineering.—Prior to the year 1912-13 the degree of B. S. M. E. was given to all students completing the course in both electrical engineering and mechanical engineering. The degree of B. S. E. E. was first granted to the class of 1913. The growth of this department has been quite remarkable. When first separated from the Department of Mechanical Engineering and Mechanic Arts the enrollment was 18; this year it is 47, being the largest of any degree-giving departments. This rapid growth has imposed heavy work on the staff of instruction and has taxed our facilities to the utmost. Next there will be needed the services of a full-time assistant.

Perhaps the greatest need is a repair shop and the services of a mechanic. One of the heaviest burdens in teaching laboratory work is the fitting up, manufacturing and repair of electrical apparatus. The department also needs additional room, new apparatus and duplicates of much of the apparatus already installed. As long as the classes were small a single piece of apparatus of a given type was sufficient. Among the acquisitions worthy of mention are a mercury arc rectifier, electric

dynamometer, an increase in the number of instruments and smaller pieces of apparatus, and the building of an instrument cabinet. The West Virginia Traction Company donated four electric street railway motors. Trucks and control apparatus have been ordered which, in connection with these motors, will form a splendid electric railway set.

Department of Machine Design and Constructions Drawing Room.—During the past two years home work in drawing has been completely eliminated, resulting in greatly increased efficiency. This has rendered it very difficult to so schedule work that all can find places in the drawing rooms. Some classes have had to work in recitation rooms scattered over the building. As no further expansion now seems possible, additional work room is imperative. Also more assistance is needed to properly carry on the drawing necessary. Many valuable blue prints and working drawings have been secured.

Woodworking Shop.—The capacity of this shop is overtaxed and more room is needed. The instructor in woodworking and pattern making is also the instructor in foundry practice and consequently cannot maintain classes in woodworking throughout the year. Woodworking is required of all engineering and agriculture students in the freshman year. Manual training courses are given to all those who apply. The courses of instruction have been revised and special courses have been provided for agricultural and manual training students. During the past year the agricultural students built a model barn. Several additional machine tools and electric motor for driving the shop are badly needed. The lathe equipment is badly worn and should be replaced with motor driven lathes.

Foundry.—With the addition of a power sand sifter and some other appliances the needs of foundry, so far as equipment is concerned, would be fully met. The room, however, is too small for the work.

Forge Shop.—This shop is now fairly well equipped; the number of forges will accommodate as many students as can be cared for by one instructor. This work is taken by all classes of engineers and by the agricultural students. The capacity is at times overtaxed. A small power hammer and a new hand drill press are needed. One additional forge could be installed to advantage.

Sheet Metal Work.—The equipment is adequate, but we have not been able to provide the special room for the work. The machines have to be set up temporarily in the forge shop and power plant and when not in use shoved aside. This makes instruction both difficult and inconvenient.

Pipe-Fitting Shop.—During the past year the old stock room has been used and new cabinets for valves and fittings have been built. This room serves fairly well for the purpose, but leaves us without any general stock room. A new motor driven pipe machine is needed.

Machine Shop.—The equipment of this shop has been materially enlarged. But several new lathes, boring mill, turret lathe and other machines should be added.

This shop is on the main floor of mechanical hall and the floor is not sufficiently stiff for good work.

Department of Mechanics and Applied Mathematics.—The work of this department is entirely theoretical and requires no equipment other than lantern slides and illustrative material which has been supplied by other departments. A small allowance for maintenance should be granted and sets of engineering and mathematical models should be purchased. The teaching work is growing heavier every year and an assistant will have to be provided in the near future.

Department of Mining Engineering.—As previously stated, this department merely existed on paper at the beginning of the biennial period. It is now firmly established, but is greatly in need of both room and equipment. The mining department has no space of its own and such equipment as we have is scattered at various points in the building, rendering instruction both difficult and discouraging. The great importance of this subject to the state warrants a more extended consideration and a letter from Professor Zern which has my hearty approval is quoted below:

"The course in the mining department has been constructed with an eye singly to the coal mining industry. All equipment that has been procured to date has been for the purpose of assisting and completing instruction in the following subjects, all of them related to the winning of coal; 1, Methods of working; 2, Mine Ventilation; 3, Mine Gases and Explosions; 4, Mine Gas Analyses; 5, Coal Analyses; 6, Calorimetry; 7, Mine Rescue Work.

"With the limited appropriations available for this department, and the restrictions as to space, it was necessary that only such apparatus as was within our means and for which room could be provided, be purchased. Though hampered by these restrictions, I am confident that we have succeeded in establishing the nucleus for a very satisfactory course in instruction in coal mining. Further additions of equipment along the same general lines as indicated above are needed; especially there should be acquired sufficient laboratory apparatus to enable the student to make a thorough study of fuels. I estimate the money required for these additions to be \$750. Two branches of the coal industry have not as yet been provided for. The first of these is a coal washing laboratory. The need of this most important adjunct to a mining course has been recited before, but it is becoming more imperative right along as the commercial standards of coal are being raised.

"One essential requirement is space, which we now lack. The estimated expenditure necessary for a first class installation is about \$2,000. The second need is a method of illustrating mine timbering, mine drainage, mine haulage, mine telephony, wiring, mine safety devices, etc. This can be accomplished by the construction of a tunnel, beginning in the basement of the engineering building and ending underneath the grand stand at the athletic field. This would not be over 300 feet long, driven under light cover, and would need be well timbered. A small electric pump would take care of drainage. This tunnel would be of sufficient width to lay a track on which an electric mine locomotive would run. Regular mine telephones would be installed. It will be noted that the electric pump, electric haulage, mine telephones and wiring are features which would be of equal interest and importance to the Department of Electrical Engineering and would be available for all their purposes. The cost of such a tunnel would be hard to estimate but should not exceed \$1,000. The equipment mentioned for use in tunnel could be had for from \$500 to \$1,000.

"The greatness of West Virginia as a mineral producing state is based not only on coal, but rather on coal, oil and gas. The fuel industry ranks first in its relation to the growth and welfare of the state. The mining department at this University should be proportioned to the entire fuel industry. It should provide courses of instruction in the winning of all these fuels. This was cited as a need at the time of the presentation of a paper on this subject before the Institute at Charleston in the summer of 1912. It is true that during the interim, there has been little or no demand for courses in oil and gas engineering, due to the fact that such courses are not generally offered in engineering colleges and are therefore not advertised; due to the belief that the ordinary engineering courses fits one for entrance into these fields; and due to the need for specialization not being as yet fully recognized. A laboratory establishment for the study of oil and gas could also be made of much service to the state through investigations and researches made. The requirements for a start in this direction are both space and an appropriation of about \$500.

"West Virginia is rich in clay resources and a course in Ceramics should be offered at an early date. A laboratory is an essential, but in the beginning could be joined with one of the other laboratories. This work would likewise be made of great service to the state. The requirements are additional space and an appropriation of about \$500.

"An urgent need of the department is that the subject of Mineralogy be made a department subject. Mining assumes minerals to be mined. Logically the study of minerals is as much a part of the department of mining as the study of drugs is a part of the department of medicine. It is the experience of educators in mining that a mineralogy laboratory is one of the strongest assets in the course, and, to my knowledge, there is no other institution of learning where this subject is divorced from mining. To make a change from the present system would require additional room, and an appropriation to be later determined, for the purpose of arranging and grouping materials, and for the purchase of additional mineral and rock specimens. I believe however that this need stands in the front rank as a requisite to the growth of the department. It is also desirable that Geology be made a department subject, this being the order in most institutions of learning.

"In conclusion, I wish to emphasize the two predominating needs of my department; first space, and second, liberal appropriations. To provide for growth, these must come together. Either one without the other will accomplish but little. Without additional room, expansion is impossible, and the money already invested will fail to give the results expected, and which our obligations to the state require."

Summer School of Mines.—In response to the demand from the mining interests of the state for a practical course of study adapted to the needs of the miners, preparing for positions of fire bosses, mine foremen and inspectors, a secondary course in mining covering three years of twenty-four-weeks each and a summer course of six weeks were formulated and a booklet outlining the courses was issued in the summer of 1912. In framing these courses the propositions were thoroughly discussed at the meetings of the West Virginia Coal Mining Institute and conferences were held with the State Mine Department and many other interested. A copy of the booklet was sent to every fire boss, mine foreman and mine superintendent in the state whose address could be obtained and each member of the State Mine Department distributed personally fifty copies. The schools were thoroughly advertised, yet this extensive advertising brought only a few inquiries from prospective students for the three-year courses, but none came. Experience here and elsewhere indicates that a two or three-year elementary course will not attract those for whom it is intended. For these reasons the announcement for the three-year course has been discontinued and our efforts have been concentrated on the six weeks' summer course and extension work. Last year (summer of 1913) three students took the course and inquiries and promises indicate a fair increase over this number for the summer of 1914.

One feature of the summer course, deserving special mention, is the mine rescue work. Last year Edward H. Stiedle, of the Bureau of Mines, spent two days with the students giving them a thorough examination in the work that they have done, and gave them further instructions in the construction and use of best known types of mine rescue apparatus. These men were granted the regular certificate of proficiency, such as granted by the Bureau of Mines. A representative from the Bureau will be asked to come again. Arrangements are being made whereby the University will be made a recognized sub-station and empowered to grant these certificates.

Mine Extension.—This subject has been under consideration for the past two years, during which time extensive correspond-

ence has been carried on with those interested, and several conferences held with Mr. Ira D. Shaw, of the Industrial Y. M. C. A., who has the matter very much at heart. A definite beginning will be made early in the coming year. Briefly, the object of the extension work is: 1. To promote opportunities of men of the mining sections for advancement and improvements which are now denied to them. 2. To promote the mining industry by supplying better miners, foremen, fire bosses, and superintendents. 3. To spread the welfare movement among the mining population. 4. To promote the adoption of more efficient methods of mining, such as will result in the recovery of a larger percentage of coal and add to the safety and efficiency of the mining operations.

Our study convinces us that no independent movement on the part of the University could be initiated with any hope of success without an organized extension department, with men in the field capable of working up local organizations at various centers. The mine owners and operators are generally very much interested and have promised their support, but they will not take the initiative in the preliminary organization of classes. Hence, the most effective way is to work through and with some other organization which brings the mine workers together. Obviously to be effective the allied organizations must be neutral from the standpoint of organized capital or organized labor. It is the present plan, therefore, to co-operate as largely as possible with the Industrial Y. M. C. A. and to follow the plans suggested by Mr. Shaw.

The proposed plan in brief is for the Y. M. C. A. to interest the miners and form classes in various centers. The local secretary will give instruction in the common school subjects. The members of the extension staff will furnish or prescribe the mining literature to be used and make systematic visits at each center as often as the circuits assigned will permit. A like service is contemplated by the Agricultural Extension Department in so far as agriculture, horticulture and domestic science may be a benefit to these mining communities. In addition to the regular courses of study, lectures, illustrated with lantern slides and motion pictures, will be given. These will show how mining camps may be made both sanitary and attractive; how mine accidents occur and how they may be avoided; safe method of undercutting coal by pick and machinery; how roofs should be examined and posts set; proper handling and storage of explosives, so as to develop the "Safety First" idea.

Equipment will also be carried to demonstrate the characteristics and behavior of various mine gases, and a few simple experiments will show their properties and dangers. Experiments will be performed upon coal dust, for the purpose of emphasizing its danger. The lectures will include subjects, such as sanitation, first aid to the injured, the raising of garden produce, etc.

Department of Railway and Highway Engineering and Surveying.—The work of this department has been systematized and the character of instruction has been very much improved. Additional help will be needed

next year. The highway work has been enlarged, and a senior option in the railway and highway work is given for the degree of B. S. C. E.

In response to the "Good Roads" proclamation of his excellency, Governor Hatfield, this department took the initiative in the construction of a mile of model dirt road along by the State Farm, commonly known as the "mile ground." Surveys and plans were made by the students under the direction of Professors Morris and Williams, who also directed the construction work. Supplies, automobiles, labor and teams were furnished by the Local Automobile Club, and the county court furnished drain tile and road machinery. Many students from all departments of the University joined with the engineering students and entered heartily into the project and worked one or more days. This stretch of road will serve as a model for dirt road construction, as to grade, drainage, and shape of the roadway.

School of Good Roads.—This school has been organized to meet the demand for instruction in highway construction and maintenance, and to comply with the requirements of Section 17, Chapter 41, Acts 1913. The School is under the joint supervision of the University and the State Road Bureau, and is made the official school of instruction for county road officials, but is open to all who are interested in good roads, regardless of entrance requirements or previous experience.

Department of Steam, Gas and Experimental Engineering.—During the past two years, some marked improvements have been made in the laboratories and additions made to the equipment. But these improvements have not kept pace with the demands. The steam engines in the laboratory are now out of date and a modern steam engine is badly needed. Among the things needed are: A Diesel Engine adapted to heavy oils in the laboratory, a gas engine of modern design, automobile engine outfit, mill and kiln for making brick, 100,000-lb. testing machine, oil testing machine, impact testing machine, apparatus for testing bituminous road materials, refrigerating apparatus, apparatus for testing pipe covering, resistance, centrifugal pump, water turbine, additional apparatus for testing concrete and cement, and miscellaneous instruments and supplies.

Department of Structural and Hydraulic Engineering.—This department also includes water supply and sanitary engineering and masonry. Sanitary engineering should be promoted and encouraged, and I have recommended the appointment of an instructor to take the courses in sanitary and water supply engineering. Professor Davis in his report, expresses some of the ideals and results of the department as follows:

"This department has arranged to co-operate with the Water Resources branch of the United States Geological Survey. This co-operation strengthens the course in hydraulic measurements and secured valuable data on the hydrology of certain streams.

"Through the appointment of the head of this department as bridge engineer for the State Road Bureau better teaching in the bridge subjects will result, and the

Bureau secures the services of an experienced bridge engineer at a very nominal figure.

"This department should have an appropriation of about \$1,500 for equipment for the coming year, as follows: for improving cement laboratory, \$500, for improvements to hydraulic laboratory, orifice arrangement, venturi meter, pitot tube, etc., \$500; hydraulic measurement equipment, \$200; miscellaneous, such as slides, etc., \$300."

Co-operative Work and Outside Activities of the Faculty.—The spirit manifested by the faculty is one of service. Each member is trying to contribute something in addition to meeting the requirements of his schedule. Unfortunately every schedule without exception is too heavy, leaving little time for research work and special study.

The Department of Electrical Engineering has prepared manuscript for bulletins on subjects of special interest to the rural population of the State.

Both the departments of Railway and Highway Engineering and the Department of Structural Engineering are in close co-operation with the Bureau of Good Roads. The State Road Engineer is a member of the faculty in the capacity of Director of the School of Good Roads. A number of advanced students have become interested in highway work and have delivered addresses on the subject. A number have found part-time employment with the Bureau.

The Department of Steam and Experimental Engineering has been called upon to make a great many tests of public, semi-public, and private interest, so that the apparatus installed has a wider use than instruction only.

The Department of Mining is in close touch with the State Department of Mines and has arranged to carry on tests and investigations of a scientific character.

The Department of Mining and the College as a whole is participating as largely as possible in the work of the West Virginia Coal Mining Institute. Professor E. N. Zern is Secretary-Treasurer of the organization, and the writer is a member of the executive committee. Both have attended the meetings regularly and have participated in its proceedings.

The Bureau of Good Roads, the State Geological Survey and the University are working together in an effort to determine the value and extent of available road materials.

The members of the faculty have taken a greater interest in the work of the National Societies than usual, both by attendance on meetings and in participation of the proceedings. A number of articles from faculty members have appeared in the technical educational press. The writer attended both meetings of the Land Grant College Engineering Association, and had a place on the program at each meeting. He has also taken an interest in alumni affairs, and by invitation visited and addressed a number of high schools. Last year he represented the engineering profession in a series of vocational addresses given before the students of the Fair-

mont Normal School. Professor Emory recently delivered a lecture before the students of Linsley Institute. Professor R. P. Davis is the joint author with Professor Jacoby of a comprehensive treatise on Foundations, which has just been published by the McGraw-Hill Book Company.

Representation at Important Meetings of Technical Societies and Trips of Inspection.—The College of Engineering should be represented at all meetings of leading National Societies and other meetings of importance to the engineering profession. During the past two years the individual members of the faculty have taken perhaps a greater interest than ever before in the work of the technical societies. The burden of meeting both membership dues and expenses at meetings is quite heavy, and as the University participates in the benefits of the individual membership, it should share to some extent in the expenses. It seems to the writer that every member of the faculty should belong to one or more of the national technical societies; that every member attend one meeting of a national society each year at his own expense; that the College of Engineering should be represented at the principal meetings of the national societies and other important meetings and the expenses of the representative be paid, provided he has previously attended one meeting during the year at his own expense.

Difficulty has arisen in regard to inspection trips and student excursions on account of the expense to members of the faculty. As such trips are in line with the professor's duty, it seems fair that his expenses should be paid by the University.

New Annex to Mechanical Hall.—The most imperative need to the College of Engineering is an annex to the present building. An appropriation of \$60,000 was made by the last Legislature, and it was generally understood that most of this amount would be applied toward a building of such an annex. So far nothing has been done. Mechanical Hall was originally intended for the Departments of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering only and was designed to be erected on the site of the old Mechanical Hall, which burned in 1899. With only a slight modification of the original plans the location was changed to the present site and the Departments of Civil Engineering and Mechanics and Applied Mathematics were given rooms in the new building. This took up all the space and allowed no room for further extension, though the Department of Mining Engineering has since been added and has been using borrowed rooms here and there for lectures, recitation rooms, and an underground basement for a laboratory. Further extension is becoming imperative. The need of the new building is very great.

Enlarged Scope of Work.—The College of Engineering should have men, money and facilities to meet the growing demands for experiments and investigations of a public, semi-public and private character, such as tests and investigations for private persons at their cost; also that the college may be brought into closer co-operation with the Bureau of Good Roads, the State Department of Mining, the Public Service Commission and the Geo-

logical Survey. Such co-operative work would be advantageous, both to the College and to these several agencies of the State. It would give means for research work and scientific investigations along lines of public interest.

A chair of Rural or Agricultural Engineering should be established in the college to work in connection with the agricultural departments of the University.

There should be an enlargement of the work of instruction in Sanitary Engineering, in co-operation with the State Board of Health. Public health is of prime importance.

The subject of Manual Training is becoming more and more important. There should be a chair of manual training established in the college, closely allied with the College of Arts and Sciences.

There should be a Chair of Architecture in the college. Such an architect could render valuable services to the State in addition to his work at the University.

Besides Mining Extension and instruction in Road Work, a number of industries that could be benefited by extension work through the College of Engineering.

This college very much needs additional Library facilities. This subject has received careful investigation during the past year. The writer made a special report last March, accompanied by the report of the special library committee for this college. The most pressing needs of the library in its relation to this college are: Purchase of additional books, \$3,130; purchase of back numbers of periodicals, \$1,900; subscriptions to additional periodicals, \$250; binding of unbound numbers of periodicals now in library, \$165; total, \$5,500.

Recommendations.—That in making up the salary fund an allowance be made for this college for the existing departments: For the year 1915-16, \$37,750; for 1916-17, \$41,350.

That an allowance be made in the salary fund for new chairs, architecture, manual training and agricultural engineering: For the year 1915-16, \$5,500; for 1916-17, \$6,000.

That a separate appropriation of \$10,000 for each year be made for mining and industrial extension, for salaries and expenses.

That a separate appropriation of \$10,000 each year be made for an Engineering Experiment Station, for equipment, salaries and expenses.

That a separate appropriation of \$25,000 for each year be appropriated for machinery, apparatus, supplies and expenses.

That immediate steps be taken to render the appropriations already made for the building of an annex to Mechanical Hall available. If by any possibility this appeal should fail an appropriation of \$50,000 should be asked for this purpose.

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COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

(BY E. DWIGHT SANDERSON, *B. Sc. Agr., Dean.*)

Introductory.

This report should be considered with those of the Agricultural Extension Department, immediately following this section, and of the Agricultural Experiment Station, which follows this section devoted to the University. These three are closely related and allied. Together they make up the Agricultural Department of the University.

Faculty Appointments and Changes.

Edgar L. Andrews, B. S. Agr. (Cornell University), was appointed Assistant Professor of Poultry Husbandry September 1, 1913.

Myron J. Abbey, A. B., was appointed Professor of Agricultural Education December 1, 1913, coming to us from the University of Utah.

Ralph Rudolph Jeffries, B. S., was appointed Instructor in Horticulture September 1, 1913. He is a graduate of the Colorado Agricultural College.

William Beck Kemp, B. S., was appointed Instructor in Agronomy September 1, 1913. He graduated in Agriculture at the Maryland Agricultural College.

Oliver Smith, B. S. Agri., was appointed Instructor in Agronomy September 1, 1913, but resigned January 1, 1914, to become County Agricultural Agent of Dorchester County, Maryland, and was succeeded by Henry Dorsey of this year's graduating class.

Charles E. Myers, A. B. (University of Ill., 1913), served as student assistant in Horticulture during the year 1913-14.

Ralph E. Hunt, Instructor in Animal Husbandry, resigned January 1, 1914, to become Associate Professor of Animal Husbandry at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

I. B. Johnson, B. S. Agri. (Iowa State College, 1913), was appointed Instructor in Animal Husbandry, September 1, 1913, but resigned February 1, 1914, to become a County Agricultural Agent in Indiana.

Mr. B. P. Pattison (B. S. Agri., Mich. Agri. College, 1912) served as Instructor in Animal Husbandry during the spring semester of 1914.

At the end of the present academic year Professor Thomas Clark Atkeson retires from the active service of this college, with which he has been connected for over twenty years, and of which he was Dean from 1897 to 1910. Probably no one man has had a greater influence upon West Virginia Agriculture.

Several positions caused by resignations mentioned above have been filled by appointees who assume their duties July 1, 1914. The appointments of the Agricultural Extension Department are considered under that head.

In this connection it should be noted that during the last two years only one member of the faculty has been giving his time exclusively to teaching, while all others devote the larger part of their time to Experiment Station or Extension Work. Thus although 17 professors and instructors have given instruction during the last year (the other members of the

staff listed in the catalog are engaged exclusively in Experiment Station or Extension Work), the time devoted by them and the salaries received by them from the University for instruction would equal the full time of but eight men, including the Dean who does no teaching. It will be seen therefore that there are no more instructors in this college in proportion to the number of students than in any college of this or other reputable universities.

Growth of the College.

During the past four years the number of four-year students in the College of Agriculture has increased an average of 50 per cent. a year, growing from 13 in 1909-10 to 68 in 1913-14. The record of attendance since 1892 when agricultural courses were first established is given in the following table:

SUMMARY OF STUDENTS ATTENDING THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE BY YEARS AND COURSES.

YEAR	COLLEGE COURSE—B. S. Agr.							SECONDARY COURSES				Farmers' Course	Grand Totals
	Freshman	Sophomore	Junior	Senior	Graduate	Special	Totals	Diploma or Certificate	School	Veterinary	Totals		
1892-3	..	Not listed	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
1893-4	..	Not listed	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
1894-5	..	Not listed	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
1895-6	5	..	..	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
1896-7	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
1897-8	3	..	..	1	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
1898-9	3	..	..	2	2	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
1899-1900	4	1	..	2	3	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
1900-01	4	2	..	2	4	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
1901-02	5	..	3	2	1	4	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
1902-03	3	..	1	1	1	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
1903-04	2	..	..	1	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	20	25
1904-05	2	..	..	2	..	..	4	..	..	1	1	*53	58
1905-06	2	1	..	1	1	..	5	2	..	7	9	8	22
1906-07	1	..	1	2	1	..	5	..	..	11	11	20	36
1907-08	3	2	..	..	2	..	7	1	..	12	13	†39	59
1908-09	5	2	1	1	..	2	11	6	..	14	20	*52	83
1909-10	4	4	2	2	1	..	13	9	..	6	15	28	56
1910-11	4	4	4	3	..	2	17	..	11	3	14	61	92
1911-12	15	8	5	6	2	..	36	..	19	..	19	40	95
1912-13	16	13	7	7	..	..	43	..	27	..	27	31	101
1913-14	29	11	11	13	..	5	68	..	20	..	20	78	166

*Includes several who registered but attended only one or two days.

†Catalog gives 82 students but includes extension schools.

A catalogue of all the students who have registered in the College of Agriculture has recently been compiled, a summary of which is given below. This shows that of the 237 students who have registered in all courses (exclusive of the Farmers' Two Weeks Course) 88 or over one-third were in attendance during the past academic year, which closed with a graduating class of 12.

SUMMARY OF ATTENDANCE AT THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, 1892-1914.

COLLEGE COURSES:

Graduates with the degree		
Bachelor of Agriculture.....	11	
Graduates with the degree		
Bachelor of the Science of Agriculture.....	16	
Graduates with the degree		
Doctor of Veterinary Science.....	4	31
Former students in courses leading to B.Agr. or B.S.Agr., who		
did not graduate.....		53
Former students in course leading to D.V.S., who did not graduate		24
Students registered in the College of Agriculture, 1913-14.....	68	176

SECONDARY COURSES:

Graduates of the Diploma Course (3 years).....	3	
Graduates of the Certificate Course (1 year).....	1	
Graduates of the Winter Short Course (2 terms).....	4	8
Former students in secondary courses who did not finish.....		33
Students registered in the School of Agriculture, 1913-14.....	20	61
Total number of students who have been registered in the College		
or School of Agriculture (excluding Farmers' Course Students)		237

There is every indication that this rate of increase will be maintained for several years to come, providing the college is furnished adequate facilities and equipment for its work.

The increase in attendance upon Colleges of Agriculture has been nationwide, and there is no reason now evident why a similar increase will not maintain in West Virginia providing that the college is given reasonable support so it may be worthy of attendance.

The School of Agriculture.

In the fall of 1911 the Regents established the School of Agriculture as a separate agricultural course of secondary grade. Three years' experience has convinced us that there is not a sufficient demand for such a course at this institution to warrant its continuance. This course has been discontinued. The College will still give the Winter Short Course in Agriculture, commencing in the first week of January and lasting nine weeks. This is open to every one who has had a common school education, and the course is so arranged that by taking two winter courses a student may secure excellent instruction, both in general agriculture and in whatever branch he wishes to specialize.

Repairs and Improvements.

During the summer of 1913 several changes were made in the rooms and laboratories of the college, and the buildings at the farm were completely altered so as to more adequately accommodate our work. An addition to the old barn back of the greenhouses was built for an agricultural machinery laboratory. The ground floor is used for agricultural machinery, and during the Farmers' Course seats are erected for stock judging and demonstrations. It was intended that the upper floor would be used as a store room and work room for the Agronomy Department for its experiment station work with seeds and forage crops. The need of more room for the Horticultural Department, both for class room and office space, however, compelled us to divide up the second floor into rooms

for that department. It now gives them four offices, a small library, a recitation room and a class room. The upper floor of the old barn is used as a work room for horticultural classes in packing fruit, mixing spray materials, etc. The first floor of the old barn is used as a tool room and storage cellar. This whole structure is of the cheapest possible frame construction, it is poorly heated by gas stoves and is entirely unfit for University work. It is much worse constructed than the average country school now being built; yet without it, it is difficult to see how the work of the college could have been carried on during the past year.

The rooms vacated by the Horticultural Department in the Experiment Station Building are now used for the research work of the Department of Plant Pathology. The room formerly used as the horticultural laboratory in the basement of Martin Hall is now used as a laboratory for instruction in soils. It is fitted to accommodate 16 students, but during the last semester the class numbered 29, so that further desks must be added.

On account of the installation of the new heating system in the university buildings it was necessary to install a separate boiler in the green-houses which were entirely repiped. An addition to the head-house was built to house this boiler and to furnish additional room for potting.

A refrigerating room was built in the basement of Martin Hall for the dairy department and the ammonia compressor, brine circulation, and bottling apparatus was moved from the farm and installed, so that all bottling of milk is now done in the dairy rooms at the University.

A small one-story shed was constructed to furnish shelter for student work in stock judging during the winter. A part of the dairy house was converted into an office for the poultry department.

As the appropriation made the University for buildings was not available the old dairy barn was repaired by putting in a cement floor and gutters and iron stanchions, plastering the walls and ceiling and putting in more windows. It now makes a very satisfactory sanitary barn for the accommodation of 26 cows. The sheds adjoining the dairy barn were remodelled for pens for young stock and bulls and housing machinery. A new shed for steer feeding was built just north of the dairy barn in which a carload of steers were carried the past winter. A new horse barn, 30x40 feet, 22 feet high to the plate, was built and furnishes satisfactory accommodation for teams.

All of these buildings are of cheap construction, but are similar to what should be found on the average West Virginia farm. With an enlargement of the farm and with the amount of live stock which should be kept for purposes of instruction and experiment they will be entirely inadequate. Nearly a mile of wire fence was also erected to replace lines of fence worn out. Nearly as much more new fence should be built as soon as possible.

Farm Operations.

On October 1, 1912, the operation of the farm (except the poultry plant) was transferred from the Experiment Station to the College of Agriculture account, and the Experiment Station was paid by the college for all

its equipment as inventoried. Since then the farm has been operated by the college, the Experiment Station being charged for all labor of men and teams used for experiment station work. For the past two years the Horticultural Department has grown three acre of garden truck. The garden is divided into one-tenth acre plots and a cost record is kept of all crops, so that the exact profit or loss can be determined. From July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914, the sales from this garden amounted to \$938.49 and from the greenhouses \$1,102.88.

With the amount of land now required on the farm for experimental plots, it has been necessary to rent land for growing silage corn. Twenty acres of tillable land on which silage corn is grown, and eight acres of pasture, are now rented on the next farm. Should this not be available another year it is difficult to see how sufficient silage could be provided. All other feed, including hay, must now be purchased, owing to the lack of ground for growing it. This, with the high price of labor, makes it very difficult to make the farm pay expenses, whereas an adequate farm should do so. If the present farm is retained the dwelling house should be thoroughly repaired, as it is now in very bad condition. Adequate repairs, with the addition of a bath room, would probably cost \$600 or \$800.

Last year the well at the dairy house went dry and it was necessary to clean it out at considerable expense. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in previous years during dry summers. This should be remedied at once, either by drilling this well to a depth of 1,000 feet or so, where a permanent water supply could be secured, or by building a dam on Falling Run and pumping water to a tank with the gas engine. The Horticultural Department is anxious to install an irrigation system of the sprinkler type for its garden and berry patch, which in a dry season would pay for itself the first year from crops saved, but this cannot be done until a permanent water supply is secured. Either method would probably involve an outlay of about \$1,000.

Buildings and Farm.

The statement in my report of 1912 concerning the need of more farm land and an agricultural building fully covers the matter and needs but little amendment, except that it is now much more imperative.

Our class rooms are small and already crowded. During the coming year it will be difficult to find a sufficient number of rooms available for use at the same time to accommodate all departments. The large amount of office work carried on by our staff for the experiment station and the agricultural extension department necessitates the need of much more office room. Three and four men and a stenographer are now trying to work in a single room, under which conditions scientific study is obviously exceedingly difficult. The Agricultural Extension Department is now housed in a seven-room rented frame dwelling, entirely unsuitable for office use, in which are eight members of the staff and five stenographers and clerks. The department has no place to store its equipment and will soon be compelled to rent other quarters to accommodate its growing activities.

The different departments of the college are now scattered among six buildings and the farm, the poultry department having no regular class room or laboratory available for its work and being obliged to move its classes from room to room.

The total estimates in my report for 1912 are the absolute minimum for properly meeting the needs of the college for land and buildings, and the estimates for buildings should be increased by 25 per cent. so that the buildings may be large enough to accommodate the inevitable growth during the next ten years, which has already been indicated. When we consider that individual cities in this State are issuing bonds for from \$150,000 to \$500,000 for high school buildings, it does seem somewhat ridiculous that the whole State cannot raise a similar sum to house a college of its State University.

However, in view of the University's pressing needs for other buildings, I would suggest that but two-thirds of the proposed building (see pages 27-30, W. Va. State Board of Control report, Pt. II, 1912) be erected, which possibly could be done for \$100,000, with the proposed machinery and stock judging building in the rear costing \$25,000 and the greenhouses \$15,000, making a total of \$140,000 for buildings on the campus. By retaining the present Agricultural Hall for the work of certain departments of the Experiment Station, the completion of the main building might be delayed until after other needed buildings may be erected.

Although new buildings on the campus are sorely needed, enlargement of the present farm or the purchase of a new farm is even more imperative.

The College of Agriculture cannot develop much further without a reasonable-sized farm and suitable farm buildings. West Virginia agriculture is chiefly stock raising and fruit growing. It is entirely impracticable to keep the live stock we should have on the present farm, and there is no room whatever for orchards, without which it is impossible to teach fruit growing in a practical manner. The first need of the College of Agriculture is for land and farm equipment; for agriculture cannot be successfully taught merely in the class room.

I wish to here again call attention (see report W. Va. State Board of Regents, 1912, Pt. II., p. 58) to the fact that our farm has less tillable land than that of any other agricultural college of the United States. The present farm contains but 93 acres of land, of which less than 40 are tillable. We should own at least 150 acres more, and probably we should then wish to rent an additional 150 acres until more land could be purchased. It is simply out of the question to attempt to teach agriculture successfully and in a practical manner without a real farm and reasonable equipment. Land adjoining the present farm can doubtless be secured, though the price which it can command is several times what it is worth for farming, owing to its close proximity to the city. The cost, however, is not nearly as great as that of land which has recently been purchased by some other State universities whose farms adjoin the city. If such an addition did not prove feasible, the present farm could readily be sold and another purchased. To make the farm of any service for

purposes of instruction, however, it must not be over 20 minutes distant, by walking or trolley, from the University campus.

I feel that we cannot longer delay securing an adequate farm, and that it will be by all means the most important factor in insuring the future success of this college and the Experiment Station. For it should be pointed out that at the present time it is entirely impossible to carry on many much needed lines of investigation.

Buildings and equipment, however, are only a part of a university, and of even more importance is the faculty. During the past four years we have been able to secure a faculty of thoroughly trained young men, several of whom have declined flattering offers from other institutions to leave their present positions. Both by their practical experience and technical training these men command the confidence of their students and the farmers of the State. With other States offering them higher salaries, and having adequate equipment and a well settled policy of developing their agricultural colleges, we cannot expect to hold these men, and if they leave it will be difficult to secure their equals unless we can hold out to them the prospect of the growth and equipment of this institution. These men are entirely loyal, are devoted to their work and have given their whole time and strength unstintingly to the advancement of their work here, but we cannot expect them to be satisfied to work the way they have unless the State shows some appreciation of their efforts and insures some definite policy for the permanent development of their work.

Such men are not interested merely in advancing salaries, but given a reasonable salary, the question with them is whether they have an opportunity for doing the best work of which they are capable; they cannot be bought, but to hold them they must have opportunity. It is absolutely impossible to afford them such opportunity unless farm land is available for their practical work and investigations.

More important, however, is the fact that without a farm it is impossible to teach farming. A College of Engineering could no more develop engineers without shops, or a chemical department train chemists without laboratories, than can a college of agriculture teach agriculture without a farm.

As previously pointed out, there is a large and growing demand for education in agriculture in West Virginia. Since this demand has been created several good students have gone to other State universities which have adequate agricultural equipment. But with the demand for trained men in other States the tendency is that these men will secure positions elsewhere and will not return to West Virginia. Furthermore, no institution unfamiliar with West Virginia agricultural conditions can give them as valuable training as can men who are constantly engaged in meeting its problem. With the large demand for the teaching of agriculture in the rural high schools and in all the common country schools, and with the increased interest in all phases of country life, demanding the services of trained leaders, the State cannot afford to relegate its responsibility for

training its future leadership to the institutions of other States. Many young men cannot afford to pay the tuition always charged students from other States. Therefore, unless the State wishes to abandon agricultural education at its State University, it should appreciate that a farm is a fundamental necessity, and that no satisfactory training in practical agriculture can be given the young men of West Virginia without it. This matter was earnestly presented to both the last two Legislatures, but without result, although the need was admitted by all. The time has now come when this need must be met or the future development of the college will possibly be irretrievably impaired and its future progress made exceedingly difficult. There are times in the lives of both men and institutions when lack of decision and a neglect of opportunity are fatal. The College of Agriculture has now arrived at such a critical point in its life, and if the people of West Virginia believe in agricultural education and feel that the college has been and will be of benefit to them they must see to it that it is given the means to render the service they desire.

Department of Home Economics.

By action of the Board of Regents June 15, 1914, the Department of Home Economics was transferred from the College of Arts to the College of Agriculture, under which it was originally organized prior to 1910. The work in the Department of Home Economics has evidently been appreciated by the young women of the State, as shown by the very large increase in the number of students in that subject during the past three years. In 1911-12 there were but 20 students, in 1912-13, 34, in 1913-14, 45, or an increase of 35 per cent. a year. Eleven of these students are now teaching in the high schools of the State. There is a greater demand for graduates than the department is able to fill.

Additional facilities for the work in this department are badly needed. The present textile laboratory is very poorly lighted and is a constant menace to good eye-sight. A model kitchen and dining room should be available for practice work in serving meals and household management. One-third of the time of the head of the department is taken up in an advisory capacity concerning the various activities of women students in the University, and it is important that she should have a small office room where such conferences may be private. One of the most important needs of the department is a dwelling house which may be operated on the co-operative basis by the women students and serve as a practice house for household management. Such houses are in successful operation in many other institutions and are found to be of valuable aid to work in such department. Such a house should offer opportunity for selecting the furnishings necessary for a home and also an opportunity to practice under supervision the administration of the business affairs of a home. Consequently, although, it should meet its own running expenses, yet the plan to have it always do so would cause it to fail of its purpose. It is hoped that during the coming year some arrangement may be made whereby the services of a graduate nurse may be secured to give a two or three-hour course in home-nursing, both for preparing women for social

service and for the home care of the sick, particularly in rural communities. The Board of Regents have authorized the College of Agriculture to establish a separate course leading to the degree of B. S. in home economics, which will be submitted to the University Faculty during the coming year and will be announced in the next catalogue. This course should be designed especially to meet the needs of home-keepers, including both high school graduates, who may or may not expect to complete the work for degree, as well as for those women of maturity who may wish to enter as special students so as to prepare themselves to become more efficient home administrators. Special work should also be provided for training women for county agent and extension work. If the work of this department continues to grow at the present rate another food laboratory will be necessary.

Equipment.

During the past two years the equipment of all departments of the college has been greatly improved as a result of your policy of devoting as much of the University funds to this purpose as was possible without interfering with the demands of the other colleges. An inventory of our equipment is now being made, and although there is no means of determining the exact value until it is completed, I would estimate the approximate value of our equipment at about \$15,000. You will appreciate, however, from the estimates which I have submitted for the past two years that it has not been possible to purchase nearly all of the equipment needed. With the need for more equipment for the Department of Home Economics, mentioned elsewhere, there should be available for the equipment and current expense of the College of Agriculture at least \$10,000 for 1915-16 and \$15,000 for 1916-17. A considerable portion of these funds should be used for the purchase of live stock of outstanding merit. The College should own only the best live stock, and such animals are expensive.

Salaries.

The salary budget for this college for 1914-15, as approved by the State Board of Regents, is approximately \$17,000. The recent transfer of the Home Economics Department to the college will add \$2,500, making a total of \$19,500. During the biennium 1915-17 the salaries of men now employed should be increased a total of \$1,500. I heartily concur in the recommendation of Dean C. R. Jones for the employment of an instructor in Rural Engineering, to be a member of both the Engineering and Agricultural Faculties. Another assistant in Animal Husbandry and an assistant in Entomology should be employed September 1, 1915, whose salaries, chargeable to the University Salary Fund, would amount to about \$1,000. With the present rate of growth, additional help in the Home Economics Department will be needed to the extent of \$500. I wish to call attention to the need of an instructor who can give work in free-hand drawing. Such instruction is absolutely essential for the work of students both in

agriculture and home economics. As soon as possible we should establish a Department of Forestry, for which there is considerable demand in connection with the growing interest in forestry in this State. Large areas of West Virginia should be reforested, and every farmer and agricultural teacher or leader should have opportunity to study the elements of forestry. An associate professor of forestry would command a salary of at least \$2,000. I estimate, therefore, that there should be available for salaries for instruction in the College of Agriculture \$22,500 for 1915-16 and \$25,000 for 1916-17.

In this connection I wish to record a brief resume of the cost of instruction in the College of Agriculture during the past four years.

SUMMARY COST OF INSTRUCTION COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

(Paid from Salary and Morrill Funds.)

YEAR	Part Time In-structors and Dean	Equivalent to Full Time In-structors and Dean	Extension Workers	Stenographers	Total Paid	For Extension Work	Total Paid For College In-struction
Oct. 1910-Sept. 1911	8	5½	1	1	\$12,841.83	\$ 2,000.00	\$10,841.33
Oct. 1911-Sept. 1912	*10	6½	2	2	13,227.35	†2,000.00	11,227.35
July 1912-June 1913	*13½	6	3¼	2½	15,476.67	||	15,476.67
July 1913-June 1914	17	8	None	½	12,100.03	‡ 993.28	11,106.75

*Some employed but part of year.

†Does not include \$5,319.17 from Agricultural Extension fund.

‡Does not include \$2,683.31 from Horticultural Extension fund.

||Paid from Agricultural Extension fund.

The Agricultural Extension Department.

I wish to call your special attention to the report of the Director, C. R. Titlow, of the Agricultural Extension Department, which I transmit herewith, for I feel that the work which this department has done and is doing deserves special recognition. The growth and magnitude of the extension work may be realized by a comparison of the persons employed and the present expenditures with those of four years ago, when the writer became connected with the college. Then (1910) one man conducted all the extension work with half the time of a stenographer, and the total expenditure was about \$3,700 per annum. There are now employed, partly in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture, an executive staff of eight men and women, four stenographers, one mailing clerk, four technical experts, and seventeen county agricultural agents, who give their full time to the work, as well as nine district school superintendents, ten women county leaders of girls' canning clubs, and seven technical experts at the college, who devote from one-sixth to one-fourth of their time to extension work, making a total of 34 persons employed entirely and 26 employed partly by this department. During the coming year the funds under the supervision of the extension department contributed by State appropriation, by the Smith-Lever Act of

Congress, by the United States Department of Agriculture, and by subscription in the counties of the State, will amount to over \$100,000.

This remarkable increase in the usefulness of this department has been largely due to the act of the Legislature of 1913 amending the University law to create a Department of Agricultural Extension and defining its duties, to the liberal appropriation made by the Legislature for its work, to the recent appropriation made by Congress in the Smith-Lever Act, and to increased funds received from the United States Department of Agriculture; but the rapidity with which the work has been started, its excellent organization, and its efficiency as measured by the results secured, have in no less degree been due to the never failing energy and wise management of the Director and the remarkable work of his staff.

Smith-Lever Act.—Special mention should be made of the Smith-Lever Bill which passed Congress during the present session and was approved by the President May 8, 1914. This bill recognizes extension work in agriculture and home economics as a function of the State agricultural colleges and makes Federal appropriation for its support as has been previously done for college instruction by the Morrill Acts and Experiment Station research by the Hatch and Adams Acts. The bill is noteworthy, first, in that it provides for a gradually increasing appropriation to each State if that State contributes a similar sum, and, second, also in that the work is to be carried on in co-operation with the Secretary of Agriculture and for such projects as may be approved by him. The principle of increasing appropriations dependent upon similar State appropriations is of manifest wisdom, as it compels the States to recognize the permanency of this work, and recognizes them to formulate a definite program for its rational development. It is important that the Board of Regents, Board of Control, and the Legislature give careful consideration to the estimates submitted for the next biennium as a basis for the future enlargement of this important work. The second feature of this act, i. e., that the projects must be approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, is no less important, for it is an effort on the part of Congress to insure the wise expenditure of this fund by methods of proven value and under men of tried ability, as well as the first step in the establishment of a truly national system of agricultural education and research, correlating and co-ordinating the agricultural work of the nation and the States. Other plans for furthering these relations are now being formulated by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Executive Committee of the American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, and will doubtless be finally adopted during the coming year.

Co-operative Demonstration Work.—The increased number of county agricultural agents and the enlargement of the boys' and girls' club work during the past year has been due to the co-operation of the Office of Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration Work of the United States Department of Agriculture, which has provided approximately \$17,000 during the past year, and has agreed to support this work to the extent of \$25,000 during the coming year. The co-operation of this office was extended to

Maryland, Kentucky and West Virginia July 1, 1913, though it has been working in the other Southern States for nearly a decade. The funds for its work in West Virginia were furnished by the General Education Board up to July 1, 1914, but thereafter they will come entirely from Congressional appropriations. This work of the United States Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the States has now assumed large proportions, and is being managed in the same manner and largely for the same projects as the appropriation of the Smith-Lever Bill. It is the avowed intention of the United States Department of Agriculture to gradually decrease this appropriation as the Smith-Lever Fund to the States increases, so that the States will have to look to their own appropriations to care for the growth of this work. Without this appropriation of Congress and its liberal administration by the officials of the United States Department of Agriculture in charge of it, the present increase in the number of county agricultural agents would be entirely impossible. This affiliation is also important in that it brings us into close touch with an organization of men who in the past ten years have revolutionized southern agriculture, and are firm in the faith that they will accomplish even more in the future.

With the increased funds available we should aim to place an agricultural agent and later a woman leader in home economics in every county in the State as rapidly as possible. This cannot be done, however, unless the counties can contribute part of the salary and expenses. Furthermore, it is doubtful whether it is wise for the nation and State to furnish such aid to communities which are not willing to help themselves. The ideal arrangement is for county, State and nation to each contribute its share to this work. This is now being done, but the county funds are being raised entirely by private subscription, which soon becomes burdensome. There is no reason why the county court should not be authorized to bear half the salary of a county agent, providing the local people interested subscribe sufficient to cover his expenses. Laws authorizing such aid by county courts have been passed by a majority of the States, and such a measure passed the Senate and was favorably reported in the House at the last session of our Legislature. A similar measure will be introduced in 1915, and will have the undivided support of the agricultural and business interests of the State as being the most important single measure in the interests of our agriculture.

County Agricultural Agents.—The larger number of county agents will evidently necessitate more supervision and more help from expert advisers. It has been necessary in order to cover all fields of extension work demanded to employ young men at relatively low salaries. All who have to do with extension work are now realizing, however, that in the future our best agricultural instructors must be employed in extension work, and that they must be equal or superior in ability to those employed for college instruction. This means that sufficient salaries must be paid to retain and attract the best men, and inasmuch as extension work is much harder, and has certain disadvantages which make it difficult to

retain good men in extension service, the extension faculty must be paid even higher salaries than those engaged solely in collegiate instruction.

Buildings and Farm.—I have already called attention to the very inadequate quarters in which this department is now housed. Very soon it will be absolutely necessary to secure more room to accommodate the office force. The offices must necessarily be near the other departments of the college, and inasmuch as no suitable buildings can be rented adjoining the campus, how this is to be done without more University Buildings is an unsolved problem.

Thus the problems of the Extension Department in seeking to serve the farmers of West Virginia away from the University campus, again call attention to the fact, as pointed out by Director Titlow, that such work cannot be permanently successful unless it emanate from an institution which is alive and growing, and has opportunity through its experiment station to work out, and for the college to try out in a practical way on its own farm, those new methods which will be of value to the farmers of the State. Such an institution cannot be maintained without a real farm, and reasonably adequate buildings.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DEPARTMENT.

(By C. R. Titlow, *Director.*)

A summary of the various forms of work conducted by the Agricultural Extension Department for the period, October 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913, shows a remarkable growth in the projects organized previously, and that many new forms of extension service have been developed. Every line of extension work proposed in the report of 1912, as needed for the future development of the agricultural interests of the State, has since been organized and is making rapid and effective growth.

County agricultural agents are now working in twenty counties of the State; the girls' club work has been reorganized with a special woman in charge, who is assisted by nine county club leaders in ten counties; the membership of the boys' clubs has greatly increased, and many of the counties now have district and local leaders devoting the summer months to the supervision of the clubs; carefully arranged agricultural exhibits are placed at many of the county fairs; extension work in agricultural education and in home economics has been given special attention; farmers' institutes have been transferred from the State Board of Agriculture to this department; the number of agricultural extension schools has doubled; the West Virginia Farm Bulletin and monthly lesson circulars for members of boys' and girls' clubs have been added to the list of publications; Farmers' Reading Circle Courses have been provided; special demonstrations have been conducted on several hundred farms; the number of special meetings and the amount of correspondence has had more than one hundred per cent. increase, and all other forms of extension work have made similar growth. A conservative estimate places the number of people reached during the two years by the various extension agencies at more than 180,000.

All this has been made possible by the increased appropriation by the last Legislature, by funds raised within the various counties, and by funds provided through the United States Department of Agriculture. The Faculty of the College of Agriculture and the Experiment Station staff have assisted greatly the extension department in its work. It is evident that the work have proven helpful and has aroused a state-wide interest by the increased number of requests that are coming in from almost every community in the State.

Extension Schools.—Extension schools have been strongly endorsed by the farmers and farm women of the State. There are agricultural schools provided for men and schools in home economics provided for women. Each school lasts for four days, beginning on Tuesday and closing on Friday. Usually one or two evening sessions are held in addition to the regular day sessions which are held from nine a. m. until four p. m. More scientific and thorough work can be given at these schools than at farmers' institutes or special meetings, as the instructors remain long enough to learn the problems of the community and to fully discuss the same. The following agricultural extension schools have been held since October 1, 1912:

Date	County.	Locality.	No. of Students	Leading Subject.
1912				
Oct. 22	Greenbrier	White Sulphur Springs	13	Horticulture.
Oct. 29	Monroe	Gap Mills	31	Animal Husbandry.
Dec. 2	Pleasants	St. Marys	20	Horticulture.
Dec. 10	Jackson	Ravenswood	25	Dairying.
Dec. 17	Putnam	Winfield	22	Horticulture.
1913				
Jan. 28	Upshur	French Creek	60	Horticulture.
Feb. 4	Barbour	Belington, R. R.	433	Horticulture.
Feb. 11	Preston	Kingwood	19	Animal Husbandry.
Feb. 18	Kanawha	Sissonsville	31	Animal Husbandry.
Feb. 25	Brooke	Bethany	75	Animal Husbandry.
Nov. 18	Monroe	Gap Mills	16	Animal Husbandry.
Dec. 3	Lewis	Gaston	20	Animal Husbandry.
Dec. 3	Marshall	Cameron	10	Animal Husbandry.
Dec. 9	Ritchie	Burnt House	32	Animal Husbandry.
Dec. 9	Wayne	Centerville	24	Horticulture.
Dec. 16	Wirt	Elizabeth	17	Animal Husbandry.
Dec. 16	Fayette	Fayetteville	21	Horticulture.
Dec. 29	Preston	Bruceton Mills	40	Horticulture.
1914				
Jan. 20	Grant	Petersburg	33	Horticulture.
Jan. 20	Kanawha	Sissonsville	25	Animal Husbandry.
Jan. 27	Marion	Metz	24	Animal Husbandry.
Jan. 27	Harrison	Shinnston	60	Dairying.
Feb. 3	Pleasants	St. Marys	16	Horticulture.
Feb. 3	Barbour	Belington, R. R.	43	Animal Husbandry.
Feb. 10	Ohio	West Liberty	107	Horticulture.
Feb. 17	Jackson	Cottageville	70	Animal Husbandry.
Feb. 24	Upshur	French Creek	29	Horticulture.
Mch. 2	Tyler	Middlebourne	90	Horticulture.
Mch. 10	Mineral	Keyser	98	Horticulture.
Mch. 16	Clay	Clay	140	Soil Improvement.

(A report of extension schools for women is given under extension work in home economics.)

Farmers' Week.—Short courses are given each year at the University for the benefit of young men, farmers and farmers' sons, who can not leave their homes for a long period but wish to hear some of the greatest agricultural speakers of the present time and to get a better idea of the best farm practices.

Many farmers of the state are returning year after year to renew acquaintances and to spend a week away from the cares of the farm as well as to secure new agricultural information. The best instructors of the College of Agriculture and agricultural lecturers of other states, many of whom have a nation-wide reputation, assist with the work. The attendance at this course has so increased that it is now a problem to find agricultural rooms sufficiently large to accommodate the attendance at a union meeting.

Educational Exhibits.—A number of requests came from the fair associations of the state for an educational exhibit showing the results of experimental and demonstrational work as conducted on the University Farm or in the various counties of the state. To grant these requests an exhibit was prepared during the summer of 1913 and was so arranged that it would occupy a tent 42 by 24 feet. All material necessary for the placing of this exhibit is furnished by the department but the fair associations bear the expense of placing it on the grounds.

This exhibit shows how milk is tested and of what it is composed; how to judge animals; which feeds are best for the different classes of live stock; the best type of poultry house to build; how to graft, bud and prune trees; the composition of fertilizers; which fertilizer is best to use for particular crops, and a large variety of other processes and methods of interest to both men and women. In fact an effort is made to give practical information on all questions which may be asked concerning the principles and practices of general farm affairs. Two well-informed men accompany the exhibit to answer questions of visiting farmers and to explain the various features and make the exhibit as helpful as possible. At some fairs special lectures and judging demonstrations were given. It is estimated that 50,000 people visited and studied this exhibit. Many more requests have been made for the exhibit this year than can be granted. This is largely due to the fact that several fairs are held during the same week. During the fall of 1913 this exhibit was placed at the following fairs:

Date	County	Place
Aug. 26-29	Ritchie	Pennsboro.
Sept. 1-4	Harrison	Clarksburg.
Sept. 8-12	Ohio	Wheeling.
Sept. 10-19	Marion	Fairmont.
Sept. 23-26	Wood	Parkersburg.
Sept. 30-Oct. 1	Randolph	Elkins.
Oct. 6-11	Fayette	Oak Hill.
Nov. 28-29	Kanawha	Charleston.

Farmers' Institutes.—By an Act of the Legislature of 1913 the farmers' institutes and all other itinerant educational work in agriculture and home economics carried on under appropriation made by or to this State was placed under the control of the extension department. The institutes greatly increased the work of the department but they were held in the various counties, without additional help, other than the usual special lecturers, and without any additional appropriation than that provided for other forms of extension services. This was possible because the in-

stitute work had been well organized in previous years and also a great deal of assistance was rendered without additional compensation by the faculty of the College of Agriculture and Experiment Station staff. The meetings were conducted along the usual practical lines, although special attention was given to demonstrational work and to the starting of more definite forms of extension service to follow up the work of the institute.

Women's Sessions.—At practically all institutes lectures were given on home economics, and at a majority of them separate sessions were held for women and women's committee was elected to definitely plan their part of the program for the next year.

Independent Institutes.—The officers of the institutes were encouraged to hold independent institutes during the year, when the best farmers of the community would be given opportunity to discuss timely subjects of special interest. Many of these meetings have been held and the people of the various communities are much pleased with the results. The county agricultural agents have assisted at more than two hundred of these special or independent institutes.

Conference of Speakers.—A short time before the institutes began a conference of the speakers was held for two days and one evening at Morgantown. Subjects that were scheduled for the various institutes were discussed at this conference and methods of conducting the meetings were given careful consideration. By means of this conference the several speakers on soils, crops, horticulture, livestock, and dairying were brought into close touch with the work of the experiment station and also received help from the experience of other speakers and the instructors of the College of Agriculture. The suggestions, information and inspiration thus gained added very materially to the efficiency of the instruction given at the farmers' institute meetings of the past year.

Table showing attendance of regular and independent institutes:

Number of two day institutes	115
Number of one day institutes	14
Total number of days of institutes	244
Total number of sessions held	552
Total attendance at all sessions of regular institutes—men, 28,835; women, 21,936; total,	50,771
Average attendance per session	91.90
Name of institute having largest average attendance—Minnowa, Calhoun County	427.50
Name of institute having largest attendance at first session—Minnowa..	
Number of institutes where local people assisted with program.....	35
Number of institutes that had women's sessions	61
Number of institutes that elected same officers	66
Number of institutes that elected new officers	20
Number of institutes that elected part new officers	23
Number of institutes that have a committee of women in charge of women's sessions	54
Number of lecturers—men, 29; women, 8.....	37
Number of independent or special institutes	243
Total attendance at independent or special institutes.....	9,915
Total number of all institutes during the year.....	372
Total attendance at all institutes during the year	60,686

Report of Districts and Counties.

DISTRICT NO. 1.

County	Place	Average Attendance per Session	Totals
Pleasants	Belmont	101.40	507.00
Pleasants	Shawnee	115.00	573.00
Tyler	Meadville	69.40	347.00
Tyler	Lima	47.50	237.00
Tyler	Little Buffalo	106.00	424.00
Wood	Waverly	40.40	201.75
Wood	Vienna	22.00	116.00
Wood	Lubeck	118.60	593.00
Wood	Mineral Wells	114.50	572.50
Wood	Lowdell	137.00	684.75
Wood	Belleville	71.00	354.75
Wood	Mt. Olive	73.50	219.66
Wetzel	Proctor	136.00	680.00
Marshall	Sherrard	151.00	905.00
Marshall	Pleasant Valley	127.60	638.00
Marshall	Rosby Rock	151.00	755.00
TOTALS FOR DISTRICT		77.85	7,908.00

DISTRICT NO. 2.

County	Place	Average Attendance per Session	Totals
Wayne	Dickson	82.00	327.75
Wayne	Centerville	120.50	602.75
Wayne	Boonton	138.00	414.00
Wayne	Dunleith	147.40	736.00
Cabell	Cox's Landing	33.75	135.00
Cabell	Martha	157.00	785.00
Cabell	Blue Sulphur	97.00	388.50
Putnam	Mt. Vernon Church	130.40	652.00
Mason	South Side	125.00	625.00
Jackson	Mt. Olive	40.70	203.50
Jackson	Angerona	111.66	556.00
Jackson	Fairplain	158.50	792.50
Jackson	Wilding	61.80	309.00
Jackson	Medina	230.00	1,150.00
Roane	Harmony	189.75	759.00
Roane	Peniel	45.75	183.00
Wirt	Pisgah	106.20	531.00
Wirt	Elizabeth	182.50	365.00
TOTALS FOR DISTRICT		119.80	9,415.00

DISTRICT NO. 3.

County	Place	Average Attendance per Session	Totals
Summers	Lowell	69.00	345.00
Summers	Indian Mills	57.80	288.00
Monroe	Green Valley Church	90.50	452.50
Monroe	Cashmere	48.60	243.00
Monroe	Greenville	94.00	469.50
Monroe	Sinks Grove	51.10	204.50
Greenbrier	Kieffer	162.00	809.25
Greenbrier	Central School	48.75	193.00
Greenbrier	Renick	128.20	641.66
Pocahontas	Hillsboro	124.90	624.75
Randolph	Montrose	33.50	134.00
Tucker	Holly Meadow Church	210.49	1,056.00
Barbour	Meadowville	69.40	346.75
Barbour	Philippi	80.00	160.00
Upshur	Asberry M. E. Church	37.75	151.66
Upshur	Peck's Run	50.50	202.25
Upshur	French Creek	46.15	231.66
TOTALS FOR DISTRICT		82.00	5,973.00

DISTRICT NO. 4.

County	Place	Average Attendance per Session	Totals
Nicholas	Delphi	65.40	263.50
Nicholas	Hookersville	66.10	264.50
Nicholas	Gilboa	129.60	516.25
Nicholas	Fowler's Knob	155.50	622.25
Fayette	Clifty	92.25	464.25
Fayette	Mountain Cove	42.60	213.00
Fayette	Corilas	57.00	171.00
Fayette	Roseville	51.00	255.00
Raleigh	Daniels	58.40	292.25
Mercer	New Hope	192.00	1,536.00
Mercer	Princeton	49.60	199.00
Wyoming	Oceana	10.50	21.00
Wyoming	Pineville	27.70	554.50
Wyoming	Baileyville	16.00	32.00
TOTALS FOR DISTRICT		72.43	4,905.00

DISTRICT NO. 5.

County	Place	Average Attendance per Session	Totals
Kanawha	Tornado	35.40	177.00
Kanawha	Pot Branch	23.40	118.00
Kanawha	Mink Shoals	69.00	207.00
Kanawha	Slasonsville	118.20	591.00
Kanawha	Willis Creek	119.10	595.66
Kanawha	Gasill	113.20	566.00
Calhoun	Minora	427.50	2,137.50
Calhoun	Mt. Zion	406.40	2,032.00
Gilmer	Tanner	139.00	695.00
Gilmer	Troy	118.40	592.25
Braxton	Exchange	132.50	530.00
Braxton	Chapel	101.50	507.66
Braxton	Belfont	311.00	1,555.00
TOTALS FOR DISTRICT		165.20	10,304.00

DISTRICT NO. 6.

County	Place	Average Attendance per Session	Totals
Ritchie	Pullman	67.40	337.00
Ritchie	Berea	112.50	561.25
Ritchie	Burnt House	207.00	1,035.00
Ritchie	Hartley	60.40	352.00
Ritchie	Calro	35.05	175.25
Doddridge	Flint	22.75	91.00
Doddridge	Buckeye School	20.60	103.00
TOTALS FOR DISTRICT		76.42	2,655.00

DISTRICT NO. 7.

County	Place	Average Attendance per Session	Totals
Marion	Seven Pines	70.25	351.25
Marion	Mannington	35.00	70.00
Marion	Flat Run School	60.80	304.00
Marion	Metz	41.25	125.00
Harrison	Shinnston	52.00	260.00
Harrison	Salem	34.00	170.33
Harrison	Johnstown	32.80	164.33
Harrison	Lost Creek	64.80	324.00
Wetzel	Smithfield	106.60	533.00
Lewis	Lighburn	90.80	454.00
Lewis	Berlin	30.80	154.00
Lewis	Horner	45.50	227.50
Lewis	Roanville	55.25	272.00
Lewis	Walkersville	38.40	192.00
Taylor	Harmony Grove	72.50	145.00
TOTALS FOR DISTRICT		56.00	3,747.00

DISTRICT NO. 8.

County	Place	Average Attendance per Session	Totals
Preston	Egion	74.50	370.25
Preston	Terra Alta	35.25	176.25
Preston	Gladesville	50.40	25.00
Preston	Masontown	33.70	168.50
Preston	Bruceton Mills	95.00	475.00
Mineral	Burlington	136.00	680.25
Monongalia	Stewartstown	79.50	479.00
Monongalia	Cassville	33.75	135.00
TOTALS FOR DISTRICT		67.25	2,738.00

DISTRICT NO. 9.

County	Place	Average Attendance per Session	Totals
Pendleton	Upper Tract	93.20	466.00
Pendleton	Franklin	62.60	313.00
Pendleton	Circleville	39.75	159.25
Pendleton	Riverton	56.60	283.50
Pendleton	Mackville	40.75	163.75
Jefferson	Shenandoah Junction	117.25	469.00
Hardy	Moorefield	24.66	74.00
Jefferson	Rippon	49.50	198.50
TOTALS FOR DISTRICT		48.00	2,127.00

DISTRICT NO. 10.

County	Place	Average Attendance per Session	Totals
Ohio	Roney's Point	142.50	712.50
Brooke	Colliers	71.75	287.00
TOTALS FOR DISTRICT		107.00	999.00

Farmers' Reading Circles and Correspondence.—The farmers' reading circles were started in the winter of 1913 by outlining a book on the first principles of soil improvement, and providing several sets of topics for discussion as found in the book. Circles were formed in a few communities and this year requests came from many more sections. It became apparent that one book on animal husbandry and one on crops and soils should be provided for the circles. Each member who completes the required work of a given book is granted a reading circle certificate. Next year fifteen correspondence courses will be provided.

Correspondence.—The number of inquiries that come to the department from the farmers is rapidly increasing. During the time covered by this report at least twelve thousand letters have been written farmers in reply to their inquiries. A careful file is kept in a central office of each letter received, to whom referred for answer, and date of the answer. Thus it is practically impossible for a farmer to fail to receive a prompt and attentive reply to his letter or inquiry.

Publications.—During the school year there is published each month The West Virginia School Agriculture, an illustrated bulletin of from sixteen to thirty-two pages, giving plans and methods for the teaching of elementary agriculture. This bulletin is sent free to all teachers of the State who make request for the same. Each year about eight thousand teachers ask for the publication and also state that it greatly assists them in their teaching. In April, 1914 an Arbor and Bird Manual was published in co-operation with the State Department of Free Schools at Charleston, and sent to every teacher in the State.

In 1914 a demand was made by the farmers of the state for bulletins briefly written on timely subjects. Often times the bulletins written by the station were necessarily too large and complex to be helpful. To comply with this demand a new publication known as West Virginia Farm Bulletin was started. This bulletin is well illustrated and is so written that each number contains sixteen pages. Seven bulletins have been printed, each having ten thousand copies, on the following subjects: "Feeding and Care of Ewes," "Alfalfa," "Silos & Silage," "Some Common Ailments of the Horse & Cow," "Correspondence Courses," and "Farm Women's Clubs."

Each month a farm improvement page of six columns is prepared on subjects of special interest to farmers. This is put up in plate form and sold by the Western Newspaper Union to the papers of the State. Not a large number of papers have used the plates but the information thus given has been of great service to many rural districts.

Each three weeks agricultural news notes in type-written form are sent to all papers of the state. These have been published by a majority of the state papers.

Special Agricultural Train.—A special train over the K. & M. from Pt. Pleasant to Gauley was run from October 15 to October 17, 1912. Nineteen stops of two hours each were made and at each stop lectures were given on truck gardening, poultry raising, and soil improvement. One car was given to an exhibit of poultry and horticultural products and necessary equipment for effecting work along these lines. Two thousand one hundred and thirty four people attended these lectures and studied the exhibit. The railway company provided the train services, the Charleston Chamber of Commerce did the advertising, entertainment en route of the instructors, and assisted with the work at the various stops.

From October 21 to October 30, 1913, a special live stock train was run over the B. & O. lines from Clarksburg to Parkersburg, Ripley, Spencer, Buckhannon, and Philippi, making stops at thirty-seven stations in the agricultural districts of that part of the state. Special lectures were given at each stop on breeding, feeding, and improving live stock, and on improving the soil fertility of our farms. One car contained six head of cattle representing the three leading beef breeds of the state and six sheep of three different breeds. At the close of the work in the regular lecture coach, the animals were brought before the people and demonstrations were given in the judging of livestock. Five thousand seven hundred and sixty nine people attended the meetings held during the nine days. The train services were provided by the B. & O. Railway Company.

Extension Work in Agronomy.—(Reported by I. S. Cook, Professor of Agronomy.) One man has given all of his time and another about one sixth of his time to the extension work in crops and soils. Twenty-four days were spent in judging corn at boys' and girls' corn shows and in lecturing on corn growing. Forty-one days were spent in giving instructions at the farmers' institutes as listed under that heading. At all other

farmers' institutes where the regular instructors could not attend, discussions of crops, pastures, meadows, and methods of soil improvement were given by lecturers especially employed for this work. One hundred and twenty-five days were given to instruction at thirty-one agricultural schools as previously described. Four days were given to attending meetings of farmers' clubs in discussing alfalfa and soil fertility.

Co-operative Demonstration Work.—The co-operative demonstration work in agronomy for the past year conducted by the extension department, consisted in distributing seed and inoculated soil to farmers in establishing a one square rod plot of alfalfa. In August, 1913 sufficient alfalfa seed and soil fertilized and inoculated was prepared in packages to be sent by parcel post to farmers who made application for such tests. One hundred and forty-four packages were sent to the same number of farmers who were to prepare one square rod of ground according to the directions sent to them. It proved to be an unusually dry August, thus making the most unfavorable conditions possible for starting alfalfa.

In May, 1914, postal cards with questions on an attached post card to be filled out and returned to the University, were sent to the one hundred and forty-four farmers receiving the seed and inoculated soil. The following questions were printed on the post cards that were to be answered and returned, with space after each question to write in the answer.

Name? P. O.? Date of planting? Kind and amount of lime used? Stand, thick, medium, thin or none? Conditions of alfalfa Nov. 1, 1913? Did weeds interfere? Did animals or chickens injure the plants? How tall did it grow in the fall? How did it withstand winter? Is present condition good or poor? Have the plants nodules on their roots?

Seventy-nine post cards were received with questions on them answered. Of this number the following tabulation was made:

23 reported condition of alfalfa in May, 1914, as good; 30, as medium; 16, as poor; 10, as a failure; 26, injury due to weeds; 17, injury due to rabbits; 6, injury due to chickens and turkeys. One failure was due entirely to chickens and turkeys; five failures were due entirely to rabbits, and two failures were due entirely to weeds.

A number of the reports giving the condition of the alfalfa as poor or medium, showed that either weeds or rabbits did considerable injury to the young alfalfa. Two reports stated that no lime was applied and the condition of the alfalfa was poor.

Granting that the results of all the tests not reported are the same as the results of those reporting, it may be said that, twenty-nine per cent. of the tests gave a good growth of alfalfa this spring and sixty-seven per cent. gave either medium or good alfalfa; twelve per cent. resulted in a failure, most of which was caused by rabbits, poultry and weeds. There is no doubt but that the tests giving poor or medium results would have been good if it had not been for the extremely dry August of 1913. Many of the reports stated that the alfalfa either failed to germinate or made very little growth until the middle of September, when sufficient rain fell to induce growth. Besides the special alfalfa plots, about two dozen demonstrations of one acre or more were placed in counties where no county agents are provided.

A considerable amount of time of those engaged in the agronomy extension work has been given to the assistance of county agents on

special soil or crop problems. Lecturers accompanied the agricultural trains; exhibits were prepared as a part of the educational exhibit of the department, and other forms of work were rendered as given under the different headings of this report.

Boys' Agricultural Clubs.

(Reported by W. H. Kendrick, in Charge Boys' Clubs.)

The work of the boys' clubs is conducted in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture. Through this and the cooperation of district boards of education of the state, it has been possible to greatly expand this work and secure nine district superintendents of schools to devote the summer months to the organization and supervision of the same. This makes the educational system of the district continuous. In the summer the farm is the school laboratory for the practice of the principles of agriculture taught in the school room during the winter months. This work is interesting thousands of boys in the farm work and is developing strong leadership for the future.

The Kind of Clubs and Enrollment.

	1912-13	1913-14
Acre Corn Club members	425	996
200 Hill Corn Club members	209	650
Potato Club members	209	450
Poultry Club members		125
Pig Club members	20	20
Lamb Club members	10	10
TOTAL ENROLLMENT OF BOYS' CLUBS.....	4,526	5,856

The enrollment does not accurately represent the growth of the club work, but shows the number of boys who complete the project begun. To this end the efforts of 1914 are being made.

Eighty-seven boys reporting in 1912-1913 made an average of 76.5 bushels per acre, at a cost of 30 cents per bushel, with an average profit of \$38.25 per acre. The Acre boys produced in 1913, 5440 bushels of shelled corn, at 80 cents per bushel. Their crop was worth \$4352.00. Ten boys made an average of 102 bushels with a profit of \$59.21 per boy. The highest yield of corn in West Virginia was 156 bushels per acre, all of which was disposed of at a fancy price for seed purposes. Sixty-four and one-half bushels of potatoes on a one-eighth acre is the best record by any potato contestant in 1913.

Number of county corn shows in 1912-13, 22; ears corn shown, 12,660; total attendance, 11,520; value prizes given, \$1,711. Number shows in 1913-14, 30; ears of corn shown, 17,090; total attendance, 26,700; value of prizes given, \$2,850.

Included in the above summary of corn show prizes is that most coveted prize of a free trip to the State University for one week, where the boys come in contact with the best West Virginia can give them to broaden their vision of the possibilities of agriculture and to expand their ideas of the great service a farmer can render to humanity. Never was it more clearly demonstrated that boys are anxious to learn than by the way they carried through the Babcock test, left the engagement at the gymnasium

for the study in the entomology laboratory and at all times showed intense interest in the next hour of the program. Some of these fellows had been away from home little and the associations of the group were very educative to them. One of the boys who had fallen behind in the work at his home school showed a new zeal because of the feeling at the State University of an interest in his career. Ezra Hamstead who enjoyed the Washington trip, given by Congressman William G. Brown, felt that the Prize-Winners' Course was more valuable to the farm boy's education. Four counties were represented at this course in 1912, fifteen in 1913 and this year it is hoped that the forty-nine counties in which club work is being done will have representatives at this meeting.

Commissioner John W. Davis awarded the state winner of the acre corn contest, Hazel Ayers of Smithville, Ritchie County, by sending him to the National Capital on a sight seeing trip for one week with all expenses paid. Honorable William G. Brown awarded the winner of that district, E. E. Hamstead, by sending him to the National Capital on a sight seeing trip for one week with all expenses paid. The Monroe County Committee of which Mr. Baxter Neel is President, sent Dewey Miller, their county winner, on a similar trip.

Apparent Results in 1914.—The valuable result that shows itself most gratifying is the increased efficiency of the young farmers. He is no longer satisfied with mediocre results.

212 boys made seed-testers.
5684 ears of corn were tested,—average germination 86.4.
Some boys learned that their corn was not fit to plant.
217 boys used commercial fertilizers.
231 boys plowed under some growing crop.
1106 loads of stable manure were hauled.
The average depth of plowing by 503 boys was 7.2 inches.
327 boys have an acre of corn actually growing.
246 boys have each one-eighth acre of potatoes.
148 boys and girls have 1551 living chicks.
4324 packages of seed corn.

The development of leadership among the young men of the State is evident. James Atkinson went from the Roney's Point Club to Oak Grove and told the boys there of the good things in the club at home. A substantial organization at Oak Grove is the result. Ezra Hamstead has organized a strong club at Egion. Harvey Bennett is thinking of touring the farmers' institutes since delivering such a splendid address to the home farmers—his address being "How to Grow R'ed's Yellow Dent Seed Corn." Laird Davis has spread his influence all over Lubeck District, due to his winning a prize in a poultry essay contest. The following is taken from a report of the results of Ethan Allen, the All-Star Corn Club winner of West Virginia in 1912. The work referred to was done in 1913, showing the continued effort of this boy.

"On the five acres I raised 680 bushels of crib-dry shelled corn at a cost of \$110 for the five acres. From this plot I sold 215 bushels of seed corn at \$2.50 a bushel and 30 bushels of extra select guaranteed seed corn at \$5.50 per bushel. All

seed corn contracted for in advance of picking. Aside from the above I had two half-acre plots as experiments. One, I planted two grains, eighteen inches apart in the row, with rows two feet apart. Cultivation, care, condition of soil, and all identical in both of these half-acre plots. The yield of the first was 91 bushels shelled corn at a cost of \$12.00—the second plot was planted to the hill, two grains, two feet apart each way, and the yield was 85 bushels at a cost of \$12.00. None of the corn was thinned and all plots were kept separated to avoid cross pollination."

The school work is made much more effective. The agriculture studied during the winter is worked out in nature's laboratory. The teacher can plan to have some one guide this work during the summer. To date 190 men are assuming the responsibility for as many groups or local clubs in the various counties.

The people never felt more free to pay school taxes than when the school begins to render service. The farm home and the country school are joined together when the boy comes home from school and goes to work doing the thing learned at school. When the thing learned at school is correlated with the community needs, the boys are made valuable assistants to the neighborhood. This is done through volunteer leaders, clubs agents and the county agents who visit the members in their laboratories during the summer. Local clubs have president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and at the monthly meeting these officers are encouraged to take charge of the same.

In many communities the inspiration and enthusiasm of the club members have aroused the entire community to do things. In some instances it is the entering wedge for the county agent work. A neighborly feeling has been established. In one case where a father took sick and died, it was impossible for the two sons to do the extra work while their father was ill and keep their club plots in good shape. The rest of the members of the Centenary Club gathered with their hoes and plows and went right in and kept up the standard of the club plots. Even though these boys would compete against one another at the coming fall show, the spirit of better group standard overcame their individualism. The people have been aroused to like interest in a common cause. At the monthly meetings all the folks of the community are invited—it is true that the club meetings enjoy many visitors.

The Outlook.—The present force of leadership is very much stronger than formerly. Ninety voluntary leaders are carrying the responsibility of a single local organization. Nine district school supervisors are spending their summer months in doing club work. Between May 1 and June 20, 1914, these men visited 458 boys at their homes, assisted them with their projects and consequently became better acquainted with their parents and home life. They are holding regular monthly meetings at the school house or at a club member's plot. They take the entire local club on a tramp to visit each member's plot. The hustle that this kind of visitation brings about among the boys is evident. Weeds are easily

seen, and mention is sure to be made by the visiting boys. In this work the school man is enabled to bring about a new relationship between himself and the boys of his district who have left school. For the boy to feel that he cannot afford to be out of school is the most valuable thing that can happen to him. He will feel this when the school touches his life to afford him a better living. This has been done by taking non-club members to see a boy's plot in Lincoln County, by Mr. Woodrum. Seventeen county agents are giving from one-third to one-fourth of their time to the same kind of work among the boys. The club agent is a good forerunner of the county agent and a splendid assistant when the county grows to the place where the county agent is not able to manage all the work. For 1915-16 we need \$4,500 for fifteen supervisors' salaries to be provided co-operatively—one-half by the United States Department of Agriculture and one-half by the local people; rural pastors and Sunday school superintendents; farmers to lead boys in their home communities and rural teachers who feel the great spirit of the club movement.

Publications.—Circular No. 8 sets forth the plan of organization. Any one who intends to start a boys' club should read it carefully. Besides, series of monthly lessons and reports on corn, potatoes and poultry are available for the use of those concerned. The purpose of these monthly "Instruction" sheets is to impart seasonable information in condensed form at the time when certain work is being done. The report which is attached to the "Instruction" sheet is to enable us to keep in closest touch with the individual club boys. Copies of these publications can be had by request of Wm. H. Kendrick, State Agent in Charge Boys' Clubs, Extension Department, College of Agriculture, Morgantown, W. Va.

Legislation.—It is recommended that county courts be given power to provide funds by taxation for county agricultural fairs, same to include premium lists for the boys' and girls' club work. The funds so raised by the various counties to be supplemented by a state appropriation for the holding of agricultural exhibits in the various counties of the state. That legislation be enacted providing state aid to district boards of education to employ district superintendents for twelve months, providing that all time not actually used in the supervision of public schools is given to the organization and advancement of boys' and girls' club work in cooperation with the extension department of the College of Agriculture.

Number of Members Enrolled in Boys' Clubs July 1, 1914.

COUNTY	Acres Corn	200 Hill	Potato	Pig	Poultry	Local Orga- nized Clubs
Barbour	11	185	12		7	14
Berkeley	4					1
Braxton	5	211	5			4
Brooke		5	4	2		2
Cabell		138	2	3		6
Clay	4	38	2		18	2
Doddridge	3	50	2			1
Fayette	6	103	14			6
Gilmer		16	2			1
Grant		2				2
Greenbrier	23	218	5			11
Hampshire	4	7				1
Hardy	2	61				2
Harrison	19	126	11			6
Jackson	12	192				7
Jefferson		16	3			1
Kanawha	24	298	42			14
Lewis	2	41				1
Lincoln	9	205				5
McDowell		8				
Marion	16	354	5		2	18
Marshall		28				2
Mason	18	525	3			12
Mercer	3	27	6			1
Mineral	3	32	7			4
Mingo		18				1
Monongalia	25	243	12	1	71	21
Monroe	2	46				2
Morgan	2				15	1
Nicholas		19				2
Ohio	15	54	10			5
Pendleton	9	61				2
Pleasants	3	18				1
Pocahontas		20				2
Preston	20	288	41		25	3
Putnam	6	69	3			5
Raleigh	16	223	26			9
Randolph	6	25				2
Ritchie	7	178				7
Roane	2	4				1
Summers		11	8			2
Taylor	6	56	3			2
Tucker		22				1
Tyler	6	67	3			2
Upshur		20				2
Wayne		6				1
Wetzel	14	176	6			8
Wirt	5	115				3
Wood	6	96	9			6
Wyoming		5				1
TOTALS	327	4,724	246	6	148	216

Extension Work in Dairying.

(By P. B. BENNETCH, Associate Prof. Dairy Husbandry.)

The work so far accomplished may, for convenience, be divided into extension schools, farmers' institutes, county fair lectures, miscellaneous trips, and visits.

The first extension school was at Ravenswood, Jackson County, in December, 1912. Much interest was shown in the feeding problem and silos. There was an average attendance of about 25. Another school

was held at Shinnston, in January, 1914, where dairy work was given for two days.

Special Farmers' institutes of one session each were held in a number of places in the state. The attendance averaged 145, and the principal subjects touched upon were building silos, dairy cattle feeding and judging. Plenty of specimens were brought out for the judging work, and six silos have been built in a community as a direct result of one of these special meetings. Two days each were spent at institutes held at Proctor, Wetzel County; Roney's Point, Ohio County, and Colliers, Brooke County.

In the fall of 1913 a small dairy exhibit was included in the County Fair exhibit, which made the circuit of a number of counties. Personal supervision was given this work at Wheeling and Parkersburg fairs, where, in addition, dairy cow demonstration lectures were given in a tent especially provided for this purpose.

Of miscellaneous work mention may be made of a trip to Grafton to advise some farmers on the selection of a site for a milk plant; attendance at a meeting of the Pan Handle Agricultural Club, held at Hill Top Farm, Wheeling, where the organization of the Pan-Handle Cow Testing Association was promoted and afterwards effected. In November, 1913, preparatory to publishing a bulletin on silos and silage, an inspection trip was made into Lewis County, where a number of concrete silos had been built by farmers. In December, 1913, the Ice Cream Manufacturers' meeting was attended at Wheeling and dairy problems in the State were discussed with them. One of the most satisfactory trips was made in April, 1914, when a Hereford Breeders' Association was organized at Sissonville, Kanawha County. This is probably the first co-operative breeders' association.

As to the future, definite plans for dairy extension work must be drawn up and an effort made to encourage better methods in order to meet the demands for dairy products within the State. There is an excellent opportunity for dairying near all of the growing towns and cities in the State—good prices are easily obtainable and the market is waiting to be supplied. In fact most of the extension work in dairying should be done in these sections. Another important phase of the work will be the establishment of community breeding centers, and particularly the use of but one breed so far as possible in any particular community.

Farm Demonstrations.

(By NAT T. FRAME, *State Agent.*)

In the special report on agriculture, made by the State Board of Regents to the Governor in 1912, great emphasis was placed on the need of county agricultural agents as a part of the extension work. This request set forth very clearly the work of these agents or demonstrators, and the possibilities of this form of service reaching the masses of farmers and also reaching those whom bulletins or lectures failed to benefit. In August of the same year an agent was employed for Kanawha County.

This was done through the co-operation of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, the United States Department of Agriculture and this department. Other counties formed organizations and called upon the department for assistance in securing agents. July 1, 1913, this work was transferred in the United States Department from the office of Farm Management to the office of Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration Work, which made it possible to secure a much larger amount of money for the expansion of this work. The requests for county agents became so urgent that on January 1, 1914, a State agent was secured to give all his time to the organization and supervision of this service in the various counties. One half of his salary and expenses is paid by the United States Department of Agriculture.

At the present time farm demonstrations are carried on in 18 counties under the immediate supervision of county agricultural agents. The major part of the salary and expenses of these county agents has been provided by local aid in each county. Encouragement has been given to the organization of county agricultural societies as the best form of providing local aid within the county. In a dozen counties such organizations have been organized definitely, are providing local aid for the county agents, and are buying cooperatively such things as lime, fertilizer, seeds, nursery stock, etc. In the other half dozen counties, local aid has been raised by popular subscription or through business organizations, but in every county movements are under way looking to definite farmers organizations to take up the responsibilities of this work.

The counties now having county agents, the names and addresses of the agents, and the dates when the work began, are:

County.	Name of Agent.	Address.	Date Work Began.
Kanawha	B. B. Ezell	Charleston	August 12, 1912.
Wood	H. S. Vandervort	Parkersburg	December 1, 1912.
Brooke	Webster H. Sill	Bethany	April 24, 1913.
Ohio	*Horace Atwood	Wheeling	April 28, 1914.
Tyler	H. D. Groves	Middlebourne	September 5, 1913.
Marion	H. L. Smith	Fairmont	March 1, 1914.
Fayette	Dee Crane	Oak Hill	March 1, 1914.
Barbour	†W. D. Zinn	Phillippi	March 1, 1914.
Randolph	†W. D. Zinn	Elkins	March 1, 1914.
Morgan	A. V. Swaty	Berkeley Springs	March 2, 1914.
Preston	John Y. McDonald	Kingwood	March 18, 1914.
Mason	H. A. Beckman	Pt. Pleasant	April 1, 1914.
Mercer	Glenn J. Moomau	Princeton	April 1, 1914.
Mingo	I. B. Chestnut	Williamson	April 1, 1914.
Jefferson	J. Verus Shipman	Charles Town	April 15, 1914.
Mineral	Tom C. Murray	Keyser	April 6, 1914.
Cabell	I. S. Brooks	Huntington	April 21, 1914.
Berkeley	R. M. Stemple	Martinsburg	June 1, 1914.

*Mr. W. D. Zinn was in Ohio County, April, 1913, to February, 1914.

†Mr. W. D. Zinn spends every other week in each county.

The demonstration work in the four counties where the work began previous to January 1, 1914, has passed the test of a full season. Some of the results secured in those counties have been:

Definite demonstrations of successful farming, conducted with 1200 farmers on their own farms. Over 100 of these farmers learned how to grow alfalfa, and now actually have fields of alfalfa. Over 60 of them learned how to prune and spray their formerly neglected

orchards. Over 200 of them learned how to stop the washing and leaching away of their soils and how to restore the fertility of their lands by winter cover crops, and actually put in such crops. Stockmen were shown the necessity of a silo for the economic feeding of cattle, and the county agents assisted in getting 30 new silos into use last fall. To these and other stockmen were brought successful and economic methods of pasture improvement, and hundreds of acres were so treated that next season they will carry scores of additional cattle. Several dozen manure sheds were actually built, not only talked about, which have already this winter saved hundreds of dollars' worth of manure. From \$2,000 to \$3,000 in actual cash has been saved to the farmers of these counties in the purchasing of their fertilizers, seeds, nursery stock, etc. Some two dozen or more farmers on small places where a cash crop is a necessity if the family is to have any money at all, learned to successfully grow potatoes, and at least one of these men for the first time in his life got over \$300 from a single acre. Some of the county agents also turned engineers and ditch diggers and helped lay over three miles of tile drainage system, making fine fields out of a large acreage of wet land.

Conservative and successful farmers in counties having county agents were asked to give their opinions of the results of the work as they had seen it. Without exception all these reports were not only favorable but even enthusiastic.

Girls' Clubs.

(BY SADIE R. GUSFMAN, in Charge Girls' Clubs.)

The Girls' club work has its beginning as a part of the boys' club work. The members grew corn or potatoes in competition with boy members of the club. It soon became apparent that a larger opportunity could be given the girls by forming separate clubs for them and arranging contests more in keeping with the work of the home. Through the co-operation of the United States Department of Agriculture, a woman has been placed in charge of this work, and ten women have been placed in other counties. They are known as county home economics leaders and assist with the work during the summer months. Part of the salary and expenses of these women is paid by funds secured locally. As the work develops other phases of home economics will be taken up by the girls' clubs. The work will be extended to other counties as fast as the plan of organization will permit and funds are available.

To make the club work most effective, it is necessary to have an agent in each county, who visits the girls and encourages them to continue with their gardens. The results from the work in the county in which we have had a county agent are much better and more definite than from the other counties.

Girls' clubs had an enrollment of 364 members in 1913. The enrollment cards had been distributed by county school superintendents and local leaders. Then there was no woman to look after the organization of clubs, as the woman in charge of girls' clubs did not take up the work until the

first of July, 1913. The season was then so far advanced that little could be done except to give canning demonstrations and encourage the few girls who had started their gardens to continue with the work. The six counties in which the work was conducted were scattered, and it was impossible to visit the local clubs many times during the summer. Thirty-nine meetings of the different clubs were held and 32 canning demonstrations were given. The average yield of tomatoes per one-tenth acre was 894 pounds, which gave an average net profit to each girl of \$15.41. The highest net earning was \$40.20, which was obtained by a girl in Wetzel county. The prizes at the county shows amounted to \$170, and at the State show \$100 worth of prizes were awarded.

At the present time ten counties have organized clubs with county leaders to supervise the work during the summer months. There are 82 of these organized clubs, with a membership of 861. Each month there is a meeting of the local club. The county leader attends these meetings and then visits the girls at their homes to advise with them concerning their plot of vegetables, and to show them how to can their products. Each member sends a monthly report of her work and study lesson to the county leader. This report is read by the leader and then forwarded to the department; thus both the State woman in charge and the county leader are able to keep in close touch with every girl.

These clubs have undoubtedly been instrumental in increasing the supply and variety of vegetables for the table in the homes where the club work has been introduced. The fathers and mothers have become much interested in taking care of the surplus garden products. The value of spraying tomatoes has been clearly demonstrated. Country wide interest has developed in exhibits and fairs. Girls' clubs have become a general topic in those schools in which the clubs have been organized. Many of the girls have accumulated a nice sum of money from the sales of their products. This fund, in nearly every case, will be used towards gaining a higher education on the part of the girls.

Extension Work in Horticulture.

(By W. H. ALDERMAN, *Professor of Horticulture.*)

The following is a brief summary of the Extension Work in Horticulture from October 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914. Two men have been regularly employed, alternating each half year for extension work in horticulture, and the head of the department and other instructors have given such portion of their time as their regular college work would permit.

Pruning and Spraying Demonstrations.—A series of one day outdoor meetings or demonstrations have been held, covering practically all portions of the State except the Eastern Pan-Handle. A great deal of good results from this form of work. It is aimed primarily to carry the gospel of spraying into parts of the State in which a spray pump was unknown. Wherever possible, two applications were made—one during the dormant season as a control for San Jose scale and the other just after the blossoms dropped to control codling moth. At the first application, the dem-

onstructor always gave a practical demonstration in the art of pruning. With the advent of county agricultural agents the necessity for holding pruning and spraying demonstrations is greatly diminished. During 1912-13 and 1913-14 fifty five pruning and spraying demonstrations were given in 26 different counties.

Horticultural Extension Schools.—At these schools the instructors remain for four days in a community and during this time they are able to present their work in a systematic and logical order that cannot be accomplished at a one or two-day session. It frequently happens that the fourth day becomes largely an extended question box conducted by the instructors. During the past two years this department has presented instruction at 20 of these schools.

Farmers' Institutes.—The Horticultural Department has furnished speakers for 41 of these institutes. These speakers usually discussed the underlying principles governing production of fruit and vegetables, the care and management of the home garden, and the control of diseases and insect pests of orchard and garden.

Special Meetings.—"Special Meetings" include meetings held in answer to special requests from County Horticultural Societies, the State Horticultural Society, school house gatherings, etc. They are devoted most always to discussion of some practical problem in which the section is at that time vitally interested. In the two years the department has filled the program at 31 such meetings and discussed horticultural problems with 3,100 interested farmers and fruit growers.

Farm Visitations.—Calls are received for trained experts to examine conditions of some problem confronting a community or an individual. Not always can a man be sent in answer to such requests, but none is refused if a visit seems necessary, and especially if the benefits will inure to a community rather than to an individual. The practical results of visitation trips are often far reaching. The manager of the largest orchard in the State witnessed a demonstration of pruning by two members of the department in 1912. The manager as a result of this demonstration had his large orchard repruned to correspond with the recommendations of the College of Agriculture. There is now hardly a young orchard in that region that is not now pruned likewise. Another orchardist on the Ohio River, who is now getting thirty to fifty cents a bushel more for his fruit than his neighbors, says that his orchard was reclaimed by the efforts of this department. Another result is that more spray material is being used in that section than ever before, and nearly all the owners of small orchards are giving them better care. Many other instances of this kind could be cited.

County Fairs.—During 1913 the horticultural exhibit of this department was at eight county fairs throughout the State. At three of these a member of the department was present to give information. This kind of work is of considerable importance and should be conducted on an extensive scale.

Agricultural Trains.—The novelty of the agricultural train awakens interest that is far reaching. People go to see them that would not attend institutes or schools. This department participated in the agricultural trains run over certain railroads in the last two years, as referred to elsewhere in the report of the extension department. One concrete instance of good resulting from this line of work is that of the owner of an acre of neglected bottom land. He followed the advice of a lecturer that he heard on the first train over the Kanawha & Michigan Railroad. He cleared his land, put in tile drainage, applied fertilizers and cultivated it thoroughly, and this one acre netted him over \$1,200. He planned to rent additional land and carry on his operations on a more extensive scale the next year.

Farmers' Short Course.—This has already been spoken of. Increased attendance shows its popularity, and brings the Agricultural College into actual touch with the people.

Correspondence.—The general correspondence has increased greatly. It requires a large portion of the time of one stenographer to answer the letters. Answers are made as full and comprehensive as can be.

Number of People Reached.—The following table shows the number of people who have directly received aid or instruction through our extension service. The total is a remarkably large one, but it does not include those indirectly reached as a result of special meetings, visits, etc.

Kind of Work.	No. Reached
Pruning and Spraying Demonstrations.....	2,200
Extension Schools.....	1,500
Farmers' Institutes.....	3,772
Special Meetings.....	3,100
Farm Visitations.....	145
County Fairs.....	35,000
Agricultural Train.....	1,500
Farmers' Short Course at University.....	175
Letters in answer to inquiries.....	5,000
TOTAL	52,392

The Future.—Horticultural extension work should be developed mainly along two lines. The gardening and trucking interests should be promoted as rapidly as possible, and be given preference over other phases of the work for a year or so at least; secondly, the dissemination of information concerning most approved methods of the culture and care of orchards should be vigorously conducted.

Almost any line of market gardening and trucking can be developed to advantage along the bottoms of the Ohio and Kanawha rivers. Early potatoes of the Irish Cobbler type, cantaloupes, water melons, cabbage, onions, lettuce, peppers, egg plants, celery and numerous other vegetables may be grown with proper management in unlimited quantities along these bottoms. But the trucking industry need not be confined to the river bottoms. The glade lands of Preston and other counties produce high quality potatoes that regularly bring a price of five or ten cents per bushel above the price of other potatoes. In addition, these counties are producing seed potatoes superior to the seed shipped in from New York and Maine. Recent tests in both Virginia

and West Virginia, in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture, have shown greater yields from the seed grown on the high altitudes of West Virginia than from northern grown seed potatoes. The permanent establishment of a seed potato industry would annually add hundreds of thousands of dollars to the income of several counties of West Virginia. These glade lands are also adapted to the production of celery, onions, and other market garden crops.

As respects fruit growing, two things must be emphasized: First, that good fruit cannot be raised without application of basic principles to soil management, nor without application of proper methods to control plant diseases and insect pests, nor without proper pruning. Second, that it is folly to plant a large acreage without necessary money and equipment to give it proper care. It is not so necessary to urge more planting as it is to insist that new orchards be more thoroughly cared for.

It is necessary to urge owners of small orchards either to rejuvenate their orchards or destroy them. At least one-half of the bearing apple trees in the State are in such state of neglect that they are not only not producing crops, but are a serious menace to neighboring orchards by harboring diseases and insects. The expense of rejuvenating the average neglected orchard will be more than repaid by the crops during the first two years. To care for this extension work properly one man's entire time should be devoted to trucking and gardening and the small fruit industry. Where there are county agricultural agents he should work with and through them, to stimulate the planting of such crops that are likely to prove most profitable in that section, to establish demonstration plots in co-operation with various growers, and the demonstration of the control of insect pests and diseases. The services of another man can be used with advantage to hold pruning and spraying demonstrations, to persuade owners to rejuvenate their old orchards, and generally to set forth and demonstrate the methods of producing better fruit, and the proper methods of packing and marketing it.

Extension Work in Home Economics.

(BY NELL M. BARNETT, *in Charge of Home Economics Extension Work*)

Extension work in home economics did not become an organized feature of extension activity until July, 1913, although a small amount of work had been done previous to that time.

The means used to promote this work are as follows:

Farmers' Institutes.—In each of the 129 regular institutes held in the past year, home economic instructors took part. At 61 of these meetings separate sessions were held for women. This work was conducted by 68 women of training and experience. In addition to these regular institutes, lectures were given to several independent ones and at special meetings. At all of these the attendance was very good and great interest was shown.

Extension Schools.—The four-day extension school is one of the most important forms of our work. They are held in communities which

make application for them. The members provide at their own expense a suitable room and pay a registration fee of fifty cents each if attending for the full time. The course consists of lectures and demonstrations upon subjects indicated by the program given below. Ten of these schools were conducted in nine different counties during last year. The total attendance was 893. Of this number 546 were registered for full time, 53 for part time and 294 were visitors. The visitors were, for the most part, school girls of the communities in which the extension schools were held. The program was as follows:

TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.
<i>Vegetable Foods.</i>	<i>Starch Foods.</i>	<i>Meats.</i>	<i>Sweet Foods.</i>
Methods of Vegetable Cookery	Yeast Bread	Fresh and Salt Pork	Simple Desserts
Vegetable Seasonings	Quick Breads	Preserved Fish	Puddings—Taploca
Starchy Vegetables	<i>Milk as Food.</i>	<i>Meat Substitutes.</i>	Puddings—Bread
Flavor Vegetables	Cottage Cheese	Eggs, Cheese	Fruits
	Milk Soups	Macaroni	

Course in Home Economic for Rural Schools.—In order to ascertain what rural schools may do at small expense in the way of teaching home economics, this department conducted a series of experiments in two rural schools. It was found that very satisfactory results could be obtained when the resident teacher conducted the work, following a course of lessons outlined by the department. The cost of necessary equipment came under ten dollars. The department offers to furnish this course, with suggestions as to plan of work and equipment, to any rural teacher who wishes to give the course in her school.

Correspondence Course in Home Economics.—Steps have been taken to offer home economics instruction through correspondence. A bulletin announcing this and other correspondence courses will be issued shortly. While this course is designed primarily to meet the needs of farm women, housekeepers in general will find it suggestive and helpful. It is also hoped that rural teachers desirous of teaching some fundamental principles of housekeeping will find the course well worth their while.

Publications.—A bulletin pertaining to the organization of farm women's clubs will be issued in August, 1914. It sets forth some of the advantages of organizations among farm women, suggests a plan of work, and offers some suggestions as to how to organize a club.

Development Work.—The extension department, in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture, has promoted the cause of home economics by sending out a number of county leaders or agents. Such leaders have been employed for part time service in eight counties and for full time in two counties. The work of the part time agents is primarily that of directing the work of the Girls' Garden and Canning Clubs. In Ohio and Brooke counties, which have by joint arrangement secured the services of a trained home economics leader, an organized plan of work will be undertaken for both women and girls. When the funds will permit such an arrangement for every county we shall begin to reap some very tangible results.

Extension Work in Agricultural Education.

(By M. J. ABBEY, *Professor and Supervisor of Agricultural Education.*)

This form of extension service was reorganized December 1, 1913, and is now conducted in co-operation with the State Department of Schools. Three issues of the West Virginia School Agriculture have been prepared, the average circulation being about 5,000 copies each issue. During the month of January meetings were held with 103 county and district superintendents, at which the work in elementary agriculture was outlined as it should be done in the rural schools. Each superintendent was provided with a written outline of directions. The superintendents were asked to present the outlined work at meetings which they would hold with the teachers. The State School Department selected six high schools that were admirably situated for special work in agricultural education. Visits were made to these schools and assistance rendered in the work already being done, and future work in agriculture was outlined.

In one of the five high schools visited no agriculture was being taught. A second visit was made to it on April 1st, a special teacher of agriculture was employed by this school, and a class of thirty-five county teachers in elementary agriculture was organized. In others of these five schools very satisfactory progress has been made. A beginning was made with thirty other schools, and several of them were visited and provided with directions and other information and instructions. At the suggestion of the writer, State Superintendent M. P. Shawkey named April 12th as high school agricultural day. Printed matter dealing with opportunities along agricultural lines, a suggestive program and a personal letter were sent to the principals of every high school in the State. Great interest was shown in the observance of the day.

As very few high schools were giving courses in agriculture, to induce them to do so letters were sent to the superintendent of each high school, and also letters to the president and members of high school boards of education, urging them to employ a special teacher of agriculture, or insist upon their science man making preparations during the present summer to teach it. Many boards asked this department to help them secure a person capable of giving such instruction and doing special work in the community. In other cases the high school teachers came to the University and are now taking special work in the summer school. As many teachers are not able to attend the University or State Normal Schools, who find it necessary to prepare themselves for the uniform State teachers' examination by special work in the "Summer Normal Schools," of which more than one hundred are being conducted in the State at the present time, a letter was sent to each person conducting such school, stating that the time had come when something more than book instruction in agriculture should be given those who are preparing to teach in the rural schools. A large number of replies were received, asking for assistance. About 3,000 persons received instruction directly or indirectly from this office.

During the past six months instruction has been given in elementary agriculture and methods of teaching it in several county and district institutes. Eight district superintendents are conducting alfalfa demonstration plots. The establishment of an agricultural high school has been successfully voted on in Ritchie county. An extension school of one week was conducted at the Clay county high school and also at the Pennsboro high school.

It is not possible to estimate the calls on the department for score cards, lesson plans and outlines. From December 1st to June 1st, 948 personal letters have been received in the interest of agricultural education work. We pass over many minor phases of the work, such as consulting the boards of education, county and district superintendents and high school principals.

Financial Statement.

Receipts of Agricultural Extension Funds, October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1914.

	October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913	July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914
Balance on hand	\$.45	\$ 4,890.19
Registration Fees		364.00
State Appropriation	15,000.00	30,000.00
University Funds, (Approximate)	2,200.00	
U. S. Department of Agriculture, (Approximate)	4,450.00	11,800.00
Funds raised by local and county organizations, (Approximate)	3,100.00	11,500.00
TOTALS	\$ 24,750.45	\$ 58,554.19

EXPENDITURES.

Expenditures of Agricultural Extension Funds, October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1914.

	October 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913.		July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914			
	State Appropriation Including University Funds	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	Funds by Local Organizations	State Appropriation	U. S. Department of Agriculture	Local Aid (Estimated)
<i>Administration:</i>						
Salaries, travel, office supplies, stationery, postage, rent of building for offices	\$ 3,300.00	\$	\$	\$ 5,250.00	\$	\$
<i>Agricultural Education:</i>						
Salaries, printing bulletins, W. Va. School Agriculture for rural teachers, farmers and reading circle courses	1,200.00	.....	.....	3,300.00	.....	.....
<i>Agricultural Extension Schools:</i>						
Salaries and travel expenses, equipment	2,000.00	.....	.....	3,250.00	.....	.....
Agricultural Trains	200.00	.....	.....	400.00	.....	1,000.00
<i>Boys' Clubs:</i>						
Salaries, travel, publications of monthly lessons, circulars, equipment, office expenses, etc.	2,000.00	1,000.00	.....	2,350.00	2,000.00	1,150.00
<i>County Agent Work and Demonstrations:</i>						
Pruning, spraying, farm crops, pastures, meadows, gardening, etc.	1,500.00	3,050.00	3,100.00	5,000.00	7,500.00	8,550.00
County Fair Exhibit .....	.....	.....	.....	1,500.00	.....	.....
<i>Farmers' Institutes:</i>						
Including special meetings, salaries of instructors, speakers, traveling expenses, printing programs, etc.	300.00	.....	.....	9,300.00	58.00	.....
<i>Publications:</i>						
W. Va. Farm Bulletin and printing of special circular, brief forms for administering the extension work, Farm Page in newspapers	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,300.00	.....	.....
<i>Girls' Clubs:</i>						
Salaries, travel expenses	500.00	400.00	.....	1,500.00	2,300.00	800.00
Home Economics	244.00	.....	.....	2,000.00	.....	.....
TOTALS	\$ 12,304.00	\$ 4,450.00	\$ 3,100.00	\$ 35,150.00	\$ 11,800.00	\$ 11,500.00

Financial Legislative Needs.—It will not be necessary for the legislature to increase the appropriation for agricultural, horticultural and home economics extension work for the fiscal year 1915-16, and a small increase for the fiscal year 1916-17 will be sufficient. The Smith-Lever Act will increase funds available for certain forms of extension work to such an extent that increased appropriation on the part of the state needs little consideration.

However, there is need of a state law granting county courts permission to levy and appropriate money for the payment of part of the salary and expenses of county agricultural agents and county home economics leaders. There is also need of legislation for the advancement of boys' and girls' clubs, and for the holding of an annual exhibit of agricultural and home economics products produced by the club members.

The following state funds will be needed for the continuation and further development of agricultural, horticultural and home economics extension work. This is based on the assumption that the appropriation of Congress to the United States Department of Agriculture, exclusive of the Smith-Lever funds, will warrant the United States Department in expending in West Virginia during the years 1915 to 1917, a sum equal to the amount now received:

State Funds Needed in 1915-16 and 1916-17.

	1915-16	1916-17
Administration:		
†One-half salary Director.....	\$ 1,500.00	
Salary chief stenographer.....	800.00	
Office supplies, equipment, stationery, postage.....	1,200.00	
TOTALS.....	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 4,000.00
Agricultural Education:		
Part salary one man.....	\$ 900.00	
Office charges.....	800.00	
Printing-travel.....	1,500.00	
TOTALS.....	\$ 3,000.00	3,000.00
†Agricultural Extension Schools:		
Travel of instructors, office charges, equipment—to equal Smith-Lever fund.....	\$ 1,200.00	1,500.00
*Boys' Clubs:		
One-half salary man in charge.....	\$ 900.00	
One-half salary poultry assistant.....	750.00	
One-half travel expenses.....	750.00	
Printing and office charges.....	1,200.00	
†To equal Smith-Lever fund.....		
TOTALS.....	\$ 1,800.00	2,000.00
County Fair Exhibits:		
Repairs and enlargement, Building second exhibit Travel, of men in charge.....	\$ 1,000.00	1,000.00
Correspondence Courses:		
Specialist in charge.....	\$ 1,500.00	
Printing and office charges.....	1,000.00	
TOTALS.....	\$ 2,500.00	2,500.00
Farmers' Institutes:		
Salary man in charge.....	\$ 1,500.00	
Salaries special lecturers.....	2,500.00	
Advertising, programs, office charges.....	1,000.00	
Travel.....	2,500.00	
TOTALS.....	\$ 7,500.00	7,500.00

*Demonstration Work:		
One-half salary State Agent.....	\$ 1,250.00	
One-half salary three District Agents.....	3,000.00	
One-half travel expenses—four men.....	1,500.00	
†To equal Smith-Lever fund.		
One-half office charges.....	1,250.00	
TOTALS.....	\$ 3,500.00	4,000.00
Home Economics:		
Salary woman in charge.....	\$ 1,600.00	
Salary woman instructor.....	1,000.00	
*One-half salary woman in charge Girls' Clubs.....	600.00	
Cost of extension schools, (including equipment and travel of instructors).....	2,000.00	
Office charges.....	800.00	
†To equal Smith-Lever fund.		
Printing, bulletins, etc.....	400.00	
TOTALS.....	\$ 3,200.00	3,500.00
Publications:		
Two-thirds salary Agricultural Editor.....	\$ 1,200.00	
Printing and postage.....	1,500.00	
Salary mailing clerk.....	800.00	
TOTALS.....	\$ 3,500.00	3,500.00
Salaries of Specialists:		
Soils.....	\$ 300.00	1,800.00
Crops.....	1,800.00	2,100.00
Horticulture.....	1,800.00	2,100.00
Vegetable Gardening.....		1,500.00
*One-half salary and travel—Dairy.....	1,500.00	1,700.00
Animal Husbandry.....	1,800.00	2,100.00
Rural Economics.....	200.00	200.00
Rural Sociology.....		2,000.00
Travel and office charges.....	1,200.00	1,500.00
†To equal Smith-Lever fund.....	4,300.00	7,500.00
TOTALS.....	\$35,000.00	\$40,000.00

*Part of the salary and expenses paid by the United States Department of Agriculture.

†Half of the cost of the state, to be paid out of the Smith-Lever Fund appropriated by Congress for agricultural extension work. The remaining part of this fund is used to employ county agricultural agents, boys' club agents, and county home economics leaders.

Relation of Smith-Lever Act to Extension Department.—The passage of the Smith-Lever Act by Congress has made a more permanent and efficient plan for the extension work of the State. This act carries an appropriation to the State of \$10,000 per year, with yearly increases, so that the sum thus received in 1915-16 will be \$22,071, and in 1916-17, \$32,130, provided a sum equal to the increased appropriation has been appropriated for that year by the Legislature of the State, or provided by State, county or local contributions from within the State. This increase continues until 1922-23, when the total sum possible to receive from this fund will be \$92,848. This money must be used by the extension department in giving instruction and practical demonstrations in agriculture and home economics to persons not attending college. None of the money may be applied to the purchase, improvement or rental of land or buildings; not more than 5 per cent. of the funds may be used for printing; none may be used for the holding of farmers' institutes, the running of agricultural trains, or any other class of extension service that does not carry out the definite demonstrational idea of extension work.

The greater part of the fund appropriated by the State for extension work will be needed for the administration of the service—for salaries of specialists to give assistance from place to place over the State, to

new problems, to the holding of farmers' institutes and to conducting other forms of extension work for which the Smith-Lever Fund may not be used. However, it will be necessary from year to year to have sufficient additional funds both by State appropriation and by levies and appropriations of county official boards to equal the increase of the Federal appropriation. This again makes apparent the need of State legislation making it legal for county courts to levy and appropriate money for agricultural extension work within the county.

Special Needs of the Department.

An extension department, in order to render a great service to the farmers of the State, needs many administrative men and women, stenographers and mailing clerks, all of whom should be provided with adequate office room. Besides offices, there is need of rooms for duplicating work, mailing of bulletins, and the storage of equipment and other supplies. It is definitely stated in the Smith-Lever Act that no funds appropriated for extension work shall be used for rental of buildings. This same fact is implied in the State law creating an extension department.

Regardless of these facts, the extension department necessarily has provided its own quarters since March 1, 1913. To secure offices within convenient distance of the University, a house consisting of seven small rooms (average size about 14 feet square) was leased for two years. All rooms of this building are now completely occupied, and it has been necessary to secure a storage room in another building. If the department is to increase its activities, it will be absolutely necessary to provide more adequate quarters within a reasonable distance to the offices of the Experiment Station and the College of Agriculture. This fact should be given attention and quarters provided before the close of another year.

The second special need of the department relates to the Experiment Station and to the College of Agriculture. The effectiveness of extension services to the farmers in future will be measured very largely by the efficiency with which the Station and College do their respective work, as they are the springs from which is to be drawn a new, more scientific and more practical material to extend to the rural districts. Then, too, as the work advances, more and better trained men in agriculture will be needed to do extension work. The department will always be dependent on the College of Agriculture to train these men. They should not only have the best possible training in the science of agriculture, but should have training in special courses to fit them to do effective extension work. The extension workers are now carrying to the farmers the results of years of effective research work of experiment stations, and already they are facing problems that have not as yet been solved. Certainly the future farmer will present greater and more complex problems. The Station and the College will need to be prepared to equip extension workers to meet these demands.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

The School of Medicine was thoroughly reorganized to meet the requirements of a report made by a committee which visited the University November 11, 1912. This committee, consisting of Dr. F. C. Waite and Dr. W. J. Means, of the Association of American Medical Colleges, and Dr. N. P. Colwell, Secretary of the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association, submitted a very complete report outlining an organization and equipment of the School of Medicine to give the first two years of the regular course. A special appropriation of the Legislature enabled us to reorganize the Medical School in accordance with this report. The response shown in the number of new students for the first year was quite satisfactory.

In the fall of 1913, as a result of a visit to the University by Governor Hatfield, and Dr. J. E. Robins and Dr. S. L. Jepson, of the State Board of Health, a co-operative arrangement was effected by which the State Hygienic Laboratory was established at the University. The State Board of Health supplies an assistant each in the Departments of Bacteriology and Chemistry. The physicians of the State were quick to respond to this provision made in the interests of public health, and the laboratory is having an increasing amount of work to do. It is absolutely necessary that we have some better provision for housing the School of Medicine and the Hygienic Laboratory. At present the work is scattered in three different buildings. It ought to be all together in a separate building, especially suited for the work. Such a building need not be very costly. On account of the necessity for dissection facilities it could be at some distance from any of the other school buildings.

The following extracts are from the report of the Dean of the School of Medicine, John Nathan Simpson, M. D., for the biennial period ending June 30, 1914:

"Our work as at present organized is only two years old. Before the reorganization we had a very meager supply of apparatus. There was about four hundred dollars' worth of Physiological equipment. We had a few anatomical models, two articulated skeletons, about a dozen microscopes of various pattern, a small amount of Histological Apparatus; our Bacteriological equipment was borrowed from the Department of Botany, which we used for our work in the first semester of the year 1913-14.

"We have been helped very generously by the State Board of Health in the way of apparatus for Bacteriology and Chemistry. They have spent within the last year about \$3,500 on the two laboratories. Although this apparatus was purchased primarily for the Hygienic Laboratory, much of it is available for instruction in the School of Medicine. Seven microscopes have been bought this year, which is the total number in the department. We have made a requisition for enough new ones to do the work for the coming year. We will have to have an entire new supply of glassware for student use. We will soon have to have an incubator, as the one belonging to the Hygienic Laboratory will be required for the State Board work. With the growth of the classes there is a constant

demand for microscopes. These cost about \$60 apiece. It would seem to me that we will need at least \$2,000 for this work in the next two years.

"The Department of Anatomy will need new dissecting tables. We were given some splendid models for our work in anatomy, but we need some more, and also charts for teaching purposes. There is a growing demand here for microscopes to supply our classes in Histology. We should have \$1,800 for this department.

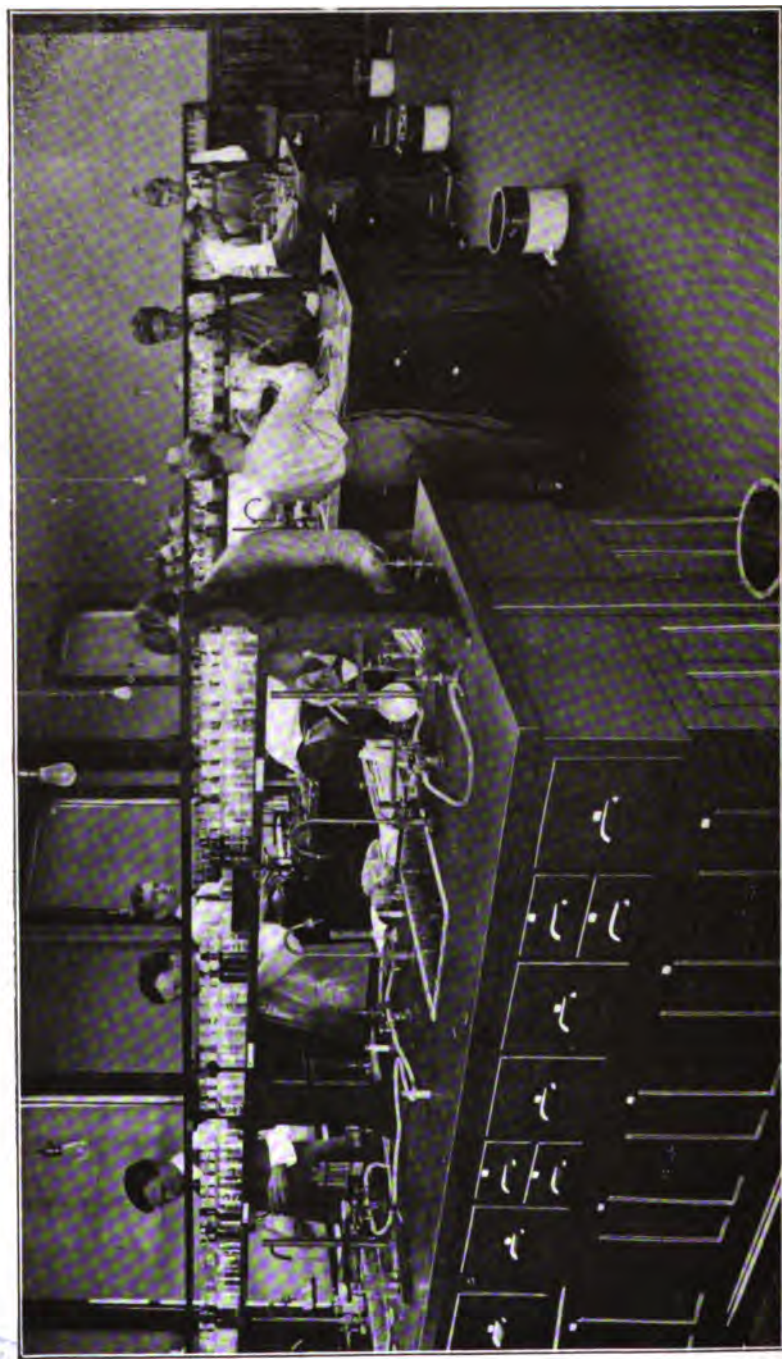
"The Department of Pharmacology will need another chemical desk since the one we now have was fully occupied by our present first year class, and it looks as if we would have double this number next year. All the equipment in this department is new. The Board of Control has been generous, but there is need for many more things in order to do the best kind of work. During the past year the Physiological Laboratory has been used by both departments. In the future we will not be able to do this. In order to get the best adjustment of classes we have arranged our courses so that the first year men have Physiology at the same time the second year men have their Pharmacology. This sequence is necessary for satisfactory work. We need some apparatus for advanced work in this department; \$1,500 will be needed. The Department of Physiology has laboratory equipment for twelve students. The tables, six in number, cost \$90. We shall need six more. The apparatus to equip these tables will now cost at least \$600. We have only a few charts and no apparatus for advanced work. It will take \$1,800 to supply the necessary things to make a creditable showing and the proper work. Pharmacology and Physiology are so related that many of the same things can be used by both departments. We would like to do some research work in connection with our teaching. This is now hindered by a lack of apparatus.

"The Hygienic Laboratory has been a great help to us in furnishing us with valuable apparatus which we could not otherwise afford. The Board of Health has acted in a most generous spirit. Their attitude is to equip the laboratory completely, even if it costs a good sum. Their Chemist and Bacteriologist have been able to give some help in our instruction, and I have therefore included their names in the list of instructors of the school. The laboratory has been the means of awakening a general interest on the part of the medical profession in our school. We feel this alliance will be of great mutual benefit.

"The Department of Pharmacy, which has been established, will have to be equipped and it will take at least \$1,000 to do it.

"Our largest needs are for buildings. We need a building to house the Hygienic laboratories, the School of Medicine and the School of Pharmacy. A building, 50x75 feet, three stories high, with a basement, would meet all our needs. Such a building will cost from \$20,000 to \$25,000. At the present time our work is carried on in three different buildings. The work loses much in efficiency by being so scattered. We need the building for the impression it makes, the dignity it gives to our work. The Board of Health has said to me that they would like their work all in one place, so they would have something definite to point to as their Hygienic

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CHEMICAL LABORATORY, WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY.

Laboratory. We need a building also to make the proper showing, to enable us to get a rating of Class A in the Medical College Association. There has been a long-felt need of a hospital, where students could be properly cared for when sick. The people of this city have never seen fit to provide such a necessity. The only thing of the kind we have is a small private hospital for a limited service. We should be able to provide the proper care for a sick student, no matter what disease he might have. It should be free to students, but the public should be charged the usual rates. We need the hospital to enable the School of Medicine to do its work properly. A hospital large enough for our use for a long time could be built for \$50,000.

"In the way of salaries I recommend that they be on an equality with other departments and that the salary of the Dean should be the same as other Deans. In addition to my former work, as Director of the Hygienic Laboratory, I have a large amount of work to do for which I get no remuneration. I am glad to do it, for the laboratory is of great use to us. We should have \$10,000 for the year 1915 and \$11,000 for 1916. The Board of Health has allowed us \$30 per month for a stenographer. If the University could add something to this we could have all the correspondence attended to and proper care given to our medical library."

LIBRARY.

In reference to the Library, I can do no better than to submit the following paper offered by the members of the Library Committee, Messrs. Sheldon, Reese, Vickers and Cox, supplemental to the report of the Librarian and in approval of it. This Committee is composed of members of the faculty with the Librarian as its chairman and considers questions that arise concerning the enlargement, development, and proper use of the Library:

"1. We favor the widest possible use of the University Library: and we favor any reasonable plan of extending the benefits of the Library to the rural communities, in so far as such use does not interfere with the work of the University.

"2. We believe the best interests of the University would be subserved if the Library Building were used for Library purposes exclusively. The reasons we offer are as follows: (a) Rooms are now being used for extraneous work that could be used to advantage by the Library. (b) The use of so many rooms for extraneous work tends to make confusion in the building. We, therefore, recommend that some of the departments or offices be moved to other buildings as soon as suitable rooms can be found for them.

"3. We note with a degree of satisfaction the number of volumes (4662) added to the Library during the last biennial period. However 1802 volumes were donated. We hope, in the interests of better college work and to meet the demands of a growing University, that the amount of money set aside for the use of the Library may be increased, from year to year, as fast as the funds of the University will admit.

"The marvelous development and broadening of the college within recent years has created the demand for the modern library, which former President W. R. Harper styles 'the chief building of the college,' and the 'center of institutional activity.' It is, in fact, the laboratory; for here now the student, and likewise the professor, spend the larger portion of their time. A greater change from the old can hardly be conceived"

Report of Librarian.

(BY LONNA DENNIS ARNETT, *Ph. D., Librarian.*)

Report for the period from Oct. 1, 1912, to July 1, 1914.

Number of Volumes.—The total number of volumes in the University Library, including the Law and Experiment Station libraries, is about 49,000. Of this number 5,600 are in the Law library and 5,100 in the Station library. During the biennial period there were added to the general Library and catalogued 3,350 volumes, to the Law library 737, and to the Experiment Station library about 575, making a total 4,662. Of this number 2,094 volumes were obtained by purchase, 1,802 were obtained by gift, and 766 volumes by binding periodicals.

Two important donations were made to the Library during the period. From the Library of the United States Surgeon-General's office and from Dr. Murray C. Motter, of the U. S. Hygienic Laboratory, a donation of 728 volumes, and about 300 theses on medicine and related subjects. Another donation of 71 volumes of books and about 75 volumes of unbound periodicals, all relating to mining engineering, was made by Hon. Stuart M. Buck, of Bramwell, W. Va. The Library also receives every year a number of valuable books from the United States Government.

All the books in the general Library are catalogued and about two-thirds of those in the Experiment Station library. The University Library subscribes for 256 periodicals. The cost of these for the current year was \$847.51.

Need of Books for Graduate Work.—The Committee of the faculty on Graduate Work, after investigating the facilities of the University, reported among other things, that the Library is inadequate for much work of this kind. It was suggested that the Librarian make an estimate of the amount of money needed to equip the Library for the work proposed by the Committee. In compliance with the suggestion I obtained from the Deans of the Arts and Sciences, the College of Engineering, and the College of Agriculture, statements of the amount of money that should be expended for books for the use of students in each of these colleges. Their statements follow: College of Arts and Science, a total of \$18,350; College of Engineering, \$7,500; College of Agriculture, \$1,800; total amount, \$27,650. In some cases the above estimates have been very carefully made and represent the cost of certain sets of book, in other cases the statements are general.

Books Drawn for Home Reading.—The number of books drawn from the Library for home reading has been about the same for the past three or four years, viz., about 11,500 volumes. The number for the calendar year, 1913 was 11,824, a small increase. About one-half of the number was drawn by the citizens of Morgantown. The students do not have much time for general reading and the books borrowed by them from the Library usually relate to class room work. The calls for books from High Schools and from individuals living in other parts of the State is gradually increasing. Since books may now be sent by parcel post I think we may expect a still wider use of the Library.

Instruction in Library Methods.—For the past six years a short course of instruction in Library Methods has been offered during the Summer School, and since 1912 a two hour course in the work continuing throughout the scholastic year. The size of the classes has been small, from five to eight students. The aim is to offer sufficient training to qualify a student, upon graduation from the University, to take charge of a High School library.

Need of Shelving.—Requisition has been made for a new tier of metal stacks for the book room. If these are installed during the summer they will relieve the crowded condition of the book room and other rooms of the Library. They will also provide room for shelving the Experiment Station library with the general collection of books, which to a certain extent, will avoid duplication both of labor and of books.

The Department of Geology, including the geological collection, now occupies the two large rooms on the second floor of the Library Building. In order to make room for this department it was necessary to move most of the U. S. Government documents to the third floor. The documents are used by different classes of students, but chiefly in connection with the work in history and public speaking. On account of their value these documents should be of easier access.

Recommendations.—I recommend that not less than \$10,000 a year for the next two years, be expended for books and sets of periodicals. For reference and research work the bound volumes of the periodicals, on various subjects, are the chief sources of information.

REPORT OF DEAN OF WOMEN FOR 1913-14.

(BY SUSAN MAXWELL MOORE, A. B., *Dean.*)

The enrollment of women students has been as follows in the Liberal Arts College: Graduates, 15, seniors, 11; Juniors 12; Sophomores, 39; Freshmen, 71; Specials, 13; Law, 1; total 162. In the School of Music, 109. The entire enrollment may not be very much larger than in the preceding year, but the enrollment in regular classes is very materially increased.

The hall and annex accommodate about fifty girls. The demand for rooms in the hall far exceeds the supply, and each year is increasing.

A number of girls are obliged to find rooms elsewhere or select another school. This emphasizes the pressing need for a larger dormitory or additional buildings added to our present equipment. Such buildings, after the furnishing is provided for, pay for their running expenses. It is a difficult matter to provide suitable boarding places for the young women rooming out in town. The entire number is slightly in excess of the number in the hall. A college dining room well equipped and run upon scientific lines, would obviate this difficulty, and would in time become a paying investment, and provide students both men and women, if desired, with well cooked, healthful food at moderate prices.

A woman's building, such as is found at a number of State Universities, with a gymnasium, rest rooms, assembly room and a lunch room, would also be a wonderful adjunct in meeting the needs of our constantly increasing number of young women.

The Student Government Association established in February, 1914, has been an important factor in regulating the life of the girls, developing their sense of responsibility and bringing them face to face with college problems. The executive board of the Student Government Association deserves much credit for the dignified and serious manner with which they have conducted their business affairs, and have handled the cases of discipline, with which they have had to deal. One aim of the association is a unification of the student body, so that all women attending the University, but away from home, may be governed by the same general regulations.

The courses in Home Economics are attracting a larger number of young women each year. So that it becomes necessary not only to provide for their intellectual training, but to provide substantially for their physical and material welfare. Lectures upon "Vocational Training" would be of great assistance to those young women who are looking for avenues of occupation other than teaching.

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1912-1914.

TABLE NO. 1.

Degrees Conferred—Commencement, 1913.

	Men	Women	Totals
Master of Arts	1	1	2
Bachelor of Arts	15	13	28
Bachelor of Science	6	3	9
Bachelor of Laws	15	.....	15
Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering.....	3	.....	3
Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering.....	1	.....	1
Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering.....	2	.....	2
Bachelor of Science in Agriculture.....	3	.....	3
TOTALS	46	17	63

TABLE NO. 1.—Continued
Diplomas and Certificates.

	Men	Women	Totals
Artist's Diploma in Violin.....	.....	1	1
Teacher's Certificate in Piano.....	.....	4	4
Certificate in Elocution.....	1	.....	1
TOTALS	1	5	6

TABLE NO. 2.

Degrees Conferred—Commencement, 1914.

	Men	Women	Totals
Master of Arts	1	.....	1
Bachelor of Arts	23	5	28
Bachelor of Science	11	2	13
Bachelor of Laws	12	.....	12
Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering.....	4	.....	4
Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering.....	5	.....	5
Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering.....	1	.....	1
Bachelor of Science in Agriculture.....	12	.....	12
Doctor of Medicine.....	1	.....	1
TOTALS	70	7	77

Diplomas and Certificates.

	Men	Women	Totals
Artist's Diploma in Piano.....	.....	4	4
Artist's Diploma in Voice.....	1	1	2
Teacher's Certificate in Piano.....	.....	1	1
Teacher's Certificate in Violin.....	.....	1	1
TOTALS	1	7	8

TABLE NO. 3.
Enrollment for 1912-13.

THE COLLEGES														
CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES									Special Students			Total Enrollment		
	Grad.	Sen.	Jun.	Soph.	Fresh.	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Arts and Sciences	17	37	40	66	183	213	130	343	3	6	9	216	136	352
Engineering	1	7	13	34	45	100	100	100	2	2	4	102	102	102
Agriculture		7	7	13	16	43	43	43				43	43	43
Law	12	* 7	* 17	* 29		53	12	55	6		6	59	12	61
TOTALS	20	58	77	142	244	409	132	541	11	6	17	420	138	558
THE SCHOOLS														
The School of Music												12	95	107
The School of Fine Arts													16	16
The School of Agriculture												27	3	30
The Summer School												45	216	261
The School of Methods for Sunday School Workers												16	32	48
The Farmers' Course												31		31
The Night Classes													4	4
TOTALS												131	366	497
Entire Enrollment at Morgantown												551	504	1055
Additional Enrollment in Agricultural Extension Schools												216		216
GRAND TOTALS												767	504	1271

*Students in the College of Law are known as Third-year, Second-year, and First-year Students.

†The total enrollment in the Summer School including those subsequently re-enrolled in some other college or school was 476.

‡Of this total 96 are residents of states other than West Virginia.

TABLE NO. 4.
Enrollment for 1913-14.

THE COLLEGES																	
CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES									Special Students				Total Enrollment				
	Grad.	Sen.	Jun.	S. ph.	Fresh.	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Regular Semesters	Summer School Only	Grand Total	
Arts and Sciences.	28	47	49	81	213	271	147	418	4	14	18	275	161	363	73	436	
Engineering	13	22	34	45	114	...	...	114	4	...	4	118	...	112	6	118
Agriculture	13	11	11	28	63	...	...	63	5	...	5	68	...	59	7	68
Law	* 9	* 24	* 10	...	42	1	43	11	...	11	53	1	48	6	...	54	
Medicine	1	1	3	15	...	17	3	20	...	...	17	3	20	...	...	20
TOTALS	29	83	109	151	286	507	151	658	24	14	38	531	165	604	92	696	
THE SCHOOLS																	
The School of Music.....												14	109	105	18	123	
The School of Agriculture.....												21	...	21	...	21	
The Summer School.....												67	227	...	...	† 294
The Farmers' Course, (Ten Days).....												104	...	...	...	104
The Night Classes.....												4	4	...	...	8
The School of Good Roads, (Ten Days).....												146	...	...	...	146
TOTALS												356	340	...	...	696
Entire Enrollment at Morgantown.....												887	505	...	...	1392
Enrollment in Agricultural Extension Schools outside of Morgantown												495	127	...	...	622
GRAND TOTALS												1382	632	...	...	2014

*Students in the College of Law are known as Third-year, Second-year, and First-year Students.

†The total enrollment in the Summer School, including 92 regular college students, 18 music students and 85 students who subsequently re-enrolled in some other college or school, was 489.

‡Of this total 102 are residents of states other than West Virginia.

BUSINESS REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

For the most part there is little to say in this section of my report other than to refer to my report for the last biennial period on the same subject. A few items, however, need some further suggestion.

Lecture Rooms and Laboratories.—The University is lacking in both these even to a greater extent than when the last report was made. There is much crowding and congestion. This can only be relieved by the erection of new buildings. An Agricultural Building, an addition for the College of Engineering and a building for the School of Medicine and Hygienic Laboratory will all be necessary before the congestion can be relieved. With the exception of the Zoological Laboratory there is not a single laboratory in the University with adequate floor space. At the rate the Department of Chemistry is growing it will be but a short time until it will need practically all of Science Hall, and other and better location will be needed for the Department of Physics. Perhaps we cannot hope for this until a special building

for Physics can be provided. The Department of Botany still has its laboratories in North Fife Cottage, not only a very unsuitable place but with not half enough room. The Library of Domestic Science is likewise entirely inadequate. Provision for this department of the University should be made in the agricultural building whenever it is erected.

Commencement Hall.—I renew my recommendation for the improvement of this building in accordance with plans prepared in 1910. The enlargement is not only needed to take care of the school of music and some other University work, but if the improvement is made on the plan suggested it will transform a somewhat unsightly building into one of the best appearing buildings on the campus.

Gymnasium.—The room called a gymnasium is in the basement of Commencement Hall, but it is not a gymnasium in fact. Really I think there is nothing about our University building that is more discreditable to us than the lack of an up-to-date gymnasium. There are many modern high schools far better provided with gymnasium facilities than the University. Even when Commencement Hall is improved, the basement, while much better than at present, will not be adequate. A first class gymnasium building with every needed equipment for physical training and athletic work should be erected at the very earliest possible date.

Mechanical Hall.—The Mechanical Hall is now more crowded than when I referred to it in my last report. There must be without delay some arrangement for relief. The appropriations made by the Legislature for 1911-12, 1912-13, and 1913-14 were intended in the main for an addition to Mechanical Hall. There have not yet been expended and I urgently recommend that the contemplated addition be erected at once.

Library.—In reference to the Library I desire to call attention to a paragraph from the report of the library committee, appearing in my professional report, in regard to the use of the Library for other departments. Part of the basement is occupied by the University mailing room. The entire second story is taken up by the Department of Geology, the office of the State Road Engineer and the drafting room of the State Geological Survey. Part of the third story is also used for purposes of instruction. As soon as possible all of this outside work should be taken from the Library and the entire building used for library purposes. There will be no waste of room when this is done.

Armory.—I renew my recommendation of two years ago for a new floor in this building and an excavation for basement room. The cost of this improvement will be from \$3,000 to \$4,000.

Dormitories.—The need for dormitories, especially a dormitory for women, is constantly increasing. The building that we have leased is inadequate and very unsatisfactory. The young women of the state deserve better accommodations than the University is now able to afford them.

Heating Plant.—The appropriation of the last Legislature made for the improvement of the heating plant was expended in giving it a thorough overhauling and installing an efficient vacuum return system. During the past year it has given satisfaction in every way. The appropriation was found to be inadequate for the installing of a power plant. I renew my recommendation that the University have installed a power plant of its own.

Fuel.—We are using natural gas for heating purposes. The cost is 12c per thousand. Perhaps this is cheap enough for gas with its many advantages, but the cost is greater for fuel than it would be if coal were used with a proper stoking equipment. Probably it will not be desirable to change to coal as a fuel unless mechanical stokers and a complete coal handling equipment could be added to the heating plant. The cost of this would be \$5,000 or \$6,000.

Water.—We continue to use the city water supply and find it very satisfactory. Since the establishment of the Hygienic Laboratory I have had a careful bacteriological examination made of our water supply each month, by the bacteriologist. Each report that he has made up to this writing has been that the water is entirely free from bacteria of the colon type and safe for drinking purposes.

Light.—Electric light is used almost exclusively in all the University buildings. It is furnished by the West Virginia Traction and Electric Company at a cost of five cents per K. W. hour. This is a much higher price than we ought to pay for the amount of electricity used. The company is proposing a new contract which will probably reduce the cost somewhat.

Athletic Field.—There is much complaint by the Department of Athletics about the condition of our athletic field. While answering fairly well for baseball, it is almost entirely unsuited for football. In dry weather it is so hard that playing upon it is unnecessarily dangerous. In wet weather it becomes too muddy for anything like good playing. We have no place for a track, which is an essential feature of every good athletic field. It will take a great deal of money to make the athletic field what it ought to be but it probably can be improved without an unnecessarily large expenditure. Different plans have been suggested, the great difficulty with any of them being that to carry it out would deprive the University of the use of the field for at least a year and it seems to be impossible to find a place near enough to the University for a suitable substitute.

LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED BY PRESIDENT.

Under this head the only matter of immediate importance is to bring to your attention the necessity for the adoption by the Legislature, of a joint resolution accepting the provisions and requirements of the act of Congress known as the Smith-Lever Act. This act became a law in May of this year and makes an annual appropriation of \$10,000 for the current fiscal year with annual increases for eight years, to be applied to the work of Agricultural Extension in connec-

tion with Land Grant colleges. The University is the beneficiary of the act for this state. Pending a meeting of the Legislature the assent of the Governor is sufficient, and this has been given and the fund for 1914-15 is available. The Legislature, however, must give its assent as soon as it assembles.

It is probable that before long there will be the necessity for some change in the law concerning state cadets. Provision is now made in the law for a maximum of 225 cadets. All male students under twenty-three years of age, with some few exceptions for special reasons, are required to take at least two years of military training. A time is approaching when students required to take this training will not be able to get the benefit of cadet appointments. This may cause some friction but I am not at this time able to suggest just how this difficulty should be met, whether by enlarging the number of cadetships or dispensing with them altogether. The advantages of the cadetship are a great boon to a large number of students. The cadetship is in effect a state scholarship, and at present is the only sort of scholarship given to University students.

PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT OF NEEDS.

In determining the needs of the University in the way of funds for its support, I must rely mainly upon the reports of the heads of the various divisions. Particularly does this apply to appropriations to be asked for under the heads of Current Expense and Salaries of Officers, Teachers and Employees. The Deans of the Colleges in their several reports to which reference is here made, give in more or less detail their estimates for funds that they regard necessary. The estimate for the general library is furnished by the Librarian with the approval of the Library Committee. Other estimates are based on the requirements of past years.

I may add that I have gone over with the deans individually and together, the estimates as they have submitted them. I believe that they are reasonable. In some instances, particularly in the technical Colleges of Engineering and Agriculture, the increase of estimates over those of previous years might seem rather large. However, if we are to develop these lines of technical education as they ought to be developed there should be no hesitancy in supplying funds for their equipment. Neither of these Colleges has the machinery and equipment to be found in similar institutions having no larger attendance. I feel, therefore, that I should not scale their recommendations but leave them for your consideration in the hope that funds may be available to make in full the appropriations asked for.

Current Expense.

	1915-16	1916-17
Arts and Sciences	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 8,000.00
Engineering	25,000.00	25,000.00
College of Agriculture	10,000.00	15,000.00
College of Law, including special needs of Law Library....	4,500.00	4,500.00
College of Medicine	2,000.00	2,000.00
General Library	10,000.00	10,000.00
Physical Training and Athletics	2,000.00	2,000.00
Military, including Cadet Books, etc.	6,000.00	6,000.00
Music	2,500.00	2,500.00
Grounds and Buildings	1,000.00	1,000.00
Heat, Water and Light	7,500.00	7,500.00
Printing, Stationery, Advertising	3,000.00	3,000.00
TOTALS	\$ 78,500.00	\$ 84,500.00

Salaries of Officers, Teachers and Employees.

	1915-16	1916-17
Administration	\$ 9,000.00	\$ 9,000.00
Arts and Sciences	84,375.00	84,975.00
Engineering	43,250.00	47,350.00
Agriculture	22,500.00	25,000.00
Law	15,500.00	15,500.00
Medicine	10,000.00	11,000.00
Music	10,000.00	10,000.00
Military	1,500.00	1,500.00
Physical Training and Athletics	8,500.00	8,500.00
Library	4,200.00	4,200.00
Summer School	10,000.00	10,000.00
Grounds and Buildings, Misc. Labor	10,000.00	10,000.00
TOTALS	\$224,825.00	\$232,025.00

These totals may be reduced by available funds from other sources, the Morrill Fund, Endowment Interest Fund, Music Tuitions and other student fees, to an amount not less than

.....	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00
Leaving for appropriations needed	\$174,825.00	\$182,025.00

Repairs and Improvements.

For the last fiscal year the appropriation under this head was \$10,000. This amount is adequate for the ordinary repairs and improvements. There are some special needs under this head that should be considered. In the report of the State Board of Control for 1912 an appropriation was recommended for the improvement of the Heating Plant including the installation of a power plant. The Heating Plant was improved but the appropriation made was found insufficient to include a power plant. I think this should be taken up without delay. Probably \$5,000 will be adequate.

The present brick walk in what is known as the circle should be taken up and replaced by a good cement walk. This will cost about \$2,000. The driveway on the south and west side of Woodburn Hall extending on north of Science Hall to the street should be paved with brick. This will cost about \$1,800. I therefore recommend.

	1915-16	1916-17
Ordinary Repairs and Improvements.....	\$10,000	\$10,000
Special Repairs and Improvements as outlined...	4,400	4,400
Totals	\$14,400	\$14,400

Buildings and Land.

Under this head first of all I can only renew the recommendations contained in both reports for 1910 and 1912 for a building and more farm land for the College of Agriculture. I refer particularly to the report of 1912 as well as to the report of the State Board of Regents for the same year in which this particular need is outlined with very great detail. The estimate of expenditure given in that report for building, land and equipment such as is necessary, aggregates \$315,000.

Next in order of our building needs is, I think, a dormitory for women. The rented buildings now in use are inadequate and unsuitable. Dozens of young women are turned away each year because no provision can be made for them in these buildings. A building that would meet our every present need in this direction could be erected, I should say, for \$100,000.

Another need almost equally pressing is a gymnasium. Not less than \$100,000 should be given for such a building.

The improvement of Commencement Hall in accordance with plans on file in the office of the Board of Control should be made as soon as possible. This will cost probably \$35,000.

In the above I have not mentioned the addition to the Engineering Building and a building for the School of Medicine and State Hygienic Laboratory for the reason that I assume that these will be provided for from the appropriations for 1911-12, 1912-13 and 1913-14, all of which, except about \$2,000, remain unexpended. I recommend that these appropriations be applied to the two buildings named.

It is perhaps too much to hope that all our needs in the way of buildings can be met in a single biennial period, but a beginning should be made without further delay.

Under the head of buildings and land I recommend the following for such a beginning:

	1915-16	1916-17
Building and additional land for College of Agriculture	\$75,000	\$75,000
This appropriation would not complete a building, but a section, to which addition might be made subsequently.		
Dormitory for Women	50,000	50,000
Total.....	\$125,000	\$125,000

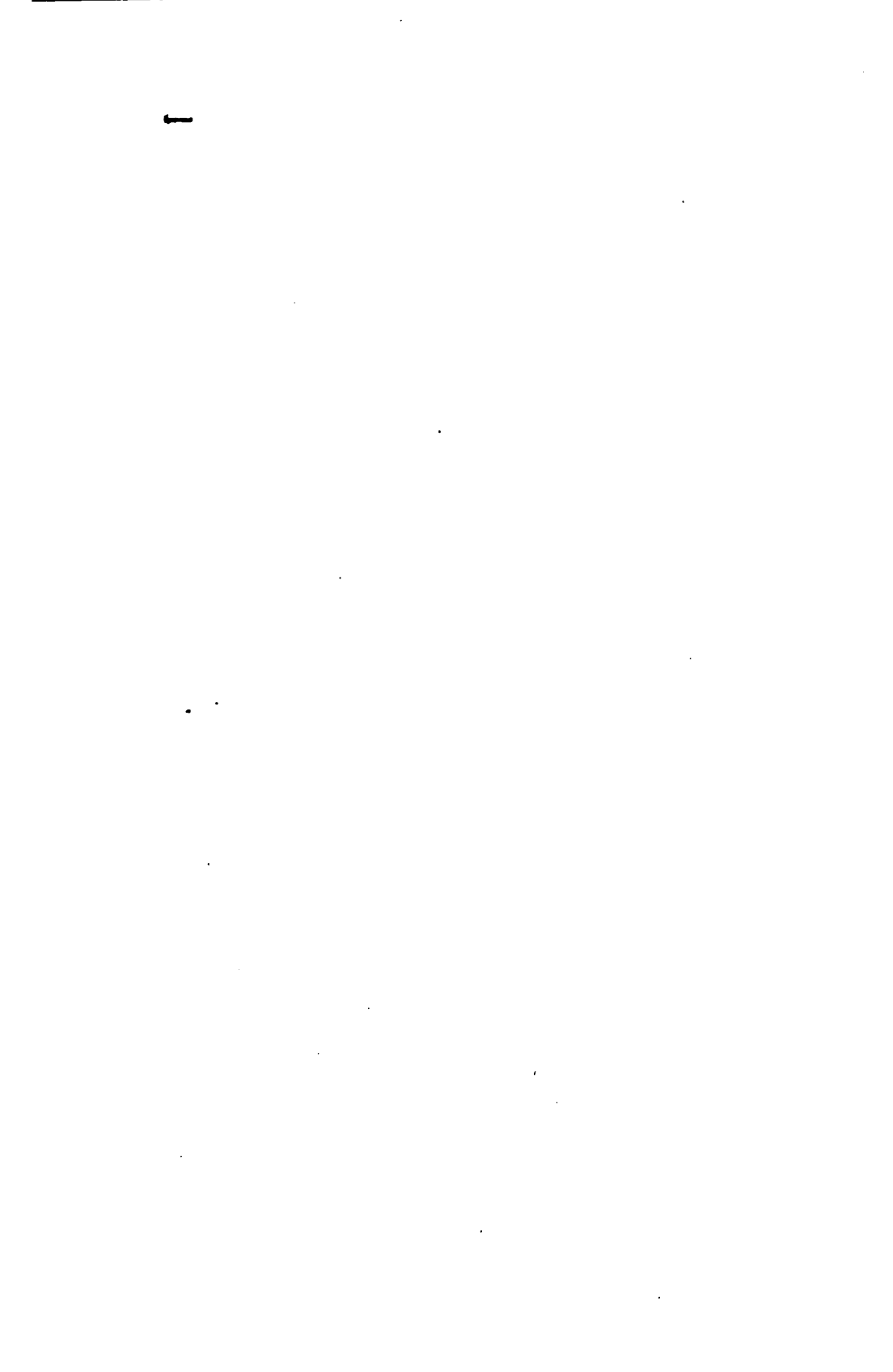
Extension Work.

The passage of the Smith-Lever bill by Congress will bring to the University for Agricultural Extension for 1914-15, \$10,000; for 1915-16, \$22,000, and for 1916-17, \$32,000, supplementary to the state's appropriation. With the exception of \$5,000 for 1916-17 no increase over the appropriation for the current year is asked for this work.

A beginning has been made in the way of extension work in Mining under the direction of the Department of Mining Engineering in the College of Engineering and for this purpose special appropriation should

be made. I refer you to the very complete report of the Director of Agricultural Extension for statement in detail for expenditures contemplated from the funds at his disposal. I recommend:

	1915-16	1916-17
For the Department of Agricultural Extension and		
Home Economics	\$35,000	\$40,000
For Mining Extension	10,000	10,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....	\$45,000	\$50,000





WEST VIRGINIA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station

E. D. SANDERSON, B. Sc. Agr. Director

This institution is located at Morgantown, Monongalia County, and is reached by the Baltimore and Ohio and Morgantown and Kingwood Railroads.

West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station

HISTORICAL.

The West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, which is a distinct and separate part of West Virginia University, owes its existence to an act of Congress approved March 2, 1887, known as the Hatch Act, which made an appropriation for agricultural experiment stations in the states, under certain conditions. It appears that the board of regents of the University accepted the provisions of this act and established the experiment station in this state, in June, 1887. But there being an ambiguity in the act, the authorities of the Treasury Department declined to pay the money appropriated. This defect was cured by the next Congress, and the money re-appropriated, by an act approved February 2, 1888, which provided that the Legislature should accept the provisions of the act, but that in the meantime the Governor of the State might do so. The Governor did so accept, and the board of regents in June, 1888, again accepted the conditions of the act, and organized the station, elected the director, etc. The Legislature, by chapter 17, acts 1889, assented to and accepted the grant of money and the purposes of the grants. This act recites that the Governor had accepted the provisions thereof, and that the regents had established the station. The station building was completed in 1894, and on April 5th, of that year a celebration of the event was held at the station in Morgantown.

In 1906 the Hatch fund was supplemented by another fund granted by what is known as the Adams Act, which was passed by Congress, and approved March 16, 1906, the provisions of which were accepted by the Governor and later by action of the Legislature.

The Hatch Act is supplementary to the Morrill Act, approved July 2, 1862, making grants for the establishment and maintenance of agricultural colleges in the states. The said Adams Act is supplementary to the Hatch Act. A later act, known as the Smith-Lever Act, approved May 8, 1914, is also supplementary to the above named acts, except that the grants made by the Smith-Lever act are for the benefit of the Extension Department of the College of Agriculture.

GROUND.

The lands belonging to the station consist of a small triangular lot in the town of Morgantown, on which the station building is situated, and the station farm of ninety-four acres, about thirty acres only of which are tillable, and which is situated about a mile from the University. The farm, however, is really operated by the University.

BUILDINGS.

The work of the station is carried on in a number of the University buildings, wherever room can be found. The Experiment Station building proper, used exclusively for station purposes, is a two story red brick, containing offices, lecture rooms and laboratories. It is located on a narrow lot between two streets which join each other at a sharp angle, and forms one side of the University quadrangle.

On the same lot are situated the green houses which at present are operated under the University account.

On the farm are a two story residence, and a number of outbuildings used for housing live stock.

VISITS.

August 25, 1913, Dawson; November 1, 1913, Lakin; March 6, 1914, Lakin.

PAY ROLL.

HATCH FUND.

Name.	Position.	Annual Salary.	
E. D. Sanderson.....	Director	\$1,600.00	
W. H. Alderman.....	Horticulturist	1,475.00	
E. L. Andrews.....	Assistant Poultryman	500.00	
Anthony Berg.....	Assistant Plant Pathologist	280.00	
I. S. Cook.....	Agronomist	700.00	
N. J. Giddings.....	Plant Pathologist	1,100.00	
R. R. Jeffries.....	Assistant Horticulturist	720.00	
J. C. Johnston.....	Stenographer	41.63	per month.
Garnett Marchand.....	Stenographer	360.00	
Mattie A. Stewart.....	Librarian	840.00	
J. C. Tilton.....	Secretary	600.00	
W. S. Jones.....	Laborer .....	.15	per hour.
William Madera.....	Laborer .....	.10	per hour.
James Coulson.....	Laborer .....	.15	per hour.
John Collins.....	Laborer .....	.15	per hour.
James Collins.....	Laborer .....	.15	per hour.
Hilbert Woodall.....	Laborer .....	.10	per hour.
Newton St. Clair.....	Laborer .....	.10	per hour.
D. A. Davis.....	Laborer	17½	per hour.
Bruce Davis.....	Laborer	50.00	per month.
J. W. Shingledacker.....	Laborer .....	.16	per hour.
A. G. Springer.....	Laborer	17½	per hour.
F. C. Knapp.....	Laborer	17½	per hour.
R. W. West.....	Laborer .....	.15	per hour.
Hugh Madera.....	Laborer .....	.10	per hour.
Howard Schertzinger.....	Laborer .....	.10	per hour.
Harold Easterday.....	Laborer .....	.10	per hour.
Opha Mays.....	Laborer .....	.10	per hour.
Duke D. Rice.....	Laborer .....	.10	per hour.
Helen Andrews.....	Laborer .....	.10	per hour.
Dorothy Andrews.....	Laborer .....	.10	per hour.
Norman Atwood.....	Laborer .....	.10	per hour.
Clyde Frum.....	Laborer .....	.10	per hour.
Robert Barker.....	Laborer .....	.10	per hour.

ADAMS FUND.

Name.	Position.	Annual Salary.	
W. H. Alderman.....	Horticulturist	\$ 300.00	
E. C. Auchter.....	Assistant Horticulturist	400.00	
Anthony Berg.....	Assistant Plant Pathologist	720.00	
N. J. Giddings.....	Plant Pathologist	1,650.00	
B. H. Hite.....	Chemist	1,980.00	
L. I. Knight.....	Plant Pathologist	1,100.00	
L. M. Pearls.....	Entomologist	1,000.00	
Mary R. Seaman.....	Stenographer	50.00	per month.
C. E. Weakley.....	Assistant Chemist	1,800.00	

STATE FUND.

Name.	Position.	Annual Salary.	
P. B. Bennetch.....	Dairy Husbandry	\$ 500.00	
B. H. Hite.....	Chemist	420.00	
Mary L. Hood.....	Stenographer	25.00	per month.
O. M. Johnson.....	Farm Management	600.00	
O. M. Kile.....	Editor	600.00	
F. D. Kunst.....	Assistant Chemist	1,800.00	
C. A. Lueder.....	Veterinarian	700.00	
Charles Sherman.....	Janitor	480.00	
May Wade.....	Mulling Clerk	25.00	per month.
W. J. White.....	Financial Secretary	900.00	
P. B. Pattison.....	Assistant Animal Husbandry..	50.00	per month.
John Collins.....	Laborer	1.50	per day.
John Wheeler.....	Laborer	60.00	per month.
W. L. Jenkins.....	Laborer .....	.30	per hour.
C. H. Schermus.....	Tobacconist	900.00	
W. H. Broyles.....	Laborer	55.00	per month.
J. B. Blandford.....	Garden and Greenhouse	60.00	per month.
Morgan W. Davis.....	Laborer .....	.17½	per hour.
Bert Grubb.....	Laborer .....	.10	per hour.
W. L. Linton.....	Laborer .....	.30	per hour.
B. F. Rice.....	Laborer	55.00	per month.
J. R. Guthrie.....	Laborer .....	.20	per hour.
John Davis.....	Laborer	1.75	per day.
F. G. Ash.....	Laborer .....	.20	per hour.
A. C. Kelley.....	Laborer	45.00	per month.
Harriet Blosser.....	Laborer	1.00	per day.
T. L. Rice.....	Laborer	1.75	per day.
R. L. Hogg.....	Laborer .....	.30	per hour.
Neil O. Rumsey.....	Laborer .....	.15	per hour.
J. L. Hagen.....	Laborer .....	.30	per hour.
Sarah Laughhead.....	Laborer .....	.20	per hour.
T. C. Everly.....	Laborer .....	.20	per hour.
A. P. Thompson.....	Laborer	1.50	per day.
R. C. Spangler.....	Laborer .....	.25	per hour.
S. E. Hathaway.....	Laborer .....	.20	per hour.
Mary Thompson.....	Laborer .....	.20	per hour.
John Wheeler.....	Laborer	60.00	per month.
Paul Hayes.....	Laborer	55.00	per month.
Dale Rice.....	Laborer	1.75	per day.
Fred Prince.....	Laborer .....	.20	per hour.
O. H. Stanard.....	Laborer .....	.20	per hour.
A. K. Carroll.....	Laborer .....	.25	per hour.
E. A. Tuckwiller.....	Laborer .....	.20	per hour.
Mrs. E. A. Longanecker.....	Laborer	2.00	per day.
Fred Vinson.....	Laborer .....	.17½	per hour.
James Collins.....	Laborer .....	.15	per hour.
F. O. Knapp.....	Laborer .....	.17½	per hour.
R. M. West.....	Laborer .....	.15	per hour.
J. W. Shingledecker.....	Laborer .....	.16	per hour.
Bruce Davis.....	Laborer	50.00	per month.
D. A. Davis.....	Laborer .....	.17½	per hour.
Charles Sherman.....	Laborer .....	.20	per hour.

SAN JOSE SCALE.

Name.	Position.	Annual Salary.	
W. E. Rumsey.....	Entomologist	\$2,200.00	
Anna Toynbee.....	Stenographer	50.00	per month.
B. O. Woodford.....	Laborer	45.00	per month.

CROP PEST FEES.

Name.	Position.	Annual Salary.	
T. F. Hansbarger.....	Laborer	\$ 75.00	per month.
B. O. Woodford.....	Laborer	45.00	per month.
George L. Albright.....	Laborer	40.00	per month.
C. L. Rowe.....	Laborer	40.00	per month.
S. L. Dodd, Jr.....	Laborer	2.00	per day.

HORTICULTURE AND TRUCKING FUND.

Name.	Position.	Annual Salary.	
A. L. Dacy.....	Assistant Horticulturist	\$1,400.00	
E. C. Auchter.....	Assistant Horticulturist	400.00	
L. F. Sutton.....	Assistant Horticulturist	750.00	
Garnett Marchand.....	Stenographer	300.00	
A. G. Springer.....	Laborer .....	.20	per hour.
H. L. Crane.....	Laborer	3.07	per day.

FUND FOR LIVE STOCK EXPERIMENTS.

Name.	Position.	Annual Salary.	
P. B. Pattison.....	Assistant Animal Husbandry...	\$ 50.00	per month.
Mary L. Hood.....	Stenographer	25.00	per month.
J. B. Huyett.....	Assistant Animal Husbandry..	33.33	per month.
John Collins.....	Laborer	1.50	per day.
John Wheeler.....	Laborer	60.00	per month.

TOBACCO INVESTIGATION FUND.

Name.	Position.	Annual Salary.
C. H. Scherffius.....	Tobacconist	\$ 900.00

FUND FOR PROMOTING CHICKEN INDUSTRY.

Name.	Position.	Annual Salary.	
Horace Atwood.....	Poultryman	\$ 500.00	
F. S. Jacoby.....	Assistant Poultryman	150.00	per month.
T. M. Osborne.....	Laborer	65.00	per month.

COMMENT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

We refer to our remarks in the report of West Virginia University, respecting this department of that institution. As we there said, we recommend to you and to the Legislature generous support of this department, as well as the Department of Agricultural Extension, and the College of Agriculture, which three departments should be considered together.

FINANCIAL REPORT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing Amounts Recommended to be returned to the State Treasury, 1912, Which Amounts were returned as Recommended.

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS	Balance September 30, 1912	Amount Returned to State Treasury Unexpended	Balance October 1, 1912
State	\$ 2,494.49		\$ 2,494.49
Hatch	3,959.97		3,959.97
Adams	3,813.64		3,813.64
TOTALS	\$ 10,268.10		\$ 10,268.10

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

TABLE NO. 2.

From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1913.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS	Balance October 1, 1912	Legislative Appropriation 1913	Total Amount Available 1913	Disburse- ments 1913	Balance June 30, 1913
San Jose Scale....		\$ 2,327.14	\$ 2,327.14	\$ 2,244.12	\$ 83.02
Printing		1,000.00	1,000.00	513.00	484.00
Promoting the Horticultural and Trucking Industry		2,000.00	2,000.00	1,882.46	117.54
Investigation and Experiments with live stock		1,000.00	1,000.00	225.00	775.00
Tobacco Investigation and Experiments		500.00	500.00	368.69	131.31
Promoting the Chicken Industry.		750.00	750.00	112.34	637.66
TOTALS		\$ 7,577.14	\$ 7,577.14	\$ 5,348.61	\$ 2,228.53

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1913	Total Amount Available 1913	Disburse- ments 1913	Balance June 30, 1913
State	\$ 2,494.49	\$ 12,562.28	\$ 15,056.77	\$ 12,763.75	\$ 2,293.02
Hatch	3,959.97	7,500.00	11,459.97	11,459.97	.....
Adams	3,813.64	7,500.00	11,313.64	11,313.64	.....
Crop Pest .....	.....	86.49	86.49	2.90	83.59
TOTALS	\$ 10,268.10	\$ 27,648.77	\$ 37,916.87	\$ 35,540.26	\$ 2,376.61

TABLE NO. 3.

From July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS

FUNDS.	Balance July 1, 1913	Legislative Appropriation 1914	Total Amount Available 1914	Disburse- ments 1914	Balance June 30, 1914
San Jose Scale....	\$ 83.02	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,083.02	\$ 10,082.07	\$.95
Printing	484.00	1,500.00	1,984.00	1,981.95	2.05
Promoting the Horticultural and Trucking Industry.	117.54	4,000.00	4,117.54	4,116.99	.55
Investigation and Experiments with Live Stock	775.00	1,500.00	2,275.00	2,273.98	1.02
Tobacco Investigation and Experiments	131.31	1,000.00	1,131.31	1,131.31	.....
Promoting the Chicken Industry.	637.66	1,000.00	1,637.66	1,637.46	.20
TOTALS	\$ 2,228.53	\$ 19,000.00	\$ 21,228.53	\$ 21,223.76	\$ 4.77

TABLE NO. 3.—Continued.
BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance July 1, 1913	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1914	Total Amount Available 1914	Disburse- ments 1914	Balance June 30, 1914
State	\$ 2,293.02	\$ 23,208.87	\$ 25,501.89	\$ 23,865.41	\$ 2,136.48
Hatch		15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	
Adams		15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	
Crop Pest	83.59	785.16	868.74	620.11	248.63
TOTALS	\$ 2,376.61	\$ 53,994.02	\$ 56,370.63	\$ 53,985.52	\$ 2,385.11

TABLE NO. 4.

From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1914.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Legislative Appropriation 1913-14	Total Amount Available 1913-14	Disburse- ments 1913-14	Balance June 30, 1914
San Jose Scale ...		\$ 12,327.14	\$ 12,327.14	\$ 12,326.19	\$.95
Printing		2,500.00	2,500.00	2,497.95	2.05
Promoting the Horticultural and Trucking Industry		6,000.00	6,000.00	5,999.45	.55
Investigation and Experiments with Live Stock		2,500.00	2,500.00	2,498.98	1.02
Tobacco Investigation and Experiments		1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	
Promoting the Chicken Industry		1,750.00	1,750.00	1,749.80	.20
TOTALS		\$ 26,577.14	\$ 26,577.14	\$ 26,572.37	\$ 4.77

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

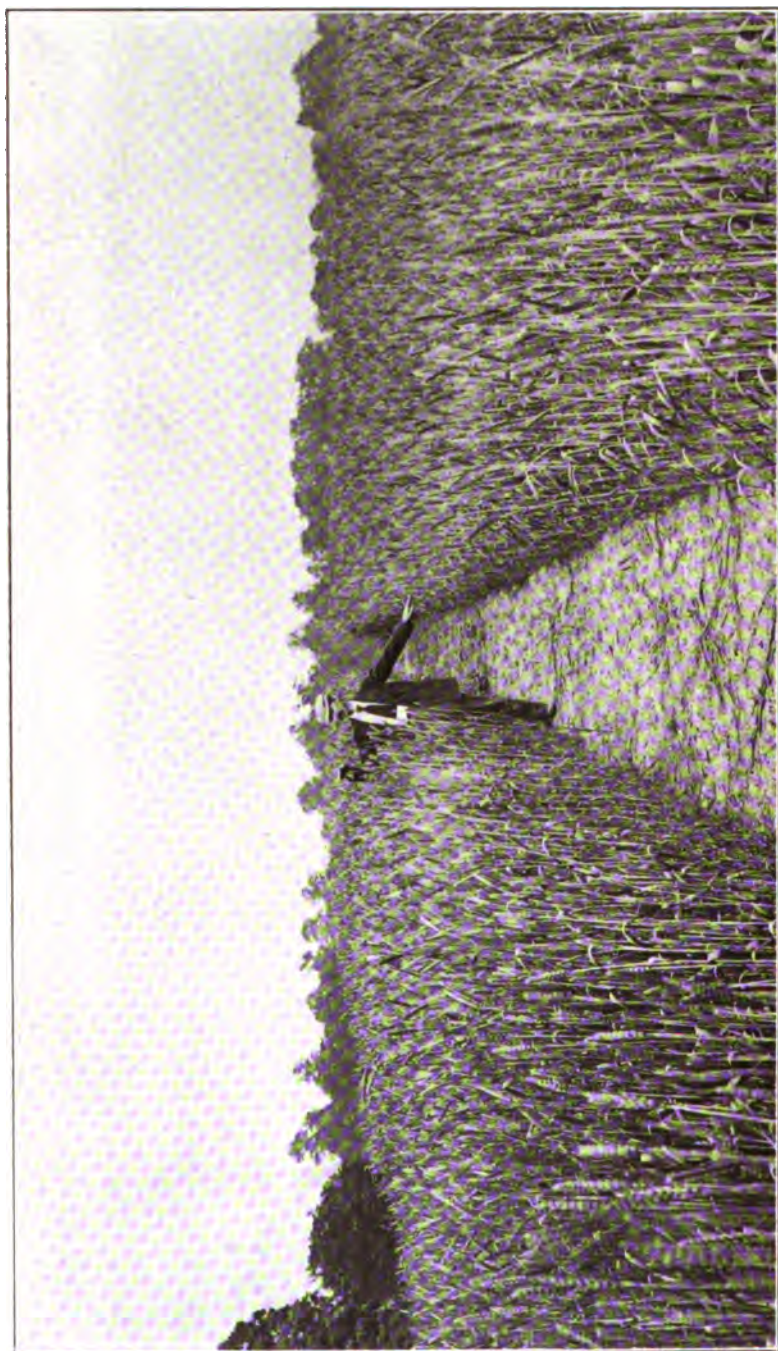
FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1913-14	Total Amount Available 1913-14	Disburse- ments 1913-14	Balance June 30, 1914
State	\$ 2,494.49	\$ 35,771.15	\$ 38,265.64	\$ 36,129.16	\$ 2,136.48
Hatch	3,959.97	22,500.00	26,459.97	26,459.97	
Adams	3,813.64	22,500.00	26,313.64	26,313.84	
Crop Pest		871.64	871.64	623.01	248.63
TOTALS	\$ 10,268.10	\$ 81,642.79	\$ 91,910.89	\$ 89,525.78	\$ 2,385.11

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED BY STATE BOARD OF
TROL.

	Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1916.	Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1917.
Current General Expense....	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00



SOY BEANS, WEST VIRGINIA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.



VARIETY PLOTS OF WHEAT, WEST VIRGINIA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

PROFESSIONAL REPORT OF DIRECTOR SANDERSON.

The West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station is a distinct and separate department of the University which was established by the Board of Regents in 1887 in acceptance of act of Congress approved March 2, 1887, known as the Hatch Act, making appropriation for the maintenance of such an experiment station in each state. This was authorized by the Legislature of West Virginia, acts of 1889, chapter 17. Further support was given by an act of Congress, known as the Adams Act, approved March 16, 1906, which was accepted by the West Virginia Legislature under Senate Joint Resolution No. 18, Session of 1909, approved February 23, 1909. The last session of the State Legislature saw fit to supplement this federal approval of said appropriations which are mentioned further below. Section 2 Hatch Act fully states the object and purpose of the experiment station, as follows:

"That it shall be the object and duty of said experiment station to conduct original researches or verify experiments on the physiology of plants and animals; the disease to which they are severally subject, with the remedies for the same; the chemical composition of useful plants at their different stages of growth; the comparative advantages of rotative cropping as pursued under varying series of crops; the capacity of new plants or trees for acclimation; the analysis of soils and water; the chemical composition of manures, natural or artificial, with experiments designed to test their comparative effects on crops of different kinds; the adaptation and value of grasses and forage plants; the composition and digestibility of the different kinds of foods for domestic animals; the scientific and economic questions involved in the production of butter and cheese; and such other researches and experiments bearing directly on the agricultural industry of the United States as may in each case be deemed advisable, having due regard to the varying conditions and needs of the respective states and territories."

In addition to the work above outlined the station has been charged by the State Legislature with the enforcement of the law for the control of commercial fertilizers, chapter 62B of the West Virginia Code.

The experiment station is primarily an institution of scientific research for the benefit of West Virginia agriculture. It does not undertake any general extension work for the development of the agriculture of the State in the way of demonstration or through other educational means, such work now being organized under the department of Agricultural Extension of the College of Agriculture of West Virginia University.

It is desirable that there be a clear conception of the purpose of the agricultural station at the present time. During the past biennium the experiment stations founded by these acts of Congress have celebrated their first quarter century of existence. Prior to their establishment there was practically no agriculture science in this country and the agricultural colleges had been of but little real benefit. The

work done by other scientists during the past quarter century has laid a broad foundation for the future development of agriculture and has been directly responsible for the increased growth and usefulness of our agricultural colleges. The present increased service of the agricultural colleges to all of the rural population of other states through their agricultural extension departments is a direct outgrowth of the work of the experiment station, for without the scientific work of the latter there would have been no body of knowledge worthy of taking to the people. In this, extension work is the direct result of the conviction of experiment station workers that the results of their investigations were not being sufficiently utilized by the farmers. We are coming to appreciate, however, that we have but a very elementary knowledge of the science upon which the various phases of the art of agriculture are dependent. Difficulties and new problems are constantly arising which baffle solution and which challenge the ability of our keenest scientists. It is important, therefore, with the remarkable increased usefulness of the agricultural colleges in spreading a better knowledge of modern methods of farming, that it be remembered that his work will have no permanent basis of success unless our experiment stations are given such support as to enable them in the future to furnish the scientific basis for improved agricultural methods.

Annual Income.

The annual income of the Experiment Station is derived from:

(a) A fund of \$15,000 from the United States Government granted by an act of Congress, approved March 2, 1887, known as the Hatch Fund.

(b) A fund of \$15,000 from the United States Government granted by an act of Congress, approved March 16, 1906, which fund is known as the Adams Fund.

(c) Other funds received from the sale of fertilizer tags as authorized under chapter 62B of the Code of West Virginia, amounting to \$14,403.76 during the year ending June 30, 1914.

(d) From the sale of products of experimental plots and the poultry department which aggregate about \$4,000 for the year ending June 30, 1914.

The following appropriation made by Legislature of 1913, chapter 3, section 6:

	Nine months Ending June 30, 1913,	Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1914,	Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1915.
For promoting the horticultural.....	\$2,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00
For investigating and experiments with live stock	1,000.00	1,500.00	2,000.00
For tobacco investigation and experiments	500.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
For printing	1,000.00	1,500.00	3,000.00
For promoting the chicken industry	750.00	1,000.00	1,000.00

The Legislature also appropriated to the Experiment Station \$10,000 per annum for the San Jose scale which is intended for the work of the Crop Pest Commission created under chapter 14, acts of 1913. The later act was passed, however, too late to make the necessary amendment in the General Appropriation Bill, and the funds have therefore been administered by the Experiment Station upon the orders of the Crop Pest Commission.

Organization and Appointments.

During the period of this report the number of departments in the experiment station has been doubled. The Department of Farm Management was established July 1, 1912, in co-operation with the office of Farm Management, U. S. Department of Agriculture, which has paid part of the salary and expenses. Mr. O. M. Johnson, assistant in agricultural chemistry at Ohio State University (B. S. Agr., 1908), was appointed head of the department, and teaches in the College of Agriculture half of each year. Mr. Johnson was well qualified for this work both by practical experience, scientific training and extensive travel in this country and abroad, and the studies which he has made of methods of farm management in West Virginia will be of the greatest value in indicating the most profitable systems of farming. During the coming year he will be assisted by Mr. A. J. Dadisman, a graduate of the College of Agriculture of West Virginia University, who has also received the degree of Master of Science from Cornell University for graduate work in farm management. Mr. Dadisman will devote his entire time to farm management investigations.

At the same time Dr. C. A. Lueder was made Veterinarian of the Experiment Station. Dr. Lueder is a graduate of the New York State Veterinary College (1902), where he has also taken graduate work, has been on the faculty of the College of Agriculture since 1908, and has been consulting veterinarian of the State Board of Agriculture for several years. Several problems affecting the health of live stock demanded the attention of the Station and we are constantly receiving requests for advice from all parts of the state.

The Department of Dairy Husbandry was established by the appointment of Mr. P. B. Bennetch to take charge of this work on September 1, 1912. Mr. Bennetch is a graduate of Pennsylvania State College (1909), has had practical experience in dairy farm management, and came to us from the New York State School of Agriculture at St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y. Mr. Bennetch was also given temporary charge of work in animal husbandry with beef cattle, sheep and hogs. The work in animal husbandry is now organized as a separate department of which Mr. E. W. Sheets assumed charge July 1, 1914. Mr. Sheets is a graduate of the College of Agriculture of West Virginia University (1912) and has received the degree of Master of Science in Agriculture (1914) from the University of Illinois for graduate work in animal husbandry. He will be assisted by Mr. R. R. Snapp, a graduate of the University of Illi-

nois, (B. S. and A. B., 1913), who was principal of the John Swaney High School at McNabb, Ill., during the past year, and has a wide experience in live stock farming. Through the co-operation of the Division of Animal Husbandry of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Mr. J. B. Huyett is employed jointly by that office and the Station in field experiments in animal husbandry. Mr. Huyett is a graduate of the College of Agriculture, West Virginia University (1904), is president of the West Virginia Live Stock Association, and is one of the most successful stockmen in the state.

During the past year the Board of Regents authorized the creation of a separate department of Soils and elected Mr. F. E. Baer to take charge of soils investigations, but he did not assume his duties until July 1, 1914. Mr. Baer is a graduate of Ohio State University (B. Sc., 1908), from which he also received his master's degree (1910), and has also pursued graduate studies of Cornell University and the University of Wisconsin where he has spent the past year. He was assistant professor of Agricultural Chemistry at Ohio State University, 1911-13. and had charge of the analysis of fertilizers and feeds for the Ohio State Board of Agriculture. He will be assisted by Mr. Hubert Hill who gives half of his time to teaching in the University.

The station has suffered a serious loss in the resignation of Prof. Horace Atwood as head of the Poultry Department to become agricultural agent of Ohio County, under the joint direction of the Extension Department of West Virginia University and the Pan Handle Agricultural Club. Prof. Atwood still remains on the staff in charge of one or two of the poultry projects, and in an advisory capacity, spending one-sixth of his time at the Station, but has resigned the active management of the department to accept the above position at a considerably increased salary. Prof. Atwood has been in this station since 1897, and during the past seventeen years has been responsible for a large part of the best work which it has published. His retirement from active work in poultry husbandry is a loss not only to this Station but to the poultry industry of the whole country, for the results of his work have received nation-wide appreciation.

Appointments.

Date Made.	Name.	Position.	Date Effective.
Oct. 10, 1912...	R. E. Hunt...	Assistant in Animal Husbandry...	Oct. 1, 1912.
Mar. 4, 1913...	Anthony Berg...	Assistant in Plant Pathology...	Mar. 15, 1913.
Apr. 3, 1913...	O. M. Kille...	Editor	Apr. 1, 1913.
Apr. 3, 1913...	W. B. Kemp...	Assistant Agronomist	July 1, 1913.
Apr. 3, 1913...	R. R. Jeffries...	Assistant Horticulturist	July 1, 1913.
June 18, 1913...	L. I. Knight...	Plant Physiologist	Oct. 1, 1913.
June 18, 1913...	C. H. Scherffius...	Assistant in Agronomy	May 10, 1913.
June 18, 1913...	F. E. Baer...	Soils Investigations	July 1, 1914.
June 18, 1913...	E. L. Andrews...	Assistant Poultryman	Sept. 1, 1914.
Sept. 25, 1913...	E. W. Sheets...	Animal Husbandryman	July 1, 1914.
Sept. 25, 1913...	I. B. Johnson...	Assistant in Animal Husbandry	Sept. 1, 1913.
Jan. 22, 1914...	Oliver Smith...	Assistant Agronomist	July 1, 1913.
Jan. 22, 1914...	B. P. Pattison...	Assistant in Animal Husbandry	Jan. 1, 1914, to June 30.
Mar. 19, 1914...	Henry Dorsey...	Assistant Agronomist	Mar. 1, 1914.
Mar. 19, 1914...	R. R. Snapp...	Assistant in Animal Husbandry	July 1, 1914.
Apr. 27, 1914...	J. B. Huyett...	Assistant in Animal Husbandry	Apr. 16, 1914.
Apr. 27, 1914...	H. L. Crane...	Assistant Horticulturist	July 1, 1914.

Resignations.

Date Accepted.	Name.	Position.	Date Effective.
Oct. 10, 1912...	A. B. Brooks...	Assistant Horticulturist	Oct. 10, 1912.
Dec. 8, 1913...	I. B. Johnson...	Assistant in Animal Husbandry	Feb. 7, 1914.
Jan. 22, 1913...	R. E. Hunt...	Assistant in Animal Husbandry	Jan. 1, 1914.
Mar. 19, 1914...	D. C. Neal...	Assistant in Plant Pathology	Mar. 1, 1914.
Mar. 19, 1914...	Oliver Smith...	Assistant Agronomist	Feb. 1, 1914.

Publications.

The results of the investigations of the Station are published from time to time, in bulletins which are sent free to all requesting them. Circulars are also published from time to time giving information for which there seems to be a general demand, as shown by our correspondence. There has been a large increase in the demand for the publications of the Station during the past two years, the mailing list now including nearly 10,000 names, of which 7,500 are in West Virginia. The following publications have been issued during the period covered by this report:

Bulletin:

No. 140.—Potato Culture in West Virginia, by Arthur L. Dacy, 34 pages, 17 illustrations.

Designed primarily to direct attention to the possibilities of profit offered in the culture of Irish potatoes. Cultural methods, diseases, etc., are fully treated.

No. 141.—The Rejuvenation of Old Orchards, by W. H. Alderman, 22 pages, 10 illustrations.

Answers in concise form the question, "How can I bring my old orchard into bearing?"

No. 142.—Fertilizer Experiments with Tomatoes, by Arthur L. Dacy, 26 pages, 7 illustrations.

A report of practical fertilizer experiments conducted on farms in Morgan county, where many tomatoes are now produced for the canneries.

No. 143.—A Market Garden and Truck Survey of the Ohio and Kanawha River Valleys, by Arthur L. Dacy, 34 pages, 14 illustrations.

Pointing out that West Virginia has excellent home markets for

garden truck crops, and that a considerable acreage is still available for the increased production of these crops.

- No. 144.—Agricultural Production in West Virginia, by O. M. Johnson, 34 pages, 33 illustrations.

This bulletin sets forth in graphic form and by means of comparative tables the distribution and total production of farm crops in this state. Also contains figures and discussions of a general nature, pertaining to farm management.

- No. 145.—Some Factors Affecting the Weight, Composition and Hatchability of Hen Eggs, by Horace Atwood, 34 pages.

A technical report and discussion of a series of experiments extending over several years. Of interest mainly to experimenters and investigators. The practical deductions are presented in separate form, see Circular 9.

Inspection Bulletin:

- No. 1.—Commercial Fertilizers, Inspection for 1912, by B. H. Hite and F. B. Kunst, 37 pages.

Analysis of all the brands of fertilizers offered for sale in this state in 1912.

- No. 2.—Commercial Fertilizers, Inspection for 1913, by B. H. Hite and F. B. Kunst, 38 pages.

Analysis of all the brands of fertilizers offered for sale in this state in 1913.

Circular:

- No. 7.—Orchard Spraying, by W. H. Alderman, N. J. Giddings, and W. E. Rumsey, 48 pages, 33 illustrations.

Treats of spray machinery and spray materials, and tells how to spray to control the numerous insects and diseases attacking fruits. Excellent illustrations help the farmer to identify particular insects and plant diseases.

- No. 8.—The Wooden Hook Silo, by W. D. Zinn, 4 pages, 2 illustrations.

Describes the construction of a simple, inexpensive, home-made silo now widely used in certain sections of the state.

- No. 9.—Some Factors Affecting the Hatchability of Hen Eggs, by Horace Atwood, 4 pages.

A brief summary of the results of feeding experiments with poultry to determine the effects of certain feeds and the influence of other factors upon the hatchability of hen eggs.

- No. 10.—List of Bulletins, Available for General Distribution. Includes the publications of the Experiment Station and the Agricultural Extension Department.

Report of W. Va. Agricultural Experiment Station for 1911-2. 308 pages, 104 illustrations.

In addition to detailed reports of the lines of work being conducted in each department of the Experiment Station, bulletins numbers 135, 136, 137, 139, 140, 141. and circulars numbers 4, 5, and 6, are included in complete form.

Investigations in Progress.

In my last report to your Board (page 66) there were listed 50 projects or lines of investigations then being carried on by this Station. At the present time 73 projects are being investigated as given in the list below.

Under the Adams Fund, Project 2, The Effect of Pressure on Bacteria, was completed and is now ready for publication; Project 3, The Fixation of Atmospheric Nitrogen, was discontinued, and Project 6, Tip Burn of Potatoes, has been postponed. Two new Adams Fund Projects, No. 10, Enzymes Under Pressure, which is really a continuation of the work completed under No. 2, and No. 11, Physiological Effect of pruning apple trees have been undertaken.

Under the Hatch Fund, Projects 3, 4 and 5 have been completed or discontinued and numbers 27 to 34 have been started.

Under the State Fund Projects 4 and 8 have been dropped, Project 15 has been completed and numbers 16 to 31 have been started. Under the State appropriation for Horticulture and Trucking, six new projects have been organized, one of which (No. 5) has been completed.

Under the State appropriation for Live Stock Investigations two projects have been started in co-operation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Adams Fund.

Number	Name	Department.
1.	Influence of Management and Feeding on Vigor of Germs in Hen's Eggs	Poultry
4.	Oxidation and Acidity of Soils	Soils
5.	Pollination of Apples	Horticulture
6.	Tip Burn of Potatoes	Plant Pathology
7.	Cucumber Mildew	Plant Pathology
8.	Temperature and Insect Life	Entomology
9.	Apple Rust	Plant Pathology
10.	Enzymes Under Pressure.....	Chemistry
11.	Physiological Effect of Pruning Apple Trees.....	Horticulture

Hatch Fund.

1.	Potato Breeding	Horticulture
2.	Poultry Brooding	Poultry
6.	Woolly Aphis Control	Entomology
7.	Control of Peach and Apple Borers	Entomology
8.	Thinning Apples	Horticulture
9.	Breeding Sweet Potatoes	Horticulture
10.	Variety Test of Strawberries.....	Horticulture
11.	Variety Test of Potatoes	Horticulture
12.	Fertilizers for Apple and Peach Orchards.....	Horticulture
13.	Rotation Experiment	Agronomy
14.	Variety Test of Soy Beans.....	Agronomy
15.	Variety Test of Oats	Agronomy
16.	Variety Test of Wheat	Agronomy
17.	Variety Test of Corn	Agronomy

Number.	Name	Department.
18.	Heredity of Corn Kernels.....	Agronomy.
19.	Fertilizer Plots.....	Agronomy
20.	Bitter Rot Control.....	Horticulture
21.	Ground Limestone and Soil Acidity	Soils
22.	Pruning Apples	Horticulture
23.	Electrifying Chick Embryos	Poultry
24.	Bud Variation of Strawberries	Horticulture
25.	Potato Culture Experiments	Horticulture
26.	Tartaric Acid	Chemistry
27.	Green Food for Egg Production	Poultry
28.	Comparison of dusting and spraying for the control of insects and disease on apple	Entomology
29.	The Capsule System of Breeding Mares	Veterinary
30.	Pasture Renovation	Agronomy
31.	Tomato Diseases	Plant Pathology
32.	Control of Corn ear-worm on Truck Crops	Entomology
33.	Strawberry Culture	Horticulture
34.	Orchard Culture and Cover Crops	Horticulture
State Fund.		
1.	Apple Diseases	Plant Pathology
2.	Potato Spraying	Plant Pathology
3.	Control of Collar Rot	Plant Pathology
5.	Variety Plum Orchard	Horticulture
6.	Variety Test on Bush Fruits.....	Horticulture
7.	Peach Orchard	Horticulture
9.	Agricultural Survey	Farm Management
10.	Corn Ear to Row Test	Agronomy
11.	Alfalfa for West Virginia	Agronomy
12.	Grass and Clover Selection	Agronomy
13.	Fertilizer Analyses	Chemistry
14.	Production of Field Beans	Agronomy
16.	Hog Cholera, Its Control and Prevention.....	Veterinary
17.	Feeding Beef Cattle	Animal Husbandry
18.	Feeding Brooding Sheep	Animal Husbandry
19.	Live Stock Directory	Animal Husbandry
20.	Dairy Farm Survey	Dairying
21.	Forage Crops for Swine	Animal Husbandry
22.	Co-operative Fertilizer Tests	Agronomy
23.	Co-operative Tobacco Fertilizer Tests.....	Agronomy
24.	Co-operative Tobacco Variety and Curing Tests	Agronomy
25.	Breeding Milking Shorthorns	Dairy
26.	Methods of Handling and Feeding Dairy Calves	Dairy
27.	Artificially reared pure bred fowls compared with with hen hatched and hen brooded mongrels for egg production	Poultry
28.	Prevention of Gapes in Poultry	Poultry
29.	Distribution of Pure-bred Cockrels	Poultry
30.	Rural Survey of Monogalia County.....	Farm Management

Number.	Name	Department.
31.	Horse and Mule Production in W. Va.	Veterinary
Horticulture and Trucking Fund.		
1.	Demonstration Truck Gardens (Bowman)	Horticulture
2.	Orchard Demonstrations, Berkeley Springs	Horticulture
3.	Variety Apple and Peach Orchard, Eliber Springs (Mineral County)	Horticulture
4.	Demonstration Apple Orchard, Lost Creek	Horticulture
6.	Demonstration Apple, Plum, Pear and Cherry Or- chard, Bethany	Horticulture
Live Stock Fund.		
1.	Live Stock Survey	Animal Husbandry
2.	Wintering Beef Cattle	Animal Husbandry

The most important work which has been completed or is now in progress in the various department is as follows:

Department of Agronomy.—The soil fertility plots started in 1900 have been continued and during the last three years a definite rotation of corn, oats, wheat, clover, and timothy has been followed. This year's crop of wheat shows a very marked difference in the various plots, especially the necessity of adding phosphorus to such soils. The value of lime is also more apparent. Twenty-four varieties of soy beans are being tested for seed production and tests of ninety individual plant selections are being made with the purpose of finding the most desirable strains within the different varieties. Hybridizing plants of different varieties is being undertaken to induce variation. A variety test of seventeen varieties of wheat is being conducted and 112 individual plant selections were tested during the past year. The varieties being tested were secured from different Experiment Stations and from other sources and all are more or less mixed. This suggests a different line of work, and the agronomist is therefore undertaking the standardization of the best varieties.

Variety tests of corn are being continued and the value of the ear-to-row test in developing a higher yielding strain of corn is being demonstrated. The heredity of the corn kernels on single ears of corn is being studied in reference to color and density. A number of varieties of oats is being tested and so far the earlier maturing varieties have been giving the highest average yield with one exception, the Victor, which has exceeded all varieties in yield of grain and strain. Variety tests of field beans for seed production are being made and the value of the bean crop for growing in a regular rotation is being studied. The navy or pea bean has given the highest average yield per acre of any of the varieties tested. Four one-acre pasture lots have been fenced off on the station farm and have received different treatments for their improvement. They are being grazed with sheep so as to determine the actual increase in pasture obtained. Extensive studies of pasture conditions and grasses and legumes suitable for pastures are now being planned and larger experiments in pasture management will be undertaken in co-operation with the department of animal husbandry.

The Legislature of 1913 made a small appropriation (\$1,000) for tobacco investigations. This work is being carried on in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture which bears one-third the cost and whose tobacco specialist has general supervision of the work. Planting was seriously delayed by the flood of May, 1913, and a serious drought has injured the crop this year. An assistant in charge of this work, Mr. C. H. Scherffius, is stationed at Milton, Cabell County, and also has experiments at Hurricane and Martha. Both variety and fertility tests are being conducted. In the variety test, Lockwood's White Burley, the local variety grown, was used on the check plots, whose average yield was 1350 lbs. per acre, while the average of seven other varieties tested was 2100 lbs., the best variety yielding 2325 lbs. per acre. If this difference continues to obtain it will be possible to greatly increase production by the introduction of better varieties. A test has been made of methods of seeding Alfalfa on a very poor soil, different treatment being given to eleven different plots, using different combinations of fertilizers, amounts of lime, and different methods of inoculation. Striking results have been obtained, but the tests should be continued in other parts of the state. A thorough study has been made of methods of alfalfa growing in all parts of the state, in which a large number of alfalfa growers have been visited. Alfalfa is being successfully grown in two-thirds of the counties of the state and it is believed that alfalfa can be grown in any part of the state where the soil is of sufficient depth and is properly prepared for seeding. Hardy and other desirable varieties are being tested and will be tried under field conditions. Special selections of individual plants of these hardy strains are being made and some crosses between them have been secured and will be tested.

Department of Animal Husbandry.—As noted above the work in animal husbandry has been carried on by assistants under the supervision of the head of the department of dairy husbandry up to this time. In the fall of 1912 a feeding shed was constructed and ten head of steers were purchased and divided into two lots, one fed in the shed and one in the open field. This test was hardly large enough, however, to be of much value. During the summer of 1913, thirty-six head of steer calves, all beef-bred were purchased in Roane county. Thirty-two of the calves were divided into four lots of eight each, for the purpose of determining the value of shelter for wintering cattle as compared with free range and no shelter, and to determine the value of corn silage and clover hay for wintering cattle as compared with the ordinary hay, mostly timothy, commonly fed. Two lots, one in the shed, and one in the open field, were fed timothy hay, the lot in the shed receiving its feed in a manger, the lot outside being fed on the ground. Of the other two lots, one received clover hay and corn silage in the shed, and the other was fed the same ration in a feed manger in the open. While the results are not in any way conclusive, they indicate very strongly the advisability of feeding a

maintainance ration of clover hay and corn silage to wintering cattle of this age. The lot received clover hay and corn silage made the larger gains and these were made just as economically as those by the corresponding lot fed outside. All the steers are now on pasture where they are making uniformly good gains. It is planned to carry these steers through another winter in the same manner and then market them in the fall of 1915.

In the fall of 1912, a feeding experiment was started in the breeding of ewes, which will need to be repeated several times before definite conclusions can be established. The ewes were housed during the winter in a shed closed on three sides and kept in a dry lot, the object being to determine the most economical method of handling the breeding flock with particular reference to winter management. During the first winter (1912-13) but two lots were available, six Southdown and six Rambouillet ewes. A comparison of cotton seed meal and oats and bran was made with both lots receiving mixed hay and corn silage.

In the summer of 1913, twenty Delaine yearling ewes, five yearling Southdown ewes, and ten yearling Shropshire ewes were added to the flock, giving us altogether 47 ewes. These were divided into five lots, and fed differently, the object being to compare cottonseed meal with oats and bran as concentrates for winter feeding and also to compare clover and alfalfa hay. Definite cost data was obtained, but the work will need to be repeated before conclusions can be drawn.

Last April arrangements were made with the Division of Animal Husbandry, Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, whereby we co-operate in maintaining a man in the state for beef cattle investigations. This work was started at once and a complete survey of the status of beef cattle, sheep and hogs throughout the state is now being completed. A farm will be located where co-operative experiments in the raising and feeding of beef cattle will be carried on for several years under the immediate supervision of the assistant stationed there. Such work has been of very great value in the southern states where it has been carried on for several years and will undoubtedly be of great service to the cattle growers of the state in giving them exact information upon the best methods of producing beef cattle.

With the organization of a separate department of animal husbandry, previously noted, it is hoped that the work in animal husbandry can be developed as one of the leading lines of effort of the Station, as it is the principal agricultural interest of the state. Definite plans can not be made, however, until the Station can have some assurance as to whether it is to be provided with sufficient land to carry on such work.

Department of Chemistry.—The collection and analysis of commercial fertilizers, as required by the Statutes (Chapter 62B. W. Va. Code), have been carried on as usual, and reports have been published in June, 1913, and January, 1914. 238 samples were collected, analyzed, and reported upon in 1912, and 248 samples in 1913. The total amount of

fertilizer sold in West Virginia, for which tags were issued, amounted to 31,460 tons in the calendar year of 1913, and 20,107 tons from January 1 to July 1, 1914.

A comparison of the analysis of the average of all brands of commercial fertilizer as sold in this state in 1913 with that of those sold five years previously shows that the amount of plant food in these fertilizers is 14% greater than five years ago, as follows:

	1908	1913
Available phosphoric acid	9.00%	10.46%
Potash	2.50%	2.74%
Nitrogen .....	.41%	.46%

The average analysis is still far too low, but both consumers and dealers seem to be awakening to the folly of buying low-grade fertilizers, sometimes wrongly called cheap fertilizers, but really the most expensive. It is rare, however, that the analysis of the fertilizers now sold does not come up to the guarantee, and as yet no cases have seemed sufficient flagrant to warrant prosecution.

Work upon the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen which has been in progress for several years has been discontinued.

The investigation of bacteria under pressure has been completed and will soon be published. In many ways this work suggested the question, "What is the effect of the pressure on the enzymes and to what extent is such effect responsible for the death of the organism?" A study of the effect of pressure on enzymes was therefore begun by the chemist in co-operation with the plant pathologist, when the work on bacteria was finished. Many difficulties were encountered in the preparation of the enzymes in the large quantities required, but the work so far goes to show that the activity of the enzymes may be destroyed by pressure.

Considerable time has been given to studies of soil acidity, particularly the effects of oxidation and lime, but definite results have not been secured.

During the period of this report more than 400 samples of soil have been chemically examined. Of this number 36 were for fertilizer tests of the horticultural department, 240 were involved in the above soil-acidity studies, and 140 were for farmers in various parts of the state. Ninety per cent. of these and hundreds of other soil samples examined in previous years have been found to be acid and deficient in humus. The use of lime for such soils was described in Circular No. 6, which has had a wide circulation and has a considerable influence in awakening interest in the use of lime. More than 200 samples of limestone have been analyzed for farmers proposing to crush or burn lime for themselves or their neighbors. An assistant chemist has devoted much of his time for the past year in determining the amount of carbon dioxide given off by incubating eggs, for the department of poultry husbandry.

Department of Dairy Husbandry.—This department has co-operated with the different associations of pure-bred dairy cattle in supervising

the official testing of pure-bred cows for advanced registry. One hundred and six cows in five herds belonging to three different breeds, have been supervised by representatives of the department.

A survey of the dairies in the vicinity of Charleston was made in 1913. Information has been secured relative to the sanitary conditions surrounding the production, methods of herd management, and the income of some of the dairymen. A study is now being made of methods of supervision of the milk supply by the various boards of health in all cities of 3000 population and over. Surveys of the dairies near other cities are contemplated. It seems important that more information be secured with reference to the milk supplies of the various cities so that effective extension work can be done. In this connection it should be mentioned that the Agricultural Extension Department has made a co-operative arrangement with the Dairy Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, whereby an assistant in the dairy department will be jointly employed to carry on extension work for the benefit of dairymen throughout the state. Similar work in other southern states has been of the greatest benefit in developing the dairy industry, and this work will enable the dairy department to keep in touch with the needs of the dairy industry throughout the state and thus plan its investigations to meet them.

Four pure-bred cows and a bull of milking strains of the Short-horn breed have been secured with a view to determining the cost of milk production with these cows, and the cost of producing beef with their male offsprings. It is expected to gradually build up a larger herd of this strain sufficient for securing satisfactory results. This work will necessarily have to be continued for a series of years. It is planned also to include in this work grade Shorthorn cows, breeding them to a pure-bred bull.

Plans have also been made for a comparison of methods of handling and feeding dairy calves, but the work has not been started owing to the lack of sufficient animals resulting from the reorganization of the herd. West Virginia is well adapted to dairying, there is a considerable increase in interest in dairy production, and this department will soon be in shape to make valuable contributions to this development.

Department of Entomology.—Experiments in the control of the Green Apple Aphis were completed last year and a report of the results was published in a bulletin of the Crop Pest Commission. The results indicate that the best treatment consists in the use of a dormant strength lime-sulphur mixture late in the winter to kill the eggs, and later treatment after the foliage is out with tobacco extract or kerosene emulsion to kill the aphides.

Studies of the means of controlling apple and peach trees borers have been continued and valuable results have been secured; but the most promising methods have not been sufficiently tested to warrant definite statements concerning their efficiency.

In co-operation with the department of plant pathology the efficiency of dusting apple trees with sulphur and powdered arsenate of lead is being compared with the ordinary methods of spraying with the same materials. These tests were begun in Jefferson County in 1913, but were prevented by the blossoms being killed in the late freeze. This year they have been repeated and there is promise of securing definite results. It will be necessary to repeat the experiment one or two years more to make certain of the results, and it should also be carried on in a mountainous section under the weather conditions there prevalent. Should this method prove even approximately as effective as liquid spraying, it would be a great boon to the orchardists in the mountainous sections of the state, as one of their chief problems is the water supply for spraying. Dusting would also be much more rapid and require less investment.

Experiments have been carried on in Ohio County for the control of the corn ear-worm by dusting with arsenate of lead. Last year's tests were promising but not conclusive, and they are being repeated on a larger scale this year.

The study of the data from experiments carried on by Director Sanderson at the New Hampshire Station on the Relation of Temperature to Insect Life has been completed and has been published by the New Hampshire Station. These conclusions show that the development of insects at different constant temperatures is subject to a definite law governing the rapidity of development and suggest other theories which form the basis for experiments now being carried on to further establish these and other laws. Over seven hundred different lots of insects were used in such temperature experiments last year. The apparatus used for this work has recently been entirely remodelled and a large number of experiments are now in progress, which it is believed will result in important conclusions during the next year.

Upon the organization of the Crop Pest Commission in April, 1913, Professor Rumsey was made State Entomologist, as required by the law, and has given his entire time to that work since then. The offices of the Crop Pest Commission are with those of the Entomological department and their equipment is used jointly.

Department of Farm Management.—During the summer of 1913 the head of the department with four senior students surveyed 314 farms in eleven counties, to determine the labor cost of producing crops. These farms were in six different sections of the State in the following counties: Wood (21) and Jackson, (25); Cabell, (21); Wayne, (24); and Putnam, (20); Mercer, (37); Monroe (31), and Greenbrier, (29); Jefferson, (64); Hardy (20), and Preston, (32). This investigation concerning the labor necessary for producing crops emphasizes the following points: (1) the importance of providing a suitable distribution of labor in order that the available farm help can do the work with a minimum expense for hired help; (2) a need for better systems of farming that



DUSTING EXPERIMENT IN ORCHARD, JEFFERSON COUNTY.

will give profitable work during a large part of the year; and (3) a need for better farm plans in order that machinery and labor can be used more efficiently.

A rural social and economic survey of Monongalia County was also begun in 1913 and is being completed this year. The work of gathering the social information is in charge of Dr. E. H. Vickers, Professor of Economics and Sociology. Mr. A. J. Dadisman and Mr. Henry Dorsey studied 189 farms in all parts of the county and obtained information as to the general condition of agriculture.

During the present summer a complete farm management survey has been made of all the farms in Brooke County and further studies are being made of some of the farms visited last year in other parts of the State.

This department also made a careful study of the census figures of West Virginia agriculture and prepared Bulletin 144, "Agricultural Production in West Virginia," which sets forth in graphic form and by means of tables the total production of farm products in this State. This publication has attracted considerable favorable comment and gives the status and tendencies of our agriculture in concise form.

Department of Horticulture.—The investigations of the department of horticulture and covering many phases of fruit and truck growing and the work of the department is having a large influence with the horticulturists of the state. Studies of the pollination of apples have been carried on for three years and indicate, as have previous investigations of others, that the Rome and York Imperial are practically self-sterile and must be cross fertilized. This investigation is one of large importance to the apple growers of the state and will require several years for completion.

A study of the Physiological Effect of Pruning Apple Trees was commenced under the Hatch Fund in 1911, but the scope of the investigation was enlarged and it was reorganized under the Adams Fund the following year. In this investigation several varieties of apples of different ages are pruned in varying degrees both in the dormant and growing seasons. A careful record is made of the wood growth and fruit of all the trees, and an analysis of the wood is made by the plant physiologist at regular periods throughout the year. In this way he is determining the chemical and physiological processes in the growth of the trees and how these are affected by pruning. This project is one of fundamental importance and there is good promise of securing important results.

The practical effect in thinning apples has been studied, but the freeze of 1913 seriously interfered with the experiments, which will be continued until definite results can be secured. Methods of plant breeding are being studied with sweet potatoes, strawberries and Irish potatoes, with a view to showing just what advancement may be made by pure selection.

Variety tests of strawberries, potatoes, plums, and bush fruits are also being conducted. Over 100 varieties of strawberries were fruited this year.

Experiments with fertilizers for apples and peaches are being conducted in four commercial orchards in various parts of the state. Very striking results have been obtained with peaches and the results will be published as soon as this season's crop has been harvested.

Experiments in the control of bitter rot on apples have been carried on for several years and are being continued.

As a result of the experiments in potato culture it has been shown that seed potatoes grown in the higher altitudes of West Virginia make more vigorous and more productive seed than that which is produced in the northern states when used in southern Virginia and West Virginia and farther south. This indicates a profitable industry for some of our highland counties well known as growing excellent potatoes, and the Station is seeking to aid this development by assisting a few growers in securing first-class seed, supervising their culture, and aiding them in finding markets in the southern part of the state.

Demonstration orchards have been maintained at Berkeley Springs and Lost Creek with a view to demonstrating the varieties adapted to the chert lands of West Virginia, ten acres of apples and peaches, including 60 varieties of apples and 125 varieties of peaches, were planted on Twin Mountain at the juncture of Mineral, Hampshire, Grant and Hardy counties. A demonstration orchard of five acres of peaches and five of apples has also been planted there and is attracting considerable interest from neighboring growers. In the fall of 1912 about 1200 varieties of apples, plums, cherries, and pears were secured from the surplus stock propagated by the New York Agricultural Experiment Station and were planted in a test orchard on the farm of Bethany College in Brooke county, under a co-operative agreement with that institution. This orchard will also be used for experimental work in cover crops and other cultural problems.

During the past year several experiments have been made in growing mushrooms in an abandoned coal mine beneath the Station farm. One very good crop was secured, but it was found that considerable experience will be necessary to make mushroom culture under such conditions uniformly profitable. These experiments will be continued.

One of the most valuable investigations of this department has been the survey of the orchards of Berkeley and Jefferson counties, conducted during the past two years. The reports of this work are now ready for publication and will be of great value in showing the actual conditions of fruit growing in these counties, how success has been won, and to what failures have been due. All of the orchards in these counties were visited and carefully examined by members of the staff, and the owners were interviewed as to the methods used.

A similar survey was made of the market garden industry in the Ohio and Kanawha valleys and has been reported by Prof. Dacy in Bulletin 143, entitled "A Market Garden and Truck Survey of the Ohio and Kanawha Valleys."

A study of fertilizers for tomatoes carried on in Morgan county has also been completed and a report published as Bulletin 142, "Fertilizer Experiment with Tomatoes."

The work of this department is seriously handicapped by a lack of any land available for orchard work and insufficient land for other work at the Station farm.

Department of Plant Pathology.—Experiments in spraying potatoes for diseases were carried on in 1913, but have been discontinued this year. The result of this work will soon be published with a description of potato diseases and methods of control.

The cucumber mildew has been very destructive in the Ohio valley and in 1913 in other parts of the state. It has been shown that this disease can be controlled by spraying and the pathology is now studying its life history with a view of determining the possibility of other methods of control. The larger part of the time of the pathologist and his assistants has been spent in the study of the apple rust, a disease which has caused many thousands of dollars loss to our apple growers. It has been shown that it is possible to prevent the disease by spraying at just the right time, but that to do so requires a much more intimate knowledge of weather conditions and the habits of the disease than fruit growers can be expected to have, and that to be effective the spray must be applied so quickly as to make it impractical on large commercial orchards.

It has been shown, however, that by cutting the cedar trees within a radius of approximately one mile of apple orchards that the disease can be practically eliminated, as it winters on the cedars and spreads from them to the apples in the spring. Cutting the cedars for only a half-mile radius has resulted in considerable infection. The pathologist has devoted a great deal of painstaking work to determining the exact time and weather conditions under which infection takes place and is securing a very complete knowledge of the disease, the results of which studies will be published this winter.

Considerable attention has also been given to other local diseases of the apple. Extensive experiments have been made in Berkeley County in the control of apple Collar Blight which has killed so many bearing trees, particularly Grimes Golden. Experiments in thoroughly cutting out and disinfecting affected trees have been made and trees which have been entirely girdled have had young trees inarched in the attempt to develop a new root system. A small orchard of 600 trees grown in different ways has been planted in which to observe the effect of different methods of nursery propagation on the development of the disease.

Extensive observations on tomato diseases have been made in all parts of the state. The pathologist is co-operating with the chemist in the study of the effect of pressure on enzymes and with the entomologist in the experiments in dusting orchards as compared with spraying.

During the past spring the Potato Powdery Scab, a very dangerous disease of European origin, has been imported into the state on seed potatoes. The pathologist has assisted in locating infested fields and will aid in the suppression of the disease.

Department of Poultry Husbandry.—The studies upon the influence of feeding and management on the vigor of the germ in the eggs has been continued and a preliminary report has been published as Bulletin 145, a brief popular summary of which was issued as Circular 9. An attempt is now being made to measure the vigor of the germ by chemical means. To do this the amount of carbon dioxide given off by the developing embryo is determined by the chemist during the entire period of incubation. Whether this method will prove successful remains to be determined, but if practicable it will make possible an accurate measurement of the influence of various methods of feeding and management on the germ. Several methods of brooding chicks are being carried on and data concerning their cost and efficiency is being accumulated for publication as soon as the results warrant.

Professor W. E. Dickson of the College of Engineering, and Dr. A. M. Reese of the College of Arts and Sciences are co-operating in experiments, subjecting eggs during incubation to high frequency electric currents for one hour twice a day. Considerable difficulty was experienced in securing suitable apparatus, and but one hatch has been secured, but the work will be continued this fall.

During the past two years the Station has offered to distribute its surplus white Leghorn cockerels to the farmers of the state, under certain conditions, at cost (50 cents each). In this way over 850 cockrels have been distributed to over 400 West Virginia farmers in the past two years. 20,000 eggs were also sold for hatching during the past spring.

The Station is now building up flocks of several of the more common general purpose breeds such as Barred Plymouth Rock, Rhode Island Reds, etc., with a view to organizing investigations and experiments which will be of immediate value to the small poultry growers on West Virginia farms.

The last Legislature made a small appropriation (\$1000) "for promoting the chicken industry." This was made at the request of the officers of the West Virginia Branch of the American Poultry Association, who contemplated that part of it would be used for premiums to be used at local poultry shows. Upon consideration of the matter, however, it did not seem possible to offer such premiums without specific legislative authority. A committee of the poultrymen was therefore invited to meet the director and poultrymen of the Station and plan for expending this appropriation for the benefit of the poultry industry were discussed. As a result a very attractive exhibit of models of poultry houses and appliances, feeds, charts, literature, etc., was prepared and has been sent to the fairs and most of the local poultry shows, and has attracted considerable interest. Thirty poultrymen have been visited at their request and advice given.

It has been felt that one of the best methods to develop poultry husbandry is to interest the boys and girls. Twelve Boys and Girls Poultry Clubs of six members each have been formed near the Station. Each member was provided with three sittings of eggs from pure bred stock and the different clubs are competing with each other in making a record. The boys and girls are most enthusiastic over their work and if funds are available the poultry clubs will be organized in other parts of the state.

One of the neglected phases of poultry husbandry has been the methods and manner of marketing. It is useless to advocate an increase of poultry growing unless better prices can be secured, which is a matter of better methods of marketing. We have, therefore, engaged Prof. F. S. Jacoby, head of the Poultry Department at Ohio State University, to make an investigation of the methods of producing and marketing poultry and poultry products, used in Jackson County. Prof. Jacoby is spending the summer in visiting the poultry growers of this county and endeavoring to ascertain just what steps should be taken to assist them in developing better methods of marketing. His report will be published shortly.

Department of Veterinary Science.—The veterinarian has co-operated with the State Board of Agriculture and the Commission of Agriculture in the control of Hog Cholera in Monongalia and neighboring counties. The results of this work were published as a bulletin of the State Department of Agriculture in June, 1913. He has also compiled a complete directory of the breeders of pure-bred live stock in West Virginia. This was also published as a bulletin of the State Department of Agriculture.

A few experiments have been made with the capsule system of breeding mares and this work will be continued as opportunity permits. The veterinarian is co-operating with the poultry department in carrying on experiments in the control of gapes in poultry under ordinary farm conditions on farms near Morgantown. At the request of the Board of Health of the City of Morgantown, he has made several inspections of the barns and dairy buildings of the dairymen retailing milk in Morgantown. He also acts as consulting veterinarian for the State Department of Agriculture for the north-central part of the state.

One of the important projects now being undertaken by this department is a thorough survey of horse and mule growing in West Virginia to determine what can be done to increase horse and mule production. West Virginia is ideally adapted to raising horses and mules, and our farmers might very materially increase their income by devoting more attention to them.

Report to the Governor.—A more detailed report of the work of the Experiment Station for the past two years has been made to the Governor as required by the Acts of Congress making appropriation for its support.

LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED BY DIRECTOR.

Legislation Passed.—The legislation advocated in my last report for the creation of a State Crop Pest Commission received favorable consideration by the Legislature (Chapter 14, Acts 1913) and it is now doing valuable work. The new State Board of Health law has established a State Hygiene Laboratory which is now looking after the analysis of drinking water and after chemical and biological work having to do with the public health.

Fertilizer Control.—A bill was also introduced providing for the transfer of Fertilizer Control to the State Department of Agriculture as recommended in my last report, but due to the rush of legislation is failed of passage.

The Commissioner of Agriculture and I have agreed upon legislation providing for his administration of the fertilizer control, the analyses to be made by the Experiment Station chemist at cost. It would seem that all such scientific work which may be required in the enforcement of state laws might well be done by the Experiment Station at the cost of the State Department of Agriculture, and thus save the state the cost of equipping and maintaining duplicate laboratories.

Laws should also be passed for the control of the purity of feed-stuffs, insecticides, fungicides, and seeds. Such bills will be presented to the next legislature and it is hoped may receive its favorable consideration, for, inasmuch as neighboring states have such legislation, West Virginia tends to become a dumping ground for low grade adulterated goods if it does not exercise similar supervision.

Land Leases.—It has been found necessary to carry on many investigations in co-operation with farm owners. In every case we have a written understanding, but occasionally misunderstandings arise and expensive experiments are so disarranged as to be valueless. It seems highly desirable, therefore, that the Board of Control have authority to lease land for such work for as many years as may be needed. It is my understanding that it is not possible for the Board to make leases for longer than the period covered by legislative appropriations if the rent is to be paid from state appropriations. There would seem to be no constitutional objection, however, to making such leases to be paid for from the Station's income from sales of its products, etc. If necessary, I would recommend that a bill be introduced in the Legislature authorizing the Board of Control to lease such tracts of land of not over twenty acres, for a period not to exceed ten years, as may be recommended by the Director of the Experiment Station, the cost of such leases to be paid from any income of the Station other than that secured from state or federal appropriations. As a matter of fact, most of such leases would be but for one or two acres for three or four years.

Branch Stations.—As the work of the Station grows it is becoming more and more apparent that many of the investigations necessary for solving the problems of West Virginia Agriculture can not be carried on at Morgantown. Nor could they be carried on at any one

place, for the varied conditions both as to topograph, soil, climate, and crops found in different parts of the state necessitate that many lines of work must be carried on where they are of most importance and that some experiments be repeated under various conditions to determine their local applicability. This will be self-evident to everyone familiar with the agriculture of the state.

Our horticulture department has felt this need most keenly, as possibly no other department is now reaching a greater number of people throughout the state, and it has already established demonstration orchards in four different counties. In his report the horticulturist says, "After three years experience with Station work in the eastern Pan Handle and other distant points of the state, the writer is firmly convinced that first class work can rarely, if ever, be performed at long range, and certainly can never be performed with an economy of time and money. With the limited opportunities for horticultural investigation at Morgantown, it is absolutely necessary that such investigations be made at distant points. The only satisfactory plan for handling this work which could be devised by a conference of the horticultural staff, is to establish two sub-stations, one in the Ohio valley, preferably at Point Pleasant or Parkersburg, or at some point between these places, and the other in Berkeley or Mineral Counties in the eastern Pan Handle. The western sub-station should be used primarily for the investigation of trucking and small fruit problems, while the eastern station should concern itself with the problems of pomology, making vegetables and small fruits secondary."

The writer is convinced of the wisdom of this suggestion, but believes that the idea should be further developed and that three or four such stations should be established as follows:

- (1) I would advocate a sub-station with 50 acres of fruit land in the eastern Pan Handle, preferably in Berkeley or Mineral counties on account of their central location for transportation to other points in that end of the state. On this should be erected a suitable dwelling for the superintendent, a small office building, and a small barn, all of which would cost \$5,000 or \$6,000. The superintendent of this sub-station should be an associate-horticulturist and responsible to the horticulturist of the Station. For the first two years but one man would be needed. Later, however, an assistant plant pathologist and an assistant entomologist should be stationed there, at least in the summer months, possibly in co-operation with the State Crop Pest Commission. In order to equip this sub-station and to get its work started it would probably be necessary to expend \$3,000 a year the first two years for equipment and current expenses.

- (2) A similar station should be established in the southern part of the Ohio Valley; but this station should probably have more land so that a greater variety of work could be undertaken. It is true that the bottom lands of the Ohio Valley are excellent truck lands, but the adjoining hills produce as fine fruit as is grown. Tobacco is also extensively grown in the southern part of the state and we

already have a man employed in tobacco investigations in Cabell and neighboring counties. The chief trouble with the farming in the southwestern counties seems to be run out pasture lands and a lack of live stock. By securing a farm of 150 to 200 acres running back from the Ohio River over the hills, it should be possible to carry on experimental work not only with truck crops, tobacco, and forage crops on the lowlands, but with orchard fruits and the pasturing of live stock on the hills. If, however, it did not seem practicable to secure so large a farm, 25 acres of bottom land would be sufficient for work with truck crops and tobacco. The buildings on such a farm would also probably cost \$5,000 or \$6,000, but rather more would be needed for machinery, live stock, and running expenses, which would probably require \$4,000 a year for the first two years, after which much less would be sufficient. The superintendent should be an expert truck gardener and he should be assisted by the man now in charge of tobacco work and a live stock man. Later an assistant plant pathologist and an assistant entomologist should be stationed there for the summer months.

(3) Another sub-station should be established in the southeastern part of the state, primarily for experiments with live stock. Stock raising is the chief industry of that section and experts have stated that there is no section of the United States with finer natural facilities for producing cattle, sheep, and horses. A good sized farm should be secured and suitable buildings erected in a locality where more extensive pasture may be leased as desired and where co-operative work may be carried on with neighboring live stock men. The Station now has a co-operative arrangement with the United States Department of Agriculture whereby they jointly employ a man to supervise such live stock experiments and we should have a permanent headquarters for such work. This sub-station would probably require the same funds for equipment and maintainance as the previous two. Its superintendent should be an assistant to the animal husbandryman of the Station and responsible to him.

It is my opinion that all of the above stations should be located on land which should be presented to the state by the local people. Any city will make up a considerable bonus to locate a desirable factory. There is no question that the location of such a station in a county would be as valuable to it as a very good factory. I believe that several communities would willingly undertake to secure suitable lands for such stations and that the state should accept those sites best adapted to the purposes in view, regardless of all other considerations. If, however, any one of these three sections was not sufficiently interested to furnish such a site, then I would be in favor of postponing the location of that sub-station until there was more local interest.

(4) Another sub-station may well be located at Bethany College in Brooke county. The Station already has a large variety orchard planted there and has a series of fertility plots planned. The College has an excellent farm and every facility for carrying on satisfactory

work. It is in the center of the fine-wool sheep industry which is rapidly becoming a dairy section. I have no doubt that if the state should authorize the Board of Control to enter into a contract with the Trustees of Bethany College, they would be glad to furnish land, live stock, and office room for carrying on such work, which would be of immediate benefit to their agricultural students. Such a station would, therefore, require no investment for buildings, and only the salary of the superintendent and current expenses would be necessary.

I estimate the cost of buildings, equipment, current expenses and salaries for these four sub-stations as follows:

(1) Eastern Pan Handle Fruit Station:

	1st year	2nd year
Building, house, barn, office building.....	\$4,000	\$2,000
Equipment, machinery, team, wagons, trees, etc.,...	1,000	1,000
Current expenses	2,000	2,000
Salary of superintendent (Asst. Horticulturist)....	2,000	2,000
TOTALS.....	\$9,000	\$7,000

(2) Southern Ohio Valley Station:

Buildings, house, barns, office building	\$4,000	\$2,000
Equipment, machinery, teams, live stock, hotbeds, etc.,	2,000	2,000
Current expenses	2,000	2,000
Salary of superintendent, (Truck gardener, Asst. horticulturist)	2,000	2,000
Salary of herdsman	1,000	1,000
TOTALS.....	\$11,000	\$9,000

(3) Southeastern Live Stock Station:

Buildings, house, barns, office building	\$4,000	\$2,000
Equipment, live stock, team, machinery ,etc.,.....	2,000	2,000
Current expenses	2,000	2,000
Salary of superintendent (Asst. Animal Husbandry-man)	2,000	2,000
TOTALS.....	\$10,000	\$8,000

(4) Northern Pan Handle Station:

Equipment	\$1,000	\$1,000
Current expenses	\$2,000	2,000
Salary of Superintendent	2,000	2,000
TOTAL.....	\$5,000	\$5,000

GRAND TOTAL \$35,000 \$29,000

The maintenance of these stations should not exceed \$25,000 per annum after the first two years. It might be thought by some unfamiliar with such work that such farms should be self-supporting,

but it must be remembered that most experimental work costs much more than its products return and that it is not carried on to demonstrate profitable methods but to determine fundamental scientific principles which govern the art of agriculture and through a knowledge of which better practical methods may be developed. Much of the work, especially in the initial stages, therefore, has to be done in a manner that is exceedingly expensive when considered from the ordinary standpoint of efficient farm management.

In like manner the salaries proposed for the superintendents might be considered excessive. Undoubtedly very good farmers might be secured for half this salary named, but a man might be an excellent farmer and yet not be at all qualified to manage such an experimental station. Such a man must be a trained scientist as well as a practical farmer, and men with such qualifications are exceedingly difficult to secure.

In this connection it should be noted that during the last fiscal year the Station staff traveled nearly 40,000 miles on experiment station work, at an expenditure of \$5,058.05 for traveling expenses.

I feel certain, from the results that the Station has already secured while carrying on much of its work at distant points in the state, involving much loss of time and money in travel, and often resulting in inadequate supervision, that with the establishment of these stations they would repay the farmers of the state many fold for the relatively small amount invested in them. I feel certain that this plan will be very generally approved by the agricultural interests of the state, and I trust it may have the approval and support of your Board.

DIRECTOR'S STATEMENT OF NEEDS.

With the contemplated transfer of the fertilizer control to the Commissioner of Agriculture it will be necessary for the state to appropriate for the general maintenance of the Station a sum equal to the net income now derived from fertilizer fees, or the work of the Station must be seriously crippled. The present large work and usefulness has been built up through this income and it certainly would be unwise to cripple the work of the Station by cutting it off at this time. The gross receipts from fertilizer fees in 1913-14 were \$14,403.76. At the rate they have increased the past two years, they will undoubtedly reach \$16,000 in 1914-15. As near as I can ascertain it, the actual cost to the Station of the work involved is about \$4,000. In other words, during the coming year the Station will derive approximately \$12,000 clear income from this source, and an appropriation should be made for that amount if this income is stopped. It should be remembered, however, that unless the tax is reduced, the state will receive an equivalent sum through the Commissioner of Agriculture which can be applied to the expenses of his office, permitting the appropriation for that purpose to be decreased the same amount, so that the appropriation made to the

Station need not involve any real addition to present appropriations. For the year 1916-17 this general appropriation should be increased to \$14,000, to cover the increased cost of maintenance in the normal growth of the Station's activities.

That this increase will be needed may be shown by the increased cost of maintenance during the past four years due to the increase of its work, and more largely to the increased number of letters received from the farmers of the state. Thus the cost of postage and stationery has increased from \$1,596.93 in 1911 to \$2,522.27 in 1914, and the cost of heat, light and water from \$870.53 in 1911 to \$1,056.72 in 1914.

For several years the Legislature has appropriated \$4,000 per annum "for promoting the horticultural and trucking industry." We have felt that the Legislature undoubtedly intended that this appropriation should be used for such investigations as would have an immediate and practical effect in promoting fruit and truck growing and have expended the fund accordingly. Some of the work already accomplished has already been described. This work has been of such evident value and the need for an increase in the appropriation is so urgent on account of the demands for investigations made upon our horticultural department by the fruit growers of the state, that I recommend the increase of this appropriation to \$5,000 per annum.

The last legislature made an appropriation "for investigations and experiments with live stock," of \$1,500 for 1913-14 and \$2,000 for 1914-15. The manner in which this has been expended for live stock and salaries has already been indicated. The appropriation made was all requested as it was realized that this work was but commencing and the above amount would be ample for the first two years. With the complete organization of the department of animal husbandry and with the arrangements now effected for co-operation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, this department should now be given sufficient funds to develop its work which has been far too long neglected, particularly as stock raising is the chief agricultural industry of the state. I recommend, therefore, that this appropriation be increased to \$4,000 for 1915-16 and \$5,000 for 1916-17.

The present appropriation for \$1,000 per annum for tobacco investigations has proved inadequate. It was necessary to employ a man to give his entire time to this work, part of whose salary and expenses are paid by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and part of the expenses of the work have been charged to other funds. If this work is to be continued, as it certainly should be in view of the increasing importance of this crop in the southwestern counties, the appropriation should be sufficient to cover the cost of the salary and all expenses. I recommend, therefore, that this be increased to \$1,500 for 1915-16 and \$2,000 for 1916-17.

As already explained, the appropriation of \$1,000 per annum for "promoting the chicken industry" has not been sufficient to allow us

to employ additional permanent assistance for this work, and although there is a large demand and opportunity for poultry work, we can not enlarge the work away from Morgantown without employing another man.

In 1909 the sales of poultry and eggs in West Virginia average \$33.30 per farm or practically 10% of the gross farm income, or 18% of the net labor income, which sales were in most cases practically clear profit. Yet West Virginia raises but one-half as many poultry per farm as do the neighboring states. If our farmers doubled the number of fowls, raising then no more than farmers in adjoining states, they would increase their labor income by nearly 20% with but little more effort.

Probably no line of effort will yield larger returns for the money expended than a definite development of methods of producing and marketing poultry in a practical way in one or two counties in the state, so as to show just what is possible. I recommend, therefore, that this appropriation be increased to \$2,500 for 1915-16 and \$3,000 for 1916-17.

In the studies of agricultural conditions made by the department of farm management in various parts of the state and particularly in the Rural Survey of Monongalia County conducted by it in co-operation with the department of Economics of the University, it has become more and more apparent that the problem of developing and maintaining a successful agriculture is but part of the much larger problem of the organization of rural life so that it will be fully satisfying to country people. In short, the problems of increasing production and better marketing can not be divorced from the general economic and social conditions of country life and all should be included in any investigation of agricultural conditions which is really to seek to determine the factors which make for rural progress. Good or bad roads, schools and churches have as much to do with the advancement of agriculture as mere knowledge of how to produce more. Many men could learn how to farm better if they had any vision of the satisfaction of a larger life. It is evident, therefore, that in our agricultural investigations we must not neglect the economic and social conditions of country life and the time is now ripe for a careful study of these matters. The Agricultural Experiment Stations of several states have already made important contributions to this subject and the United States Department of Agriculture has established the Rural Organization Service to make such studies on a nation-wide scale. It is evident though that this Service will only be able to consider matters of nation-wide importance and will not be able to investigate local conditions or problems.

I recommend, therefore, that an appropriation of \$3,000 per annum be made for investigating rural economic and social conditions affecting agriculture, so that studies like that made in Monongalia county may be continued in other parts of the state, with the co-operation of any other agencies that may be interested in such work. I feel certain that no other field of effort which the Station may under-

take will be of more lasting benefit to the state at large, and I feel sure that such work will command the very general interest and support of all our best citizens.

The appropriation for printing has enabled the Station to promptly publish the results of its investigations as well as to publish numerous circulars of information upon matters of immediate interest to our farmers. The same appropriation of \$3,000 per annum should be continued.

The following summarizes the appropriations recommended, exclusive of the sub-stations mentioned heretofore:

	1915-16	1916-17
For general maintainance	\$12,000	\$14,000
(equivalent to fertilizer income)		
For horticultural investigations	5,000	5,000
For live stock investigations	4,000	5,000
For tobacco investigations	1,500	2,000
For poultry investigations	2,500	3,000
For investigations of rural economic and social conditions	2,000	3,000
For printing	3,000	3,000
Total	\$30,000	\$35,000

It would greatly facilitate administration and would save the state several hundred dollars in accounting and auditing if the appropriation might be made in one sum, but directing that the Station render a report as to the purposes for which it was expended, as we now keep accounts of the expenditures of each department for all sources of income.

The total amount requested may seem a considerable increase, but it should be realized that in the rapid development of the Agricultural Extension work there is a very greatly increased demand on the Station for investigations. Furthermore, the sum requested would be no more than the Federal Government has contributed to the support of the Station for several years. When it is considered that during the quarter century of its existence up to June 30, 1914, the Federal Congress has appropriated approximately \$825,000 for the work of the Station, while the State Legislature in the last eight years has appropriated only \$30,000 for its investigations, it would seem that it is not too much to ask that the state now assume a larger proportionate share of the cost of this work which is for its own benefit.

Furthermore, the reports of the Agricultural Experiment Stations of great agricultural states such as Illinois, Minnesota and Ohio, show that they have found it profitable to expend large sums on their experiment Stations. If profitable for states in which agriculture is so highly developed, how much more important in West Virginia which is just awakening to its agricultural possibilities. In the year ending June 30, 1912, the Illinois Experiment Station received \$168,000, the Minnesota Station \$103,000, and the Ohio Station \$193,500 annual

appropriations from their respective legislatures. If the rural populations of these states are compared with that of West Virginia, it will be found that our rural population is 46% that of Illinois, 81% that of Minnesota, and 47% that of Ohio. If West Virginia appropriations were made at the same rate for an equal rural population, they would amount to \$77,000, \$83,000 and \$90,000 on the basis of those of the states named. It is obvious that this state does not have the income of these more wealthy states, but it certainly can afford to spend less than half what they are appropriating for this purpose.

Buildings and Land.

The need for more farm land and for an agricultural building was fully explained in my report as Dean of the College of Agriculture in 1912, and has been strongly urged in the same report this year. The work of the Experiment Station is mostly carried on in the same departments and by the same men as the work of the College of Agriculture, of which it is really a part, so that the need of farm land and office and laboratory room vitally affects the work of the Station. The annual report of nearly every department calls attention to the fact that its work is very much impeded by a lack of farm land and of office and laboratory room.

The Argonomist says:—

"The greatest need is that of more land. The many requests of farmers for bulletins on farm crops show that there is a great demand for information concerning a number of crops that the department has been unable to test on the Station farm, owing to lack of available land. This state of affairs should not be allowed to continue if the Experiment Station is to be of the greatest help to the farmers of the state." We are entirely unable to undertake many lines of work with farm crops on account of lack of land. The agronomist has no room in which to carry on his work of seed selection and for the storage of seeds and samples, and he and two assistants are compelled to work in one small office.

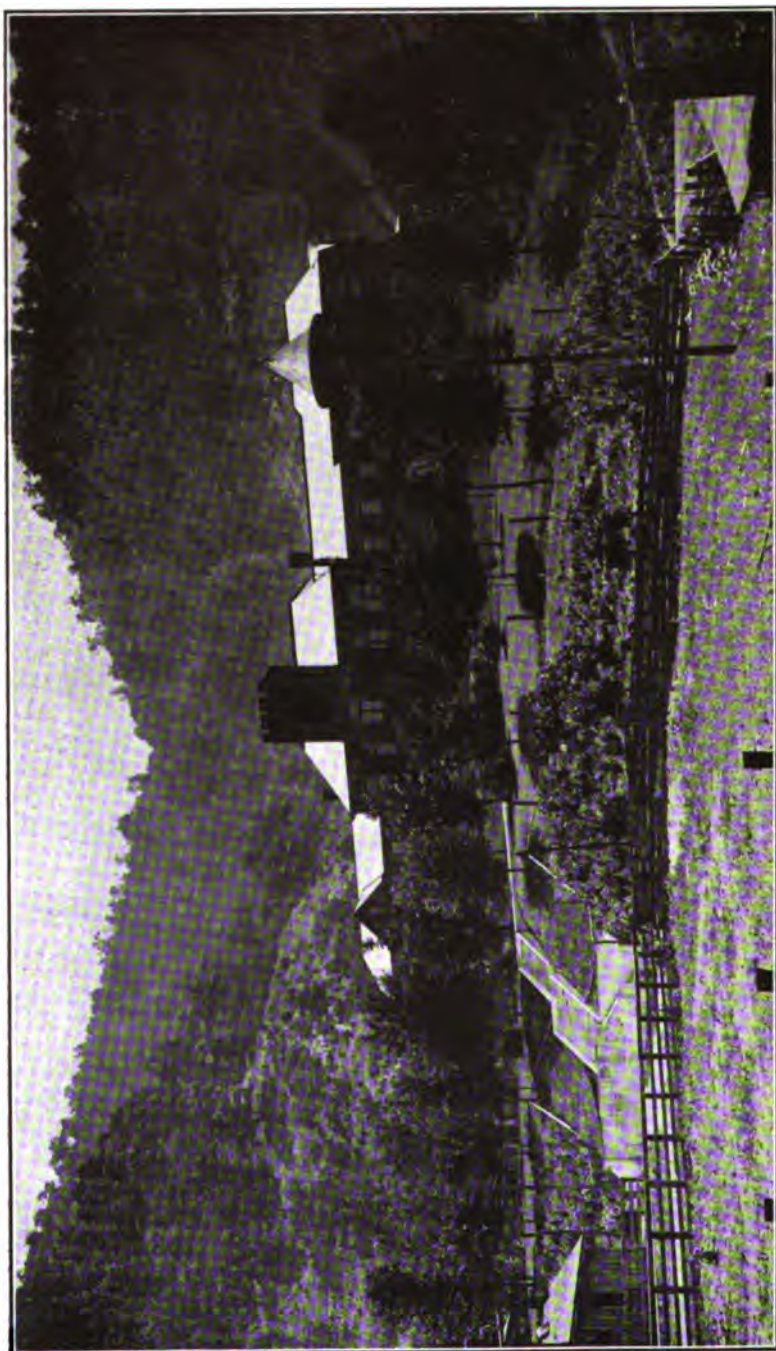
The horticultural department is in need of considerable more land for its plant breeding work. It also desires to commence some work in the study of adaptability of grapes to West Virginia which is entirely impossible without more land. Practically no work with orchard fruits can now be done at Morgantown owing to the fact that the Station has no orchards nor land on which to plant them. Many important lines of work will be impossible until orchards are available as it is impossible to carry on some of this work at long range. The horticultural department is also badly in need of a laboratory for the work of the plant physiologist and of a general work room. The greenhouses now used were built twenty years ago and are both entirely inadequate and are uneconomical to operate.

Neither the Animal Husbandry or Dairy Departments will be able to do much work of any value at Morgantown until more land is available for raising roughage and for pasture. These lines of work

have been too long neglected and certainly should be given the attention they deserve. The poultry department is now very much confined for range and the houses are badly located. The chemical department is badly crowded for laboratory room and one of its staff is compelled to work in the basement under conditions which are a constant menace to health. Nearly every department is badly in need of more office room.

The present farm is very well adapted to our purposes except that it should be at least five times as large to be in any way adequate for our needs. As before stated it is the smallest farm of any agricultural college in the United States. If the Station is to carry on experiments of practical value to the farmers of West Virginia it must have sufficient land to enable it to do so.

A suitable building is also imperative. Not more than half of the offices and laboratories of the Station are now housed in the old Experiment Station building, and twice as much office and laboratory room as is now available is badly needed. It is out of the question for men to study and do scientific work with three or four men and a stenographer, to say nothing of frequent visitors, all in the same room. These conditions must be remedied or the work of the Station must be seriously curtailed.



PREPARATORY BRANCH WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY AT MONTGOMERY.

Preparatory Branch West Virginia University at Montgomery

A. S. THORN, A. B., Principal

This institution is located at Montgomery, Fayette County, and is reached by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

Total enrollment, 1913-14..... 129

Preparatory Branch West Virginia University at Montgomery

HISTORICAL.

This school was established and located by an act of the Legislature passed on the 15th day of February, 1895, and the sum of \$10,000 was appropriated for the erection of buildings and the purchase of a site. The Montgomery heirs donated two acres of land, and the building erected thereon was opened to receive students January 4, 1897.

GROUND.

The site consists of the two acres of land originally donated to the state and lies on an elevation within the corporate limits of the town of Montgomery. The campus proper consists of about one acre, enclosed by a picket fence and well sodded. These grounds rise gradually to the southward, and are partially terraced. The part of the campus directly in front of the building is planted with a variety of shrubbery, shade trees and flowers, and presents an attractive appearance.

BUILDINGS.

There is but a single building, consisting of a main or central building, with east and west wings. The total frontage is 207 feet. The class rooms are upon the lower floor. The upper floors of the east wing are used as a dormitory for boys, and the corresponding floors in the west wing, as a dormitory for girls. The dormitories will accommodate about thirty boys and twenty girls. There are three good class rooms, a very good auditorium and a study hall.

VISITS.

December 16, 1913, Dawson; June 12, 1914, Lakin.

PAY ROLL.

Name.	Position.	Annual Salary.	Emoluments.
A. S. Thorn.....	Principal	\$1,600.00	Rooms.
D. W. Parsons.....	Asst. Principal	1,200.00	Rooms.
E. Pearle Compton.....	English	900.00	Rooms.
I. V. D. Shunk.....	Latin and German	900.00	Rooms.
Matilda Amundsen.....	Domestic Science	750.00	Rooms.
Jane Erwin Price.....	Music	200.00	and fees, Rooms.
Geo. H. Gunnoe.....	Teacher's Course	25.00	per week, Rooms.
Mrs. F. W. Stemple.....	Music		Fees.
Anne Lorents.....	Matron	55.00	per month, Rooms.
L. D. Judy.....	Janitor	780.00	

CURRENT EXPENSE AND PER CAPITA COST.

The following schedule shows the purposes for which the appropriation and collections for current expense of Preparatory Branch, W. V. U., Montgomery, were expended for the fiscal year of nine months ending June 30, 1913, and the full fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, classified into 36 different items.

The amount expended for each item is shown, together with the per capita cost of each item. The total enrollment of students for 1913 was 112, for 1914 was 129. The average number of employees for 1913 was 9, for 1914 was 8. The average net per capita cost for 1913 was \$62.45, for 1914 was \$61.63.

FOR WHAT EXPENDED.	Expended 1913	Per Capita 1913	Expended 1914	Per Capita 1914
Salaries	\$ 6,425.97	\$ 57.38	\$ 7,115.30	\$ 55.16
Labor	97.55	.87	7.25	.06
Advance Allowance			100.00	.77
Traveling Expenses	25.82	.23	48.40	.37
Boarding House Salaries	520.00	4.64	700.00	5.43
Boarding House Food Supplies	1,668.65	14.90	1,925.95	15.47
Boarding House Furniture and Other Expenses	99.48	.89	90.26	.70
Other Furniture	55.05	.49	54.21	.42
Scientific Apparatus			19.00	.15
Public Exercises	15.85	.14	45.30	.35
Advertising	9.35	.08	106.90	.83
Brooms, Mops and Brushes	12.81	.11	4.50	.03
Toilet Paper			8.00	.06
Other Janitor Supplies			10.00	.08
Gas	366.96	3.28	389.75	3.02
Electricity			17.94	.14
Oils	4.00	.04		
Water and Ice	95.50	.85	146.00	1.13
Telephone, Telegraph and Tolls	51.98	.46	76.46	.59
Postage	33.75	.30	32.15	.25
Stationery and Office Supplies	63.43	.57	67.20	.52
Freight, Expressage and Drayage	21.90	.20	62.03	.48
Gas and Electric Supplies	39.93	.36	33.55	.27
Machinery and Tools			5.15	.04
Plumbing Supplies	15.72	.14		
Repairs to Buildings	2.20	.02		
Miscellaneous Hardware	19.47	.17	18.07	.14
Laboratory Supplies	25.48	.23	180.92	1.40
Athletic Supplies and Expenses	117.34	1.05	60.05	.47
Musical Instruments and Sup- plies	45.52	.41	722.06	5.60
Library	92.79	.83	47.95	.37
Publications	82.22	.73	43.00	.33
Text Books and Maps	9.60	.09		
Domestic Science Supplies			112.12	.87
Seeds, Plants, Fertilizer, etc.	10.25	.09		
Drugs and Pharmaceuticals .....			.25	
Miscellaneous	48.34	.43	14.88	.11
TOTALS	\$ 10,076.91	\$ 89.98	\$ 12,334.54	\$ 95.61
Less Discount Deducted	15.10	.14	19.88	.15
Less Freight	1.32	.01	3.88	.03
Net Amount Expended	\$ 10,060.49	\$ 89.93	\$ 12,310.78	\$ 95.43
Monies Collected	3,046.93	27.38	4,360.91	33.80
Net Cost to State	\$ 7,013.56	\$ 62.45	\$ 7,949.87	\$ 61.63

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The following schedule shows the repairs and improvements made, and the expenditures therefor, at Montgomery Preparatory Branch of West Virginia University during the period of twenty-one months covered by this report.

FOR WHAT EXPENDED.	Amount.
Lumber and Carpenter Work	\$ 277.18
Painting	88.94
Plumbing, Heating and Gas Fitting	497.32
New Boilers for Heating Plant	323.40
Hot Water Heater	70.56
Domestic Science Equipment	242.46
Cement	26.27
Hardware	62.50
Fencing	11.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 1,579.63

COMMENT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

Elsewhere we have recommended that the name of this school be changed to "Montgomery State School."

This school presents a problem, stated very well in the principal's report. It has been hardly a high school. As the principal says, the state cannot be expected to support a high school here. He recommends that its character be radically changed, and that it be made an industrial school. He estimates this would cost \$50,000. The present building is too small. Land adjoining, it seems, cannot be had at a reasonable price nor of suitable kind. It has been suggested that the state donate the institution to the magisterial district in which it is located, for a high school; but whether this would be satisfactory or not we do not know.

FINANCIAL REPORT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.**TABLE NO. 1.**

Showing Amounts Recommended to be returned to the State Treasury, 1912, Which Amounts were returned as Recommended.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS	Balance September 30, 1912	Amounts Returned to State Treasury Unexpended	Balance October 1, 1912
Salaries of Officers, Teachers and Employees	\$ 555.66	\$ 555.66	.....
Current Expenses	624.18	624.18	.....
Repairs and Improvements	3.51	3.51	.....
TOTALS	\$ 1,183.35	\$ 1,183.35	.....

TABLE NO. 1.—Continued.
BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance September 30, 1912	Amount Returned to State Treasury Unexpended	Balance October 1, 1912
Enrollment and Tuition Fees	\$ 673.65	.....	\$ 673.68
Music Fees	55.00	.....	55.00
Boarding House	147.60	.....	147.60
Miscellaneous	26.87	.....	26.87
TOTALS	\$ 903.15	.....	\$ 903.15
GRAND TOTALS	\$ 2,086.50	\$ 1,183.35	\$ 903.15

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

TABLE NO. 2.

From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1913.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Legislative Appropriation 1913	Total Amount Available 1913	Disburse- ments 1913	Balance June 30, 1913
Salaries of Officers, Teachers and Em- ployees		\$ 6,500.00	\$ 6,500.00	\$ 5,872.47	\$ 627.53
Current Expense		2,250.00	2,250.00	1,059.31	1,190.69
Repairs and Im- provements		2,000.00	2,000.00	414.62	1,585.38
TOTALS		\$ 10,750.00	\$ 10,750.00	\$ 7,346.40	\$ 3,403.60

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1913	Total Amount Available 1913	Disburse- ments 1913	Balance June 30, 1913
Enrollment and Tu- tion Fees	\$ 673.68	\$ 304.35	\$ 978.03	\$ 260.78	\$ 717.25
Music Fees	55.00	471.50	526.50	526.50	1.00
Boarding House ..	147.60	2,239.85	2,417.45	2,342.43	75.02
Miscellaneous	26.87	1.23	28.10	.....	28.10
TOTALS	\$ 903.15	\$ 3,046.93	\$ 3,950.08	\$ 3,128.71	\$ 821.37

TABLE NO. 3.

From July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance July 1, 1913	Legislative Appropriation 1914	Total Amount Available 1914	Disburse- ments 1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Salaries of Officers, Teachers and Em- ployees	\$ 627.53	\$ 7,500.00	\$ 8,127.53	\$ 6,634.55	\$ 1,492.98
Current Expense...	1,190.69	3,450.00	4,640.69	2,239.09	2,401.60
Repairs and Im- provements	1,585.38	2,000.00	3,585.38	1,165.01	2,420.37
Salary of Mining Instructor .....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
TOTALS	\$ 3,403.60	\$ 13,950.00	\$ 17,353.60	\$ 10,038.65	\$ 7,314.95

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance July 1, 1913	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1914	Total Amount Available 1914	Disburse- ments 1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Enrollment and Tu- tion Fees	\$ 717.25	\$ 407.50	\$ 1,214.75	\$ 161.68	\$ 1,053.07
Music Fees	1.00	504.25	505.25	505.25	.....
Boarding House ..	75.02	3,282.84	3,367.86	2,670.21	697.65
Miscellaneous	28.10	66.32	94.42	.....	94.42
TOTALS	\$ 821.37	\$ 4,360.91	\$ 5,182.28	\$ 3,337.14	\$ 1,845.14

TABLE NO. 4.

From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1914.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Legislative Appropriation 1913-14	Total Amount Available 1913-14	Disburse- ments 1913-14	Balance June 30, 1914
Salaries of Officers, Teachers and Em- ployees	\$ 14,000.00	\$ 14,000.00	\$ 12,507.02	\$ 1,492.98
Current Expense...	5,700.00	5,700.00	3,298.40	2,401.60
Repairs and Im- provements	4,000.00	4,000.00	1,579.63	2,420.37
Salary of Mining Instructor	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
TOTALS	\$ 24,700.00	\$ 24,700.00	\$ 17,885.05	\$ 7,314.95

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1913-14	Total Amount Available 1913-14	Disburse- ments 1913-14	Balance June 30, 1914
Enrollment and Tu- tion Fees	\$ 673.88	\$ 801.85	\$ 1,475.53	\$ 422.48	\$ 1,053.07
Music Fees	55.00	975.75	1,030.75	1,030.75	.....
Boarding House ..	147.80	6,562.69	6,710.29	6,012.64	697.65
Miscellaneous	26.87	67.55	94.42	.....	94.42
TOTALS	\$ 903.15	\$ 8,407.84	\$ 9,310.99	\$ 7,465.85	\$ 1,845.14

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED BY STATE BOARD OF
CONTROL.

	Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1916.	Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1917.
Current General Expense	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00
Repairs and Improvements	2,000.00	2,000.00
Salaries and Wages	8,000.00	8,000.00

PROFESSIONAL REPORT OF PRINCIPAL THORN.

When the Montgomery Preparatory Branch of the West Virginia University was established at the town of Montgomery there was considerable criticism of the Legislature by the citizenship of the state for locating a state institution in a town whose moral condition was reputed to be very bad. That criticism, because of the lapse of years, has abated to a very great extent, although there are many who yet believe that the location is not the best by any means and that the school would have rendered larger and better service to the state had it been located in a town and community of a better moral atmosphere.

This criticism may be just when looked at merely in the abstract, but viewed from the standpoint of a real helpfulness its loses much of its force. The real object of the state in planting and supporting institutions of this kind is to train its young men to be useful and intelligent citizens and its young women to be intelligent and cultured home builders. If this then be the object of the state, these institutions should be located where there is the greatest need. The communities where the ethical and intellectual ideals are low are the very communities which need and should have the state's support in maintaining educational institutions.

This school located here in the midst of the New River and Great Kanawha coal fields has rendered a service to this immediate section that can not be estimated in mere dollars. Young men and young women have received instructions in this school and have had held up before them high ideals of life, who would have been deprived of such privileges had this school not been located in their midst. It has



DOMESTIC SCIENCE DEPARTMENT, MONTGOMERY PREPARATORY.





SEWING CLASS, MONTGOMERY PREPARATORY.

afforded high school privileges to those who would have been deprived of them had it not been here. Furthermore, it has created more interest in the State University, in this section, than there would have been without it. It has caused the people in its patronizing territory to look to the University as the place where their sons and daughters could be better equipped for their life's work. Its work has been thorough and its graduates, those of them, who have entered the State University, have taken high rank in their work.

As a Preparatory School it has done its work well and has met the demands of the educational sentiment in the state, but we are entering upon a new epoch in our educational life and the school must be changed to meet the changed conditions. High schools are being established all about us with courses of study the equal of this school, and in many cases the material equipment much better. Its service to the state is largely local, in fact, confined chiefly to Fayette county and for the most part to the Kanawha district in Fayette county, viewed from the standpoint of the state at large there is no justification for continuing it on a purely high school basis.

The only way, as I see it, to make it worth while to the state is to convert it into an Industrial School and to give it such material equipment and teaching force as will command the respect and secure the patronage of the whole southern end of the state. It must be taken out of the high school class and given a place and work in our educational system peculiar to itself. It must meet, in some way, the demands of this great industrial section for an education which is something more than simply academic training, or die for want of patronage.

Situated in one of the richest sections of the state, developing more rapidly, perhaps, than any other part of the state, this school should respond to the educational needs of this great industrial section, by sending out competent bookkeepers, stenographers, skilled machinists and intelligent artisans of all kinds.

In order to put it upon a broader basis for more effective work, especially, if it should be made an Industrial School, it will be necessary for the next Legislature to appropriate not less than \$50,000 for buildings, grounds, etc.

I would most earnestly recommend that the Board of Regents and the State Board of Control use their best efforts with the next Legislature to secure an appropriation for the school that will equip it for a work peculiarly its own, especially in this section of the state, or ask the Legislature to abolish it. It can not succeed as a high school only.

I would suggest the name be changed to "The West Virginia School of Industrial Arts."

The past year has been a very successful one both from the standpoint of enrollment and the character of the work done. The student body, for the most part, seemed to appreciate and take advantage of the opportunities they had.

The enrollment reached one hundred and thirty for the year, one hundred and three of whom were from Fayette County and the remaining twenty-seven were from the counties of Kanawha, Mercer, Clay, Jackson, Greenbrier and Putnam.

It was necessary to enroll some students, twenty-six in number in the eighth grade, because these students came from communities where they could not get the eighth grade work. It is to be hoped that the eighth grade work can soon be gotten rid of as it in some measure interferes with our regular high school work by taking the time of the teachers that should be given to the preparation of their other work.

The Department of Domestic Science or Home Economics was established and equipped during the year and Miss Amundson, a graduate of Stout Institute, was elected to take charge of it. On account of not getting in the equipment the work in this department did not begin until the opening of the second semester. Great interest was taken by the girls in this work and all the girls in school are required to take it except those in the eighth grade. There were enrolled for work in this department during the year thirty girls.

The Music Department has been in charge of Miss Jane Erwin Price, who has done her work in a most acceptable manner. Interest in this department seems to be growing. There had not been a definite course of study provided for in this department until Miss Price took charge. She has outlined such a course as will meet the needs of those who enroll for music.

The Teacher's course, while the enrollment was not very large, furnishes an opportunity for those who want to equip themselves better for their profession. There are teachers who can come to this school to get better equipment for their work who would not attend one of the normal schools, and in fact some of them for lack of means could not attend a normal.

STATISTICAL TABLES 1912-14.

TABLE NO. 1.

Enrollment 1912-1913.

COURSE.	Sr.	Jr.	Soph.	Fresh.	8th Grade.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Academic	4	6	10	36	25	34	47	81
Music	27	27
Special Students	1	..	1
Teachers' Course	16	15	25
TOTALS	45	89	134
Counted more than once	22	22
Net Enrollment	45	67	112



STUDY HALL, MONTGOMERY PREPARATORY.



TABLE NO. 2.
Enrollment 1913-1914.

COURSE	Sr.	Jr.	Soph.	Fresh.	8th Grade.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Academic	6	8	21	35	27	54	43	97
Domestic Science	2	30	30
Music	2	26	28
Special Students	1	1	2
Teachers' Course	5	12	17
TOTALS	62	112	174
Counted more than once	3	42	45
Net Enrollment	59	70	129

BUSINESS REPORT OF PRINCIPAL.

There are four recitation rooms, only one of which is sufficiently large to accommodate comfortably the average sized class. One is entirely too small for a class room, and another is fitted up for laboratory work, which renders it very unsatisfactory for recitation purposes.

The library room is very small and not at all adequate for library purposes. It is very well equipped with tables, chairs, and cases. The library has about seventeen hundred volumes which have been selected with care and are splendidly suited to the needs of the students in a high school.

The chapel will accommodate one hundred and twelve students.

The dormitory will accommodate about fifty students and teachers. The rooms are fairly well furnished, but poorly ventilated. The most of them have only one window, and no transoms over the doors opening into the hall. The dormitory accommodations are about the same as are found in the average home.

The building is heated by steam from two boilers in the basement. One of the old boilers were replaced by a new one during the past year. The fuel is natural gas and has been very satisfactory. Natural gas is also used for lighting purposes.

Drinking water is supplied from a well built and well kept cistern which furnishes an abundant supply. The water for all other purposes is furnished by the town system and is not at all satisfactory. When the water is low in the reservoir there is but little pressure on the second and third floors of the building, on account of the reservoir being so nearly on a level with the building. There is no filter to the system, and as the Kanawha River, which is the source of the water supply, is muddy most of the time, the water is scarcely fit for use.

Athletic sports do not get the encouragement they should have because of the fact that we have no gymnasium and no athletic field. The state has no ground on which to build a gymnasium and none on which it can have an athletic field. The parties who own the land adjoining the state's property want such exorbitant prices for it that the state cannot afford to buy it for any purpose.

If the school is to succeed it must have more land and another building, but from the present outlook there is but little hope of securing land enough for anything like a reasonable price, and if it could be purchased at a reasonable price, or even donated to the state, it is of such character that the state could hardly afford to appropriate the money with which to improve it.

PRINCIPAL'S STATEMENT OF NEEDS.

	1915-1916	1916-1917
Current Expense	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00
Repairs and Improvements	2,000.00	2,000.00
Salaries of officers, teachers and employes	8,000.00	8,000.00



PREPARATORY BRANCH WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY AT KEYSER.

Preparatory Branch West Virginia University at Keyser

JOSEPH W. STAYMAN, L. M., Principal

This institution is located at Keyser, Mineral County, and is reached by the Baltimore and Ohio and Western Maryland Railroads.

Total enrollment, 1913-14..... 149

Preparatory Branch West Virginia University at Keyser

HISTORICAL.

This school was created and located by chapter 140, Acts 1901, passed February 15, 1901. The act carried an appropriation of \$20,000 for the erection of a building. The purposes for which this school was created are set out in the said act as follows:

"There shall be established at Keyser, in the county of Mineral, a school to be called 'Keyser Preparatory Branch of the West Virginia University,' by which name it shall hold all the property, funds, investments, rights and powers granted, and may receive and hold by bequests private subscriptions, donations or otherwise, money and other property.

"There shall be taught in said school such branches of learning as are taught in the preparatory department of West Virginia University and in the normal schools of the state, including mechanics and such other branches as shall fit the pupils for useful trades and callings. But no student shall receive instruction free of tuition in any of the branches herein designated, except as to such as are taught free in the preparatory department of the West Virginia University."

GROUND.

There are 16.29 acres of land connected with this institution, lying on Fort Hill, in the town of Keyser, about 150 feet above the level of the Potomac River. These grounds have been considerably improved and are most attractive in appearance. The school building is situated on the brow of these grounds, and the view from it of the New Creek Valley to the south and east, and of the Potomac River to the north and west, is a magnificent one.

The lands were donated to the state. At the time of the establishment of the school the late Colonel Thomas B. Davis, of Keyser, by deed of June 16, 1901, conveyed to trustees for the purposes set forth in the deed the tract of 16.29 acres, upon condition that it should be held by said trustees and their successors, in fee simple forever, first, for the use and benefit of the town of Keyser, and that no part thereof should ever be granted or conveyed or leased for the use of benefit of any individual person or any private corporation, but held as a place of healthful resort and recreation for the citizens of said town and for the educational and literary purposes as set forth in the deed. Second, a majority of the trustees were empowered to convey such part of said land as they might determine to the board of regents of the Keyser Preparatory Branch of the West Virginia

University for the purposes set forth in the act creating said board. Third, the remainder of the land not thus conveyed should be held by the trustees for the town of Keyser in perpetuity, and be devoted to such purposes and used under such restrictions as may be designated and established by the trustees, not inconsistent with the deed. Conditions in the deed were that the gift was to be accepted by proper action of the council of the town of Keyser; that rules and regulations for the use of said land should be prescribed by the park board of the town, which was created by the deed; and that the pupils, professors and other officers of the said branch be permitted to use and enjoy the remaining portion of said land under such regulations as might be provided by the said park board and the board of regents.

In conformity with this deed of Colonel Davis's said trustees, Francis M. Reynolds, Wm. C. Clayton, J. H. Markwood, C. S. Hoffman, Jas. T. Carskadon, N. J. Crooks and Arnold C. Sherr, by a deed dated July 19, 1901, conveyed to the board of regents of Keyser Preparatory Branch of the West Virginia University a portion of said 16.29 acres, containing 7.67 acres, "to have and to hold the same unto the said party of the second part forever; but only to be used and controlled by said board for the uses and purposes specified and set forth in an act of the Legislature of West Virginia, passed February 15, 1901, entitled 'an act to establish a Preparatory Branch of the West Virginia University at Keyser in Mineral County, and to abolish the preparatory department of the West Virginia University at Morgantown.'" This deed was accepted by the board of regents, is duly recorded in the office of the clerk of the county court of Mineral County, together with the blue print plat which shows the boundaries of the whole tract of 16.29 acres, and also of the portion of 7.67 acres thereby deeded. The portion of 7.67 acres is so cut out of the tract as to leave the rest unsuitable for the purposes of the town as a park or recreation ground, or indeed for almost any other purpose unconnected with the school; but the amount of land so conveyed for the uses of the institution is too small to afford sites for other buildings, athletic grounds, and the like. These facts induced the said trustees to convey the remainder of the 16.29 acres to the State Board of Control, which succeeded to all the rights of the board of regents, which was done by deed dated December 6, 1912. Before this deed was made the council of the town of Keyser, October 1, 1912, passed an order authorizing and requesting the trustees to convey the remainder of land to the State Board of Control, "to be held by them for the uses and purposes prescribed in the act of the Legislature of West Virginia, creating said Board of Control, but said conveyance shall reserve the ground occupied by Fourth Avenue and State Street." The consideration expressed in the said deed is "the erection on some part of the land so conveyed, of a dormitory or other building suitable for the purposes of said Board of Control and their undertaking the care and improvement of the rest of said land;" and such is the consideration named in the deed, which excepts from the land con-

vayed "the use and control by the town of Keyser of Fort Avenue and State Street, so far as said streets lie within the boundary of the above conveyed." The deed ends with this proviso: "to have and to hold the same to said State Board of Control for the benefit of said Keyser Branch of the West Virginia University, and especially for the erection of a dormitory and other suitable and necessary buildings."

The State Board of Control accepted this deed, and the same is also recorded in the office of the clerk of the county court of Mineral county.

BUILDINGS.

The school building is of red brick, with stone and buff brick trimmings, stone foundation and slate roof. It consists of two stories and a basement, has eight class-rooms, two literary society halls, study hall, an auditorium, principal's office, etc. In the basement are a gymnasium, the laboratories, locker rooms, storage and other rooms. About 100 yards in the rear of the school building is a small brick building, containing the steam heating plant.

The contract was let and there is now being built on the north-west corner of the ground and a large and commodious dormitory.

VISITS.

November 17, 1913, Dawson; December 18, 1913, Lakin.

PAY ROLL.

Name.	Position.	Annual Salary.	Emoluments.
Jos. W. Stayman...	Principal.....	\$1,500.00	
Bushrod Grimes....	Agriculture and Mathematics..	1,100.00	
W. D. Anthony.....	Commercial.....	1,100.00	
E. F. Van Dyke.....	Science.....	1,050.00	
Mary Holroyd.....	English.....	850.00	
Emily Hall.....	Modern Language and Latin..	800.00	
Mrs. Ida Menefee....	History.....	800.00	
Minola Hatch.....	Expression.....	200.00	and fees.
Elsie Hoffman.....	Music.....	200.00	and fees.
Blanche B. Burgess..	Typewriting.....	250.00	
Margaret Liller.....	Library.....	300.00	
Taylor B. Rolls.....	Janitor.....	700.00	
Mrs. J. L. Smith....	Matron.....	20.00	per month, board and room.
Bertie Smith.....	Cook.....	20.00	per month and board.

CURRENT EXPENSE AND PER CAPITA COST.

The following schedule shows the purposes for which the appropriation and collections for current expense of Preparatory Branch, W. V. U., Keyser, were expended for the fiscal year of nine months ending June 30, 1913, and the full fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, classified into 36 different items.

The amount expended for each item is shown, together with the per capita cost of each item. The total enrollment of students for 1913 was 185, for 1914 was 149. The average number of employees for 1913 was 12, for 1914 was 12. The average net per capita cost for 1913 was \$47.32, for 1914 was \$85.34.

FOR WHAT EXPENDED.	Expended 1913	Per Capita 1913	Expended 1914	Per Capita 1914
Salaries	\$ 7,381.00	\$ 39.90	\$ 9,557.46	\$ 64.14
Labor	28.15	.15	27.42	.19
Traveling Expenses	203.82	1.10	181.55	1.22
Boarding House Salaries	425.16	2.30	543.49	3.65
Boarding House Food Supplies	2,026.60	10.95	2,425.89	16.28
Boarding House Furniture and Other Expenses	684.89	3.70	707.24	4.75
Desks and Chairs	18.50	.10		
Other Furniture			13.20	.09
Scientific Apparatus			70.00	.47
Chalk—Other Blackboard Sup- plies			4.80	.03
Public Exercises	5.00	.03	68.05	.46
Advertising	2.50	.01	107.50	.72
Soap, Gold Dust and Other Cleansers			21.49	.15
Brooms, Mops and Brushes			25.08	.17
Toilet Paper	8.00	.04	8.00	.05
Other Janitor Supplies			15.00	.10
Gas	564.45	3.05	629.10	4.22
Electricity	161.40	.87	215.70	1.45
Water and Ice	42.99	.23	38.83	.26
Telephone, Telegraph and Tolls	67.53	.37	102.94	.69
Postage	79.48	.43	141.97	.95
Stationery and Office Supplies	122.25	.66	408.75	2.74
Freight, Expressage and Drayage	13.00	.07	131.45	.88
Gas and Electric Supplies	59.65	.32	71.63	.48
Machinery and Tools			8.70	.06
Miscellaneous Hardware	252.80	1.37	16.11	.11
Laboratory Supplies			23.11	.16
Athletic Supplies and Expenses	238.01	1.29	380.31	2.55
Agricultural Department Sup- plies			49.33	.33
Musical Instruments and Sup- plies	10.00	.06	776.50	5.21
Library			46.51	.31
Publications	16.05	.09	66.45	.45
Text Books and Maps	3.10	.02		
Rent	300.00	1.62	450.00	3.02
Seeds, Plants, Fertilizer, etc.	2.50	.01	5.22	.04
Miscellaneous	120.75	.66	34.85	.23
TOTALS	\$ 12,841.08	\$ 69.41	\$ 17,363.71	\$ 116.61
Less Discount Deducted	8.13	.04	9.90	.07
Less Freight	2.43	.01	2.91	.02
Net Amount Expended	\$ 12,830.52	\$ 69.36	\$ 17,360.90	\$ 116.52
Moneys Collected	4,077.58	22.04	4,497.19	30.16
Net Cost to State	\$ 8,752.94	\$ 47.32	\$ 12,863.71	\$ 85.34

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The following schedule shows the repairs and improvements made, and the expenditures therefor, at the Preparatory Branch of the West Virginia University, Keyser, W. Va., during the period of twenty-one months covered by this report.

FOR WHAT EXPENDED.	Amount.
Lumber and Carpenter Work	\$ 255.76
Painting	1,089.70
Grounds and Walks	314.91
Electric Wiring and Supplies	320.55
Hardware	17.95
Brick Work	34.20
Window Shades	24.00
Plumbing and Heating	131.10
Ornamental Shrubbery	53.60
Cement	28.39
Repairs to Boiler	22.56
Window Guards	89.33
Weather Strips	205.00
Drinking Fountain	25.69
TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....	\$ 2,612.74

COMMENT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

Elsewhere we have recommended that the name of this institution be changed to Keyser State School. Principal Stayman gives good reason in his reports, herewith printed, why the present name is unsuitable.

This institution is most delightfully situated. The view from the school building is a most inspiring one. This building is creditable architecturally and well designed for its purpose. What is particularly gratifying to this Board is the great interest manifested in this institution by the citizens of the city of Keyser. They are proud of the school, and are always ready to work for its success. The institution is located in a part of the state where the opportunities are great for doing much good. It has done so in the past, and has a promising future. The attendance has been kept down for the want of accommodations for students, especially for girls. This want will be obviated largely when the new dormitory, now being built, is finished and ready for occupancy. Whether it will afford sufficient capacity is a question, but the probability is that there will be need for another such building in the not-distant future.

FINANCIAL REPORT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.**TABLE NO. 1.**

Showing Amounts Recommended to be returned to the State Treasury,
1912, Which Amounts were returned as Recommended.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance September 30, 1912	Amount Returned to State Treasury Unexpended	Balance October 1, 1912
Current Expense	\$.51	.....	\$ .51
Repairs and Improvements	1,219.89	.....	1,219.89
TOTALS	\$ 1,220.40	.....	\$ 1,220.40

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance September 30, 1912	Amount Returned to State Treasury Unexpended	Balance October 1, 1912
Enrollment and Tuition Fees	\$ 1.24	.....	\$ 1.24
Boarding House	10.96	.....	10.96
Athletic Fees	164.98	.....	164.98
Typewriter Fees	118.22	.....	118.22
Miscellaneous	61.87	.....	61.87
TOTALS	\$ 357.27	.....	\$ 357.27

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.**TABLE NO. 2.**

From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1913.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Legislative Appropriation 1913	Total Amount Available 1913	Disburse- ments 1913	Balance June 30, 1913
Salaries of Officers, Teachers and Em- ployees		\$ 8,000.00	\$ 8,000.00	\$ 7,067.50	\$ 932.50
Current Expense		2,750.00	2,750.00	2,241.57	508.43
Repairs and Im- provements		1,500.00	1,500.00	772.80	727.20
TOTALS		\$ 12,250.00	\$ 12,250.00	\$ 10,081.87	\$ 2,168.13

TABLE NO. 2.—Continued.
BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1913	Total Amount Available 1913	Disburse- ments 1913	Balance June 30, 1913
Enrollment and Tuition Fees	\$ 1.24	\$ 320.75	\$ 321.98	\$ 10.00	\$ 311.99
Music Fees		161.50	161.50	161.50	.....
Boarding House ..	10.96	3,188.50	3,199.46	2,024.93	274.53
Athletic Fees	164.98	201.19	366.17	248.61	117.56
Typewriter Fees ..	118.22	108.00	226.22	94.41	131.81
Elocution Fees ..		82.00	82.00	82.00	.....
Miscellaneous Fees	61.87	15.64	77.51	.....	77.51
TOTALS	\$ 357.27	\$ 4,077.58	\$ 4,434.85	\$ 3,521.45	\$ 913.40

TABLE NO. 3.

From July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance July 1, 1913	Legislative Appropriation 1914	Total Amount Available 1914	Disburse- ments 1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Salaries of Officers Teachers and Employees	\$ 932.50	\$ 9,000.00	\$ 9,932.50	\$ 9,024.96	\$ 907.54
Current Expense...	508.43	3,500.00	4,008.43	4,004.18	4.25
Repairs and Improvements	727.20	2,500.00	3,227.20	1,839.94	1,387.26
Buildings and Land		17,500.00	17,500.00	.....	17,500.00
TOTALS	\$ 2,168.13	\$ 32,500.00	\$ 34,668.13	\$ 14,869.08	\$ 19,799.05

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance July 1, 1913	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1914	Total Amount Available 1914	Disburse- ments 1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Enrollment and Tuition Fees	\$ 311.99	\$ 507.00	\$ 818.99	\$ 76.61	\$ 742.38
Music Fees		269.50	269.50	262.00	7.50
Boarding House ..	274.53	3,025.72	3,300.25	3,252.80	47.45
Athletic Fees	117.56	272.32	389.88	388.68	1.20
Typewriter Fees ..	131.81	149.00	280.81	75.22	205.59
Elocution Fees ..		270.50	270.50	270.50	.....
Miscellaneous	77.51	3.15	80.66	.....	80.66
TOTALS	\$ 913.40	\$ 4,497.19	\$ 5,410.59	\$ 4,325.81	\$ 1,084.78

TABLE NO. 4.
From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1914.
LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS	Balance October 1, 1912	Legislative Appropriation for 1913-1914	Total Amount Available 1913-1914	Disburse- ments 1913-1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Salaries of Officers, Teachers and Em- ployees		\$ 17,000.00	\$ 17,000.00	\$ 16,092.46	\$ 907.54
Current Expense		6,250.00	6,250.00	6,245.75	4.25
Repairs and Im- provements		4,000.00	4,000.00	2,612.74	1,387.26
Buildings and Land		17,500.00	17,500.00		17,500.00
TOTALS		\$ 44,750.00	\$ 44,750.00	\$ 24,950.95	\$ 19,798.05

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1913-14	Total Amount Available 1913-14	Disburse- ments 1913-14	Balance June 30, 1914
Enrollment and Tu- tion Fees	\$ 1.24	\$ 827.75	\$ 828.99	\$ 86.61	\$ 742.38
Music Fees		431.00	431.00	423.50	7.50
Boarding House ..	10.96	6,214.22	6,225.18	6,177.73	47.45
Athletic Fees	164.98	473.51	638.49	637.29	1.20
Typewriter Fees ..	118.22	257.00	375.22	160.83	205.59
Elocution Fees ..		352.50	352.50	352.50	
Miscellaneous	61.87	18.79	80.66		80.66
TOTALS	\$ 357.27	\$ 8,574.77	\$ 8,932.04	\$ 7,847.26	\$ 1,084.78

**APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED BY STATE BOARD OF
CONTROL.**

	Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1916.	Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1917.
Current General Expense	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
Repairs and Improvements	5,000.00	5,000.00
Salaries and Wages	10,000.00	10,000.00

PROFESSIONAL REPORT OF PRINCIPAL STAYMAN.

The several departments of the institution are as follows: English Preparatory, Engineering Preparatory, Agriculture, Commercial, Music, Expression. The function of this school cannot be interpreted from its name. In the first place, it is not affiliated in the least with the West Virginia University. We do all in our power to send students who have prepared for higher education to our State University. We aim to be a feeder to the University, but this is but part of our work. So far as affiliation with the University is concerned, this school has no more relation than have the various high schools of the state. In fact, there is no justification for the existence to this institution as a



DAVIS LITERARY SOCIETY, KEYSER PREPARATORY.



REYNOLDS LITERARY SOCIETY, KEYSER PREPARATORY.

purely preparatory school. The State Board of Regents realizes this, and their idea is to gradually evolve this school into an industrial or vocational school. The word "Preparatory" is misleading. Recommendations have been made to the Board of Regents that the name be changed at the next session of the Legislature. This will likely be done, and such name chosen as will indicate the ultimate function of the school. The idea is not to eliminate the preparatory features, but to emphasize and add vocational departments.

The Academic Department comprises two full four-year courses, the English Preparatory and Engineering Preparatory. These meet the entrance requirements of the West Virginia University as well as those of almost any standard college or university.

The Commercial Department is on a two-year basis. Students taking either the business course or the stenographic course are required to complete eight units of work. Of course, credit is given for high school work, upon certificate. A high school graduate may complete either course of the Commercial Department in one year. Formerly but one year was required of all commercial students for graduation. The change, two years ago, to the two-year basis was not popular. There is now no serious objection to this, as students taking the full course are much better prepared to hold positions as book-keepers and stenographers than are the graduates of the ordinary business college.

While the school has a Department of Agriculture, we are convinced that this department is not doing the work it should. Comparatively few students attack the work of the department seriously. The work, so far as it goes, is done thoroughly. The great objection is that almost all students taking agriculture are doing so to earn a credit toward graduation, and not for the purpose of applying their knowledge of this subject. In other words, the department fails to educate young men and women for the farm. It would seem that, situated as we are, in the midst of a rapidly developing fruit section, and nearby good farming sections, that the subject of agriculture ought to be attacked in the vocational attitude. The failure to meet expectations along this line may be due to lack of facilities. After careful consideration, we come to the conclusion that the purchase or leasing of about thirty acres of land is necessary to properly conduct the work of this department.

As cultural features, the departments of Music and Expression have been established. Thus far, instrumental music has been taught. It is contemplated to further extend the work of this department by the introduction of vocal music.

The most pressing need of the institution is a Department of Domestic Science and Arts. This fact was emphasized two years ago. Had it not been for lack of funds last year, the Board of Regents would have acted favorably upon this recommendation. It is hoped that another year will see this important work introduced. It is more or less humiliating to realize that this is the only state school not hav-

ing this department, especially when we are emphasizing the vocational idea in education.

The faculty consists of four men and seven women. In this number are included the librarian and young lady in charge of the typewriting room. The proportion as to sex is well suited to the requirements of the institution. One member of the faculty holds the degree of A. M.; two, the degree of A. B.; one, the degree of B. E.; one, the degree of M. E. L.; and one, the degree of B. O. The utmost harmony prevails throughout the faculty. There is no disposition to shirk duty, and each seems vitally interested in the work of his department. The faculty is well organized for administrative purposes, as far as the demands go. One member of the faculty acts as secretary, and keeps a record of the deliberations of this body. Meetings are held regularly twice each month, more frequently, if necessary. Each class has its class officer, or faculty advisor. This is true also of the literary societies and Christian associations.

The course of study as set forth in the catalogue is strictly adhered to. The several courses, or a combination of them, afford an excellent opportunity for any young man or woman of the state to receive an education.

No student is permitted to enter the institution who has not completed the course prescribed for the common schools of West Virginia, unless admitted as a special. Credit is given for work done in other schools upon certificate from former teachers, or upon a certified abstract of the student's record. In case of doubt, students are permitted to enroll on trial, or probation, with the understanding that they may remain members of this school so long as their work is satisfactory.

To give an idea of part of the service this school has rendered in its brief history, following is a table showing the number of graduates for each year, together with occupations ascertained as carefully as can be.

Graduates.

YEAR	Men	Women	Total	Engineers	Attorneys	Teachers	Farmers	Cashier	Book-keepers	Clerks	Stenographers	Civil Service	Business	Nurses	Married (Women)	At Home	Students	Deceased
1905	7	8	15	2	..	1	..	..	..	4	3	..	1	..	2	2	..	..
1906	7	7	14	1	1	3	..	..	..	12	2	1	..	1	1	1	..	1
1907	6	7	13	..	..	2	..	1	2	3	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..
1908	7	11	18	..	1	5	1	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	3	1	2	..
1909	7	12	19	..	..	3	3	..	..	12	6	..	..	..	1	1	3	..
1910	11	8	19	..	..	12	..	..	2	5	4	..	1	..	2	1	2	..
1911	10	12	22	..	1	3	..	..	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..
1912	20	18	38	..	..	3	1	..	4	11	3	..	1	..	11	4	..	..
1913	13	16	29	..	..	3	..	..	4	8	3	..	1	..	..	7	3	..
1914	14	9	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS	102	108	210	3	3	25	5	1	13	43	30	4	3	2	10	29	15	1

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1912-1914.

TABLE NO. 1.

Enrollment 1912-1913.

COURSE	Senior	Junior	Soph.	Fresh.	Male	Female	Total	Grad.
Preparatory	11	19	23	19	42	30	72	9
Agriculture .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	4	12	.....
Commercial .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	24	76	17
Music .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12	2
Expression .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	8	1
Summer School .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	22	28	.....
TOTALS	11	19	23	19	108	99	208	29
Counted twice .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	16	23	.....
GRAND TOTALS	11	19	23	19	102	83	185	29

TABLE NO. 2.

Enrollment 1913-1914.

COURSE	Senior	Junior	Soph.	Fresh.	Mal	Female	Total	Grad.
Preparatory	15	12	15	11	41	12	53	9
Agriculture .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	6	22	.....
Commercial .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	18	55	9
Music .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15	3
Expression .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7	11	2
Horticultural School .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(97)	.....	(97)	.....
Summer School .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	26	29	.....
TOTALS	15	12	15	11	101	84	185	23
Counted twice .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	17	36	1
GRAND TOTALS	15	12	15	11	82	67	149	22

BUSINESS REPORT OF PRINCIPAL.

At the time this institution was established, Colonel T. B. Davis, of Keyser, deeded to a Board of Trustees a tract of land containing 16.29 acres, and empowered this Board of Trustees to donate to the State of West Virginia what portion of this land they deemed necessary or advisable for educational purposes, and the balance of the land not so conveyed was to remain in trust for the benefit of the people of Keyser. Accordingly, said Board of Trustees donated to the Board of Regents for the Keyser Preparatory Branch of the West Virginia University 7.67 acres. This fronted on what is known as Fort Avenue in the City of Keyser, and was surrounded on the remaining three sides by town property. For numerous reasons, it became apparent that the interest of this institution would be best subserved by acquiring the remainder of the original tract of land conveyed by Colonel T. B. Davis. The matter was presented to the Council of the Town of Keyser, and also to the Board of Trustees mentioned above,

with the result that, after careful consideration and investigation of the whole matter, the remainder of the original tract, consisting of 8.62 acres, has since been conveyed to the State Board of Control; the consideration being the erection of a dormitory by said Board of Control, and their undertaking the care and improvement of the land last conveyed. This now gives the State possession of the original tract, consisting of 16.29 acres. This land is situated in the heart of the City of Keyser, and is conservatively estimated to be worth \$40,000, exclusive of buildings. This recent acquisition assures ample grounds for the institution for years to come, and will permit of the erection of additional buildings, as the growth of the school may warrant. Of course, this implies that certain improvements will have to be made, such as grading portions of the land recently acquired, the building of retaining walls and the laying out of walks. These are matters that do not have to receive immediate attention. By making improvements each year, in a few years this institution will have the most desirable site of any institution in the state.

At present, there are but two buildings on the grounds: the main building and a boiler house. A conservative estimate of the value of the main building, together with its equipment, is \$50,000. A fair valuation of the boiler house and its equipment is \$2,000. A contract has already been let for the erection of a grand stand facing the athletic field, at a bid of \$1,163. The seating capacity of this structure will be about four hundred. This will supply a long felt need, and will aid materially in the development of athletics. Heretofore, people were required to stand when witnessing athletic sports; as a result, spectators were comparatively few, especially ladies, as no accommodations were provided for them. Now that a grand stand will soon be completed, larger crowds will witness athletic sports, and there will be a consequent increase in receipts.

The sum of \$35,000 is now available for the erection of a dormitory. Plans and specifications for the building are in preparation. It is hoped that the contract for this building will be let within the very near future. A building is contemplated with will accommodate about 150 students. When this school is able to house and supervise the general conduct of the young men and women who attend it, the future prosperity of the institution is assured. The dormitory will be located at the western extremity of the grounds. The State Board of Control deemed it best to level a knoll where the dormitory will be located. To effect this, it is necessary to move 2,000 cubic yards of earth. This work is practically completed, the cost of the same being \$1,249.

The main building is fairly well furnished. The class rooms have ample furniture in the way of chairs, desks, etc. Practically nothing has been spent in the way of decorations. Other demands were more pressing, and no requisitions for decorations have been made to the Board of Control. This is a matter which should be considered in the near future, as a few decorations, such as pictures and a few pieces of statuary, would aid wonderfully in relieving the bareness of certain portions of the building. The building is in excellent repair. Some



AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SCHOOL, KEYSER PREPARATORY.





BASEBALL TEAM, KEYSER PREPARATORY.

painting is necessary. This is particularly true of a portion of the basement. A year ago, the Board of Control authorized the painting of more than half the basement. This work should be continued and the remaining basement rooms painted, so as to conform with those painted a year ago. This matter will be taken up with the Board of Control immediately, and they will doubtless authorize the work. Some little addition is needed in our lightning system. This is particularly true of the study hall and library. A partial installation of ceiling domes throughout the building was made a year ago. This work will likely be completed the present summer.

The chemical and physical laboratories are fairly well equipped. No purchases of apparatus have been made this year. It will be necessary to make requisition for chemical supplies, and some little chemical and physical apparatus, at the opening of the school next fall. The cost of this ought not exceed \$150.

The Music Department is splendidly equipped with pianos. A year ago a most satisfactory contract was entered into with the American Piano Company, and four new pianos were installed. The equipment consists of one Knabe concert piano and four Haines Bros. upright pianos. These two makes of pianos are used exclusively in the school.

The library contains between 3,000 and 4,000 volumes. This institution is a depository for government publications. These are arranged on shelves in one of the basement rooms, and comprise in the neighborhood of 2,000 volumes. Very few books have been added to the library within the past three years. Demands for new books are accumulating as a consequence. In order to keep up-to-date at least fifty volumes ought to be added to the library annually. Appropriation is asked for, under current expense, for this purpose. Almost all periodicals which come to the library are carefully preserved for reference, being bound at the end of each year. In years past, proper care has not been given to the library. For the first time, last year, a librarian was employed. This has been a good investment upon the part of the State Board. As a result, not a single book has been missing for the year; while prior to that time fifty or more books were lost for want of proper attention.

Gas is used for fuel, and electricity for lighting. Both gas and electric current, as well as water, are charged for on a meter basis. As soon as the proposed dormitory is completed, the Board of Control should carefully investigate the feasibility of installing an electric plant. At the same time a well could be bored, and the institution have its own water system. The character of the soil on the institution grounds is such that vegetation burns out in a dry spell of comparatively short duration. We should have plenty of water for our lawns, trees and shrubbery. As meter rates are charged for city water, this makes quite an item of expense. At least \$600 would be saved annually if the State provided water and electric current. This represents an investment of \$10,000. A well could be put down on our own grounds and an electric plant installed for about \$2,500.

PRINCIPAL'S STATEMENT OF NEEDS.**Current Expense.**

It is a difficult matter to forecast for almost three years the need of the institution. There is no doubt in the mind of the writer that just as soon as the proposed dormitory is ready for occupancy, the enrollment of the school will increase very materially. This fact is borne in mind in estimating the several items under current expense. While the estimates are made liberally, they are not extravagant. It is better to have appropriations a little in excess of the requirements than to be cramped for funds. Under the direction of the Board of Control, expenditures will be made wisely, and balances may be forfeited to the state. Thus the state will not be loser though appropriations may be in excess of actual needs. The various items under estimated expense for each year of the biennial period are as follows:

Fuel	\$ 900.00
Lights and Water	600.00
Library and Reading Room	250.00
Laboratories	250.00
Gymnasium and Athletic Field	100.00
Printing and Stationery	350.00
(Including Catalog)	
Postage	150.00
Contingent Fund	400.00
<hr/>	
TOTAL.....	\$3,000.00

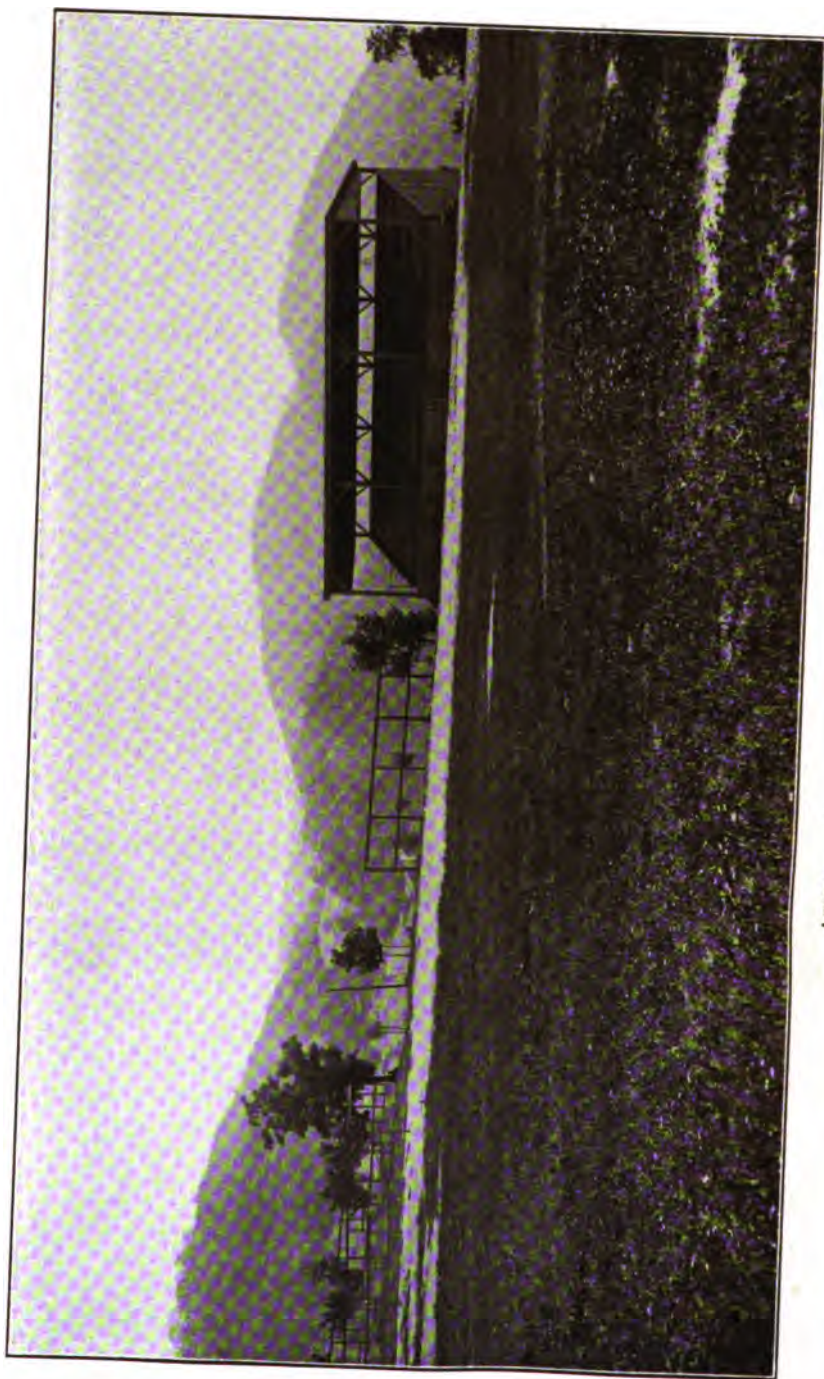
Repairs and Improvements.

Now that the state has accepted the tract of land spoken of in the business report of the principal, and that one of the terms of acceptance is the care and improvement of this ground, provision ought to be made for certain improvements each year. Considerable money could be spent on improving and beautifying the grounds of the institution. It is suggested that a portion of this work be done each year. The most pressing need is the building of about 220 feet of retaining wall along Fort Avenue, to correspond with the present wall. This has been carefully estimated, and will cost about \$600. Provision ought to be made for doing considerable grading next summer. For this purpose \$500 should be appropriated.

Trees and shrubbery must be planted. For this purpose \$200 for the biennial period is advised.

Two years ago most of the interior electric wiring was condemned. The building should be rewired as soon as possible. A local company has estimated that this work will cost \$350.

Our situation is such that we are exposed to severe winds. As a result, the slate of one gable is in very bad condition. It is claimed by a local contractor that the slate was not put on properly in the first place, the laps being too large. It appears that the only remedy is



ATHLETIC FIELD, KEYSER PREPARATORY.

to remove the slate on this gable and replace it properly. It is a question whether the old slate can be used. This work will probably cost \$250.

As suggested elsewhere, the introduction of a Domestic Science Department is imperative. Provision should be made for this without fail. The equipment is estimated to cost \$300.

Before the next biennial period will have passed, the auditorium and main corridors will have to be painted. The plastering on the ceiling of the corridors is in bad shape; portions are loose and likely to fall at any time. It would seem a matter of economy to put on metal ceiling. This work is estimated to cost \$350.

A summary of needed appropriations for repairs and improvements is as follows:

Building of Retaining Walls	\$ 600.00
Grading Grounds	500.00
Trees and Shrubbery	200.00
Rewiring Building	350.00
Renewing Portion of Roof.....	250.00
Equipment for Domestic Science	300.00
Painting Auditorium and Corridors.....	350.00
Incidental Repairs	500.00
Furniture	300.00
Installation of Electric Lights and Water..	2500.00

TOTAL..... \$5,850.00

Salaries of Officers, Teachers and Employees.

The payroll for the year just closing, for teachers and janitor, is \$8,850.00. An ample increase ought to be provided for during the next biennial period. Naturally, salaries will be increased within this period. In all probability three additional teachers will be needed; one for Domestic Science, one for Latin, and an assistant in the Commercial Department. The salaries of these three would not be less than \$2,000.

An additional janitor ought to be employed for at least four months of the year. He is particularly needed in the spring of the year, when the grounds and agricultural garden need attention. Too much work is required of the regular janitor at this time. An additional appropriation of \$200 for this purpose would suffice.

The needed appropriations for this fund for each year of the biennial period is as follows:

Present Payroll	\$ 8,850.00
Increase to Teachers	400.00
Teacher of Latin	800.00
Teacher of Domestic Science	800.00
Assistant, Commercial Department	400.00
Additional Janitor	200.00

TOTAL.....\$11,450.00

Buildings and Land.

As stated earlier in this report \$35,000 is now available for the erection of a dormitory. In all probability the contract for this building will have been let by the time this report is published.

About one-half acre of the land recently acquired, as mentioned before, has been broken up for agricultural purposes. This is about all of the land belonging to the state available for agricultural experimentation and demonstration. It is the purpose of the Board of Regents to emphasize and extend the work of agriculture in this institution. From what work we have attempted along this line, we are convinced that a tract of about 25 or 30 acres of land is necessary to prosecute the work of the Department of Agriculture. A very desirable tract, within easy access of the institution is for sale. This land will some day become quite valuable, and in a few years will sell for many times its present valuation, as it is located on the edge of Keyser. It will be well for the Board of Control to investigate the advisability of purchasing this land, as our information now is that it can be bought for \$30 per acre. The land is cleared, has excellent drainage, and has been cultivated. An appropriation of \$1,000 is earnestly advised for this purpose. This amount should be available in case it is desired to make the purchase, otherwise it can be forfeited to the state.

The Six State Normal Schools

Marshall College, at Huntington.

Fairmont Normal, at Fairmont.

West Liberty Normal, at West Liberty.

Glenville Normal, at Glenville.

Shepherd College, at Shepherdstown.

Concord Normal, at Athens.

The State Normal Schools

In this report, as also in our last one, these schools are arranged in the order of their establishment, Marshall College coming first. It was established by chapter 120, Acts 1867 (passed Feb. 27). The five branches were established, respectively, as follows: Fairmont, chap. 146, Acts 1868 (regular session, passed March 4, 1868); West Liberty, chapter 60, Acts 1870 (passed March 1, 1870); Glenville, chapter 60, Acts 1872 (passed Feb. 19, 1872); Shepherd College, chapter 101, Acts 1872 (passed Feb. 27, 1872); Concord, chapter 124, Acts 1872 (passed Feb. 28, 1872).

Although we speak in the title-page to this section, of the "six state normal schools," that phrase is not accurate; there is only one state normal school, namely, Marshall College; the others are branches. One of the principals, in the reports following, objects to calling these five schools "branches," and recommends that the law be changed. However, in the popular mind they are conceived of as independent, separate schools, which they are, and so spoken of, even in acts of the Legislature.

The name, normal school, of these institutions, is largely a misnomer. Not one of them is or ever has been restricted to normal, or teacher-training, work exclusively. Though their work is more uniform since the establishment of the State Board of Regents, in 1909, yet their work is still not uniform. None of them is strictly a purely normal school. The fact that these schools have done the higher grade work of the common schools, the work of the high school and other work not strictly normal, is due to necessity, to environment; and this fact of the particular need of the region in which each school is situated, and the consequent difference in the environment of each, accounts for the difference in their respective work or scope. The development of the different regions of the state in educational matters and in others has not been uniform. Some regions had many years' start of others. Some regions are comparatively new in development, some comparatively old. Those of these schools situated in regions where educational advancement was slower and the common schools inferior, had of necessity to do the higher work of the common schools, and there being no high schools, do that also. They had to *teach* teachers, or those intending to become teachers, before they could *train* teachers. And in a less degree the same conditions still exist.

And in this connection it is pertinent to refer to the difference between the ideas of President Corbly of the Huntington School and President Woodley of the Fairmont school. Marshall College already has 17 departments, yet President Corbly recommends his school to be made a college

also, and gives reason therefor, such as the easy accessibility of Huntington to a large territory, the distance of that region from the University, etc. On the other hand, President Woodley advocates the making of his school and the others strictly normal institutions. Here again we see the influence of environment. Fairmont Normal School is within a stone's throw of the University, in which there are colleges covering many branches of learning; besides, the region served by this school is the older region of the State, in educational and other development. Huntington is in the newer, less developed region.

The establishment of the Free School system made the normal school a necessity. We owe the free school system to the first constitution of the State, made in 1861, and which became operative on June 20, 1863. Be it said to the lasting credit of the men who framed that instrument, and who might well have said, in that dark and stormy and uncertain period, "We have no time to think about schools," that they put into that document, where it would be safe from repeal by the caprice or whim of reactionary legislators, the command and provisions for "the establishment and support of a thorough and efficient system of Free Schools". They created the "irreducible school fund", and provided for the election of a State superintendent of free schools, for a county superintendent for each county, and for "such other officers as should be necessary to render the system effective". Thus they firmly fixed the Free School System in the organic law itself. The very first session of the first Legislature, on December 10, 1863, passed a comprehensive act (chapter 137), entitled "An Act Providing for the establishment of a System of Free Schools." June 1, 1864, the Legislature elected William Ryland White the first State superintendent—a most happy choice. The actual work of establishing schools was slow during the Civil War, and somewhat slow for some years after its close, for there was much opposition. The crying need of the new system was teachers. The State did not have them. Many came from Ohio, Pennsylvania, and other states. It was seen that provisions must be made to educate and train teachers. Hence, the Normal School. So impressed was State Superintendent White with the necessity for such provisions, that he said to the Legislature these strong words: "It would be better to suspend the schools of the State for two years and donate the entire school revenues for that time to the establishment and endowment of a State Normal School than to have none at all." The Legislature of 1865, on February 3, adopted a joint resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission of five, "whose duty it shall be to make due examination and report to the next legislature a definite plan for the location, internal arrangement and support of one or more normal institutions." No report of this commission has been found; but Superintendent White, in his next report, favored but one normal school. By an act passed February 27, 1867, the normal school was established conditionally at Marshall College, in Cabell County, "for the instruction and practice of teachers of common schools in the science of education and the art of teaching." The conditions were fulfilled, the act of establishment was con-

summed, and the school begun the 'next year. The same session of the Legislature, by an act passed February 26, 1867, (Acts 1867, chap. 91,) authorized the sale of the West Liberty Academy in Ohio County, and its purchase by the State, and its establishment as a branch of the State Normal School. This was not carried out, and West Liberty Normal School was not established until 1870.

The work done by these schools in the educational development and progress of the State has been incalculable. Their work is still of the greatest importance.

Why was the number of the normal schools limited to six? Up to the session of the Legislature of 1872 there were but three. The political party which had administered the affairs of the State from its birth, went out of power in the election of 1870, and another political party came into control of all branches. It was no common change; it was a political revolution. It has been seen that the second Legislature of the new control, that of 1872, beginning its session January 16th, and ending February 29th, 1872, created three new normal schools—doubled the number. The constitutional convention which framed the present and second Constitution of the State, was in session at the State capitol when these acts were passed, the convention beginning its session the middle of January and ending the 9th of April, and its members, no doubt, took notice of the extraordinary increase in the number of normal schools, and concluded that there were enough, and hence put into the Constitution of 1872, that "no appropriation shall hereafter be made to any State normal school, or branch thereof, except to those already established, or now chartered". This took effect August 22, 1872, the Constitution having been ratified by the people on that date.

In reading the reports of the principals of these schools, herewith printed, it will be noted that five of them strongly urge increase in the salaries of teachers; and give good reasons therefor.

In order to supply money to make needed improvements, President Corbly suggests an amendment to the Constitution, authorizing the State to borrow funds for the purpose.

A shorter and a distinct course for teachers for rural schools, with a limited certificate granted thereon, is urged by Principals Woodley, Miller, Hill, Rohrbough and Shaw. Concord is especially trying to do this work now. It is recommended because it is needed.

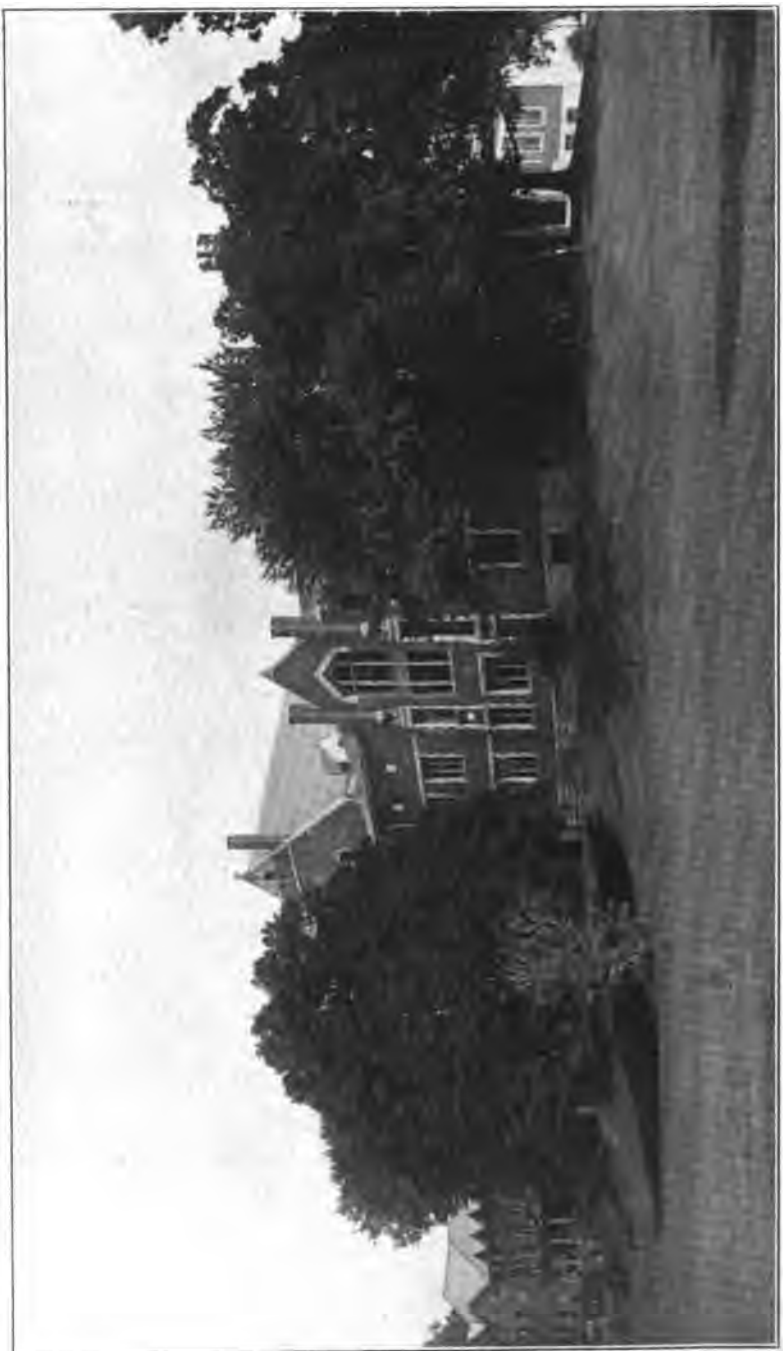
In respect to dormitories for students, more room is needed at Marshall College, for which an appropriation has been made, but the building has not been begun. A new one at Fairmont is wanted in connection with the new building. An appropriation has been made for such building at Shepherd College, but the building has not yet been begun. One is urged at Concord at once for girls, as thirty were turned away from the school this year because there was no dormitory; and in the near future one should be built for boys. An appropriation has been made for a dormitory at Glenville, and a site has at last been secured, but the building has not been com-

menaced. West Liberty urges one also for girls. Elsewhere we have expressed our belief that sufficient dormitory capacity at all our educational institutions is a pressing need and a desirable improvement.

Manual training has been commenced at Shepherd College. Marshall College urges its institution at that school also.

There is a cadet corp at Shepherd College. The drilling the boys get in this work is both an instruction and an exercise. Its establishment at the other schools is worth consideration.

The Concord school has made preparations to begin correspondence courses and extension work.



MARSHALL COLLEGE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Marshall College State Normal School

This institution is located at Huntington, Cabell County, and is reached by the Chesapeake and Ohio and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, and the lines of the Ohio Valley Traction Company.

Total Normal Enrollment 1913-14.....	856
Model School Enrollment 1913-14.....	205

Marshall College State Normal School

HISTORICAL.

This institution has grown out of a school begun early in the century by Isaac N. Peck, in a log house on a portion of the site now occupied by Marshall College. In March, 1838, the school was incorporated by the Virginia Assembly as Marshall Academy, and in the same year James H. Holderby sold to it one and a fourth acres of land. A brick building was erected soon after this.

In 1858 the school passed into the hands of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and was incorporated again, this time as Marshall College. From this time until the close of the Civil War the school had a precarious existence, and became financially involved.

In 1867 the legislature of West Virginia established a state normal school, providing that it should be called Marshall College, and provided that it should be located at what was then Guyandotte, in the buildings formerly occupied by the church school called "Marshall College." This location was conditional upon the indebtedness being paid off by the citizens of Cabell County. This was done, and the school opened as a state school on June 15, 1863, since which time it has developed into one of the largest educational institutions of the state.

GROUNDS.

It was through the wisdom and foresight of Honorable W. R. White, who was State Superintendent of Free Schools at the time of the founding of Marshall College State Normal School, that large and commodious grounds were provided. These grounds comprise about sixteen acres of land, covering an area equivalent to three city blocks, located on Third Avenue east of Sixteenth Street in the city of Huntington. The grounds are well adapted by nature for school purposes.

BUILDINGS.

These are located in the center of the school grounds on an elevation about 20 feet above the surrounding streets, overlooking the entire campus and a good portion of the city. The school building now consists of a series of five buildings solidly connected, a continuous hallway extending from one end to the other, and has its main frontage of about 400 feet on Third Avenue. The Sixteenth street, or west frontage is 140 feet in length, facing the main part of the city. The secondary frontages are the Fifth Avenue, or south front, 400 feet, and the Seventeenth street or east front, 55 feet.

The two eastern sections of the building, composed of three wings, 26 x 55 feet, and 13 x 70 feet, compose the ladies' dormitory sections, known

as College Hall. Between these and other sections there is a heavy brick wall with no openings in it above the first floor.

The three western sections are given up exclusively to school purposes. These are, respectively, beginning with the most eastern, 70 x 78, 55 x 84, and 101 x 140 feet. All have been built since 1897, one excepted, and that one was thoroughly overhauled inside and out in 1899.

VISITS.

November 22, 1912, Lakin; March 29, 1913, Lakin; May 9, 1913, Sheppard; January 24, 1914, Lakin and Dawson; June 9, 1914, Lakin.

PAY ROLL.

Name.	Position.	Annual Salary.	Emoluments.
L. J. Corbly.....	President	\$3,000.00	Rooms.
W. A. Adamson.....	Chemistry	1,200.00	
Stella E. Booth.....	Book-keeping	1.50	per hour.
Frances Burgess.....	Geography and Geology	1,200.00	
B. B. Chambers.....	Latin and Athletics	1,500.00	
Elizabeth Colwell.....	French	1,200.00	
Anna S. Cummings.....	Education	1,550.00	
Anne E. DeNoon.....	Mathematics	950.00	
Mary Donaldson.....	Biology	750.00	
Naomi Everett.....	History, Dean of Women	1,350.00	
W. H. Franklin.....	English	1,200.00	
Kate Fuller.....	Sub-Freshman	750.00	
Millie Gerren.....	Janitress	278.00	
Lillian Hackney.....	Mathematics, (Head)	1,250.00	Board and room.
C. E. Haworth.....	English.....	1,700.00	
Louise Haworth.....	Voice	200.00	
Rachel Hoffstadt.....	Biology	1,100.00	
Harriet Johnson.....	Greek	1,200.00	
R. J. Largent.....	Latin	1,200.00	
Anna Long.....	Janitress	420.00	
D. J. Lykins.....	Engineer	600.00	
Harriet Lyons.....	Model School	1,250.00	Board and room.
Edith Marshall.....	English	750.00	
E. E. Myers.....	Art	1,200.00	
E. F. Myers.....	Librarian	880.00	
Hamilton Pollock.....	Night Watchman	480.00	
Ellen Pottberg.....	Mathematics	900.00	
Lucy Prichard.....	Review	120.00	per month.
Ora Staats.....	Treasurer and Registrar	770.00	Board and room.
Olla Stevenson.....	German	1,200.00	
Swannie Taylor.....	Expression	300.00	plus fees.
Louise Watson.....	Mathematics and Phys. Dir.	900.00	
C. M. Workman.....	Carpenter	900.00	
R. M. Wylie.....	Physics	1,200.00	
Grace Wylie.....	Secretary	900.00	
Lela Bondley.....	Sixth Grade	600.00	
Lillian Isbell.....	First Grade	650.00	
Mary L. Myers.....	Eighth Grade	700.00	
Nellie P. Osgood.....	Fourth and Fifth Grades	625.00	
Hattie Tudor.....	Seventh Grade	650.00	
Edith M. Wilson.....	Second and Third Grades	600.00	
Mildred MacGeorge.....	Piano	1,150.00	
Edith Wilson.....	Piano	800.00	
Urna Shepherd.....	Piano		Fees.
Nellie Duncan.....	Waitress	4.25	per week.
Jessie Duncan.....	Waitress	4.00	per week.
Leota Gooch.....	Kitchen Helper	5.00	per week.
Dixie McCoy.....	Dish Washer	4.00	per week.
Helen Newell.....	Matron	60.00	per month,
			board and room.
Ada Starkey.....	Halls and Laundry	1.00	per day.
Della Sparks.....	Phone and General	1.00	per day.
John Walker.....	Cook	50.00	per month.
Maude Gerren.....	Waitress	4.00	per week.
Millie Gerren.....	Janitress	144.00	

CURRENT EXPENSE AND PER CAPITA COST.

The following schedule shows the purposes for which the appropriation and collections for current expense of Marshall College State Normal School were expended for the fiscal year of nine months ending June 30, 1913, and the full fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, classified into 43 different items.

The amount expended for each item is shown, together with the per capita cost of each item. The total enrollment of students for 1913 was 800, for 1914 was 825. The average number of employees for 1913 was 54, for 1914 was 55. The average net per capita cost for 1913 was \$46.18, for 1914 was \$55.08.

FOR WHAT EXPENDED.	Expended 1913	Per Capita 1913	Expended 1914	Per Capita 1914
Salaries	\$ 30,124.83	\$ 37.66	\$ 42,901.24	\$ 52.00
Labor	102.57	.13	138.33	.17
Advance Allowance			150.00	.18
Traveling Expenses	382.45	.48	44.85	.05
Boarding House Salaries	2,042.13	2.55	2,243.33	2.72
Boarding House Food Supplies	5,318.15	6.73	6,220.30	7.53
Boarding House Furniture and Other Expenses	658.99	.82	1,176.69	1.42
Desks and Chairs	61.00	.08	572.21	.69
Other Furniture	67.04	.08	165.43	.20
Scientific Apparatus	91.37	.11	33.25	.04
Chalk—Other Blackboard Sup- plies	19.80	.02	5.20	.01
Public Exercises	234.45	.29	355.08	.43
Advertising	58.25	.07	631.04	.76
Soap, Gold Dust and Other Cleansers			11.00	.01
Brooms, Mops and Brushes	19.27	.02	37.86	.05
Toilet Paper			22.75	.03
Disinfectants			11.00	.01
Other Janitor Supplies	22.36	.03	117.90	.14
Gas	1,654.66	2.07	874.56	1.06
Electricity	168.07	.21	212.08	.26
Oils .....	.90		21.05	.03
Water and Ice	287.08	.36	272.00	.33
Telephone, Telegraph and Tolls	242.00	.30	301.14	.36
Postage	225.85	.28	362.47	.44
Stationery and Office Supplies	592.54	.74	707.80	.86
Freight, Expressage and Drayage	37.76	.05	279.61	.34
Gas and Electric Supplies	84.45	.11	202.55	.25
Machinery and Tools			4.55	.01
Plumbing Supplies	15.00	.02		
Repairs to Buildings	35.52	.04		
Miscellaneous Hardware	24.50	.03	64.52	.08
Laboratory Supplies	796.97	.99	2,082.85	3.60
Athletic Supplies and Expenses	1,000.82	1.26	1,218.50	1.48
Model School Supplies	12.60	.02	48.78	.06
Mechanical Department Supplies			25.50	.03
Musical Instruments and Sup- plies	240.50	.30	1,768.53	2.14
Library	445.69	.56	728.66	.88
Publications	249.20	.31	35.65	.04
Text Books and Maps	31.05	.04		
Domestic Science Supplies			1,806.00	.02
Seeds, Plants, Fertilizer, etc.	12.60	.02	347.75	.42
Drugs and Pharmaceuticals			60.75	.07
Miscellaneous	140.51	.18	55.55	.07
TOTALS	\$ 45,508.82	\$ 56.96	\$ 65,329.92	\$ 79.32
Less Discount Deducted	46.23	.06	97.15	.12
Less Freight .....	.59		12.78	.02
Net Amount Expended	\$ 45,522.00	\$ 56.90	\$ 65,310.09	\$ 79.18
Moneys Collected	16,574.13	20.72	19,894.74	24.11
Net Cost to State	\$ 28,947.87	\$ 46.18	\$ 45,425.25	\$ 55.08

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The following schedule shows the repairs and improvements made, and the expenditures therefor, at Marshall College during the period of twenty-one months covered by this report.

FOR WHAT EXPENDED.	Amount.
Lumber and Carpenter Work	\$ 2,520.88
Painting	979.77
Plumbing, Steam Heating and Gas Fitting	598.42
Glass	168.55
Roofing	1,357.24
Tin Work	83.79
Paper	58.45
Plastering	138.50
Hardware	151.86
Cast Iron Columns	55.37
Repairs to Boilers	102.34
Fence Posts	64.11
Tree Surgery	429.93
Electric Wiring and Supplies	185.93
Black Board Slate	70.44
Cement Work	42.31
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 6,985.69

FINANCIAL REPORT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing Amounts Recommended to be returned to the State Treasury, 1912, Which Amounts were returned as Recommended.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance September 30, 1912	Amount Returned to State Treasury Unexpended	Balance October 1, 1912
Current Expense	\$ 0.83	\$ 0.83	.....
TOTALS	\$ 0.83	\$ 0.83	.....

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance September 30, 1912	Amount Returned to State Treasury Unexpended	Balance October 1, 1912
Entrance and Tuition Fees (Student Fees)...	\$ 2,658.21	.....	\$ 2,658.21
Music Fees	1,683.01	.....	1,683.01
Athletic Fees	622.10	.....	622.10
Boarding House (Dormitory Fees).....	327.32	.....	327.32
Laboratory Fees	746.08	.....	746.08
Cloak Room Fees	78.50	.....	78.50
Miscellaneous	29.12	.....	29.12
Model School Fees	741.50	.....	741.50
TOTALS	\$ 6,885.84	.....	\$ 6,885.84
GRAND TOTALS	\$ 6,895.67	\$ 0.83	\$ 6,885.84

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

TABLE NO. 2.

From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1913.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS	Balance October 1, 1912	Legislative Appropriation 1913	Total Amount Available 1913	Disburse- ments 1913	Balance June 30, 1913
Salaries of Officers, Teachers and Em- ployees		\$ 28,000.00	\$ 28,000.00	\$ 24,085.88	\$ 3,914.62
Current Expense		7,000.00	7,000.00	4,192.08	2,807.92
Repairs and Im- provements		3,000.00	3,000.00	1,445.21	1,554.79
Buildings and Land		15,000.00	15,000.00	.....	15,000.00
TOTALS		\$ 53,000.00	\$ 53,000.00	\$ 29,722.87	\$ 23,277.33

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1913	Total Amount Available 1913	Disburse- ments 1913	Balance June 30, 1913
Entrance and Tui- tion Fees	\$ 2,658.21	\$ 1,355.75	\$ 4,013.96	\$ 933.29	\$ 3,027.67
Music Fees	1,883.01	2,191.50	3,874.51	2,961.55	912.96
Athletic Fees	622.10	718.00	1,340.10	1,340.10	.....
Elocution Fees .....	.....	258.50	258.50	258.50	.....
Boarding House, (Dormitory Fees)	327.32	9,180.38	9,507.70	8,071.54	1,436.16
Laboratory Fees ..	746.08	292.50	1,038.58	878.74	159.84
Cloak Room Fees ..	78.50	105.50	184.00	162.89	21.11
Miscellaneous	29.12	.....	29.12	28.94	.18
Model School Fees ..	741.50	1,848.00	2,589.50	2,553.00	36.50
Summer School Fees .....	.....	624.00	624.00	.....	624.00
TOTALS	\$ 6,885.84	\$ 16,574.18	\$ 23,459.97	\$ 17,241.55	\$ 6,218.42

TABLE NO. 3.

From July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance July 1, 1913	Legislative Appropriation 1914	Total Amount Available 1914	Disburse- ments 1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Salaries of Officers, Teachers and Em- ployees	\$ 3,914.62	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 43,914.62	\$ 35,004.04	\$ 8,910.58
Current Expense	2,807.92	9,000.00	11,807.92	6,774.87	5,033.05
Repairs and Im- provements	1,554.79	6,000.00	7,554.79	5,540.48	2,014.31
Buildings and Land	15,000.00	15,000.00	30,000.00	.....	30,000.00
TOTALS	\$ 23,277.33	\$ 70,000.00	\$ 93,277.33	\$ 47,319.39	\$ 45,957.94

TABLE NO. 3.—Continued.
BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance July 1, 1913	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1914	Total Amount Available 1914	Disburse- ments 1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Entrance and Tu- tion Fees	\$ 3,027.67	\$ 2,429.10	\$ 5,456.77	\$ 4,110.08	\$ 1,346.69
Music Fees	912.96	2,926.85	3,839.81	3,822.75	17.06
Athletic Fees		1,265.50	1,265.50	1,258.65	6.85
Elocution Fees		782.00	782.00	782.00	
Boarding House, (Dormitory Fees)	1,436.16	8,489.25	9,925.41	9,910.75	14.66
Laboratory Fees ..	159.84	458.00	617.84	119.31	498.53
Cloak Room Fees...	21.11	182.90	204.01	144.00	60.01
Miscellaneous	18	4.84	5.02		5.02
Model School Fees	36.50	2,718.25	2,754.75	2,747.54	7.21
Summer School Fees	624.00	638.00	1,262.00	646.00	616.00
TOTALS	\$ 6,218.42	\$ 19,894.89	\$ 26,113.11	\$ 23,541.08	\$ 2,572.03

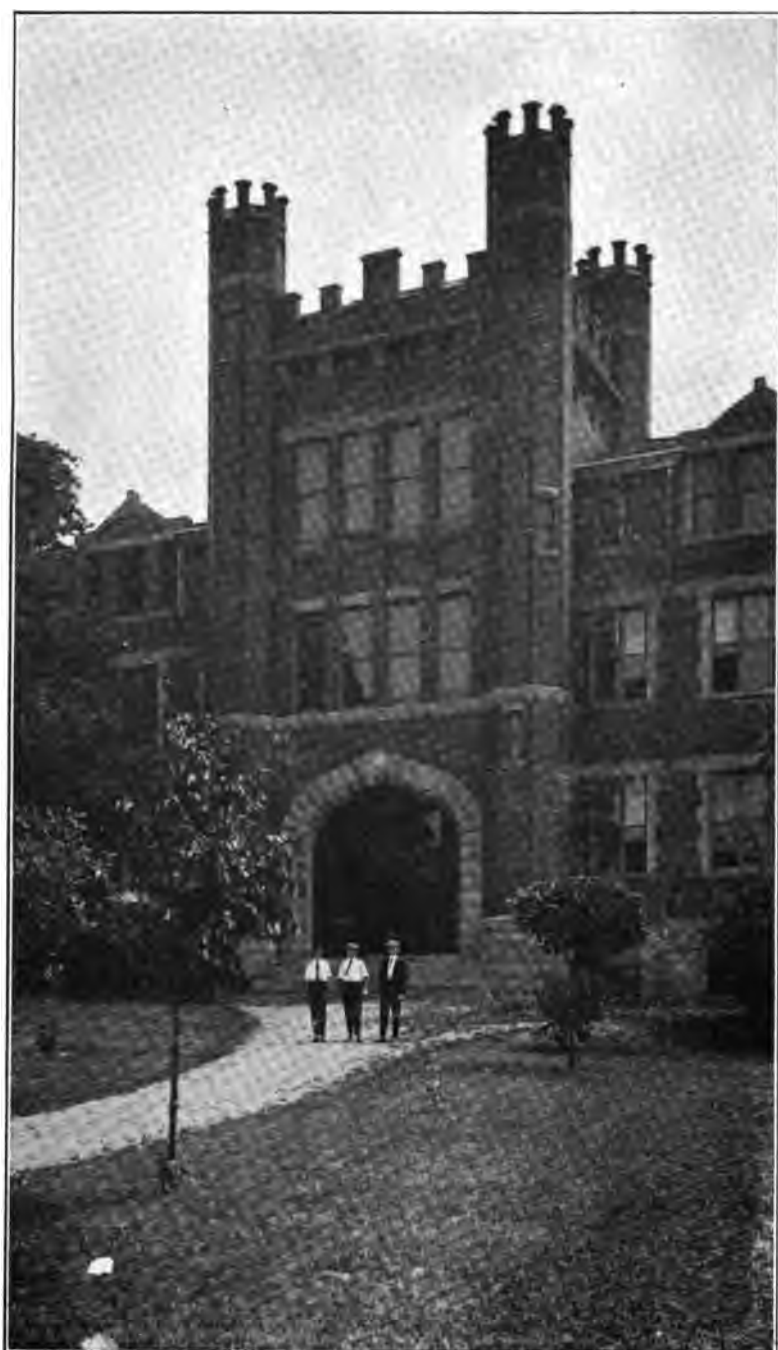
TABLE NO. 4.
From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1914.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Legislative Appropriation 1913-14	Total Amount Available 1913-14	Disburse- ments 1913-14	Balance June 30, 1914
Salaries of Officers, Teachers and Em- ployees		\$ 68,000.00	\$ 68,000.00	\$ 59,089.42	\$ 8,910.58
Current Expense...		16,000.00	16,000.00	10,966.95	5,033.05
Repairs and Im- provements		9,000.00	9,000.00	6,985.69	2,014.31
Buildings and Land		30,000.00	30,000.00		30,000.00
TOTALS		\$123,000.00	\$123,000.00	\$ 77,042.06	\$ 45,957.94

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1913-14	Total Amount Available 1913-14	Disburse- ments 1913-14	Balance June 30, 1914
Entrance and Tu- tion Fees	\$ 2,658.21	\$ 3,884.85	\$ 6,543.06	\$ 5,196.37	\$ 1,346.69
Music Fees	1,683.01	5,118.35	6,801.36	6,884.30	17.06
Athletic Fees	622.10	1,983.50	2,605.60	2,598.75	6.85
Elocution Fees		940.50	940.50	940.50	
Boarding House, (Dormitory Fees)	327.32	17,669.63	17,996.95	17,982.29	14.66
Laboratory Fees ..	746.08	750.50	1,496.58	998.05	498.53
Cloak Room Fees...	78.50	288.40	366.90	306.89	60.01
Miscellaneous	29.12	4.84	33.96	28.94	5.02
Model School Fees	741.50	4,566.25	5,307.75	5,300.56	7.21
Summer School Fees		1,262.00	1,262.00	646.00	616.00
TOTALS	\$ 6,885.84	\$ 36,468.82	\$ 43,354.66	\$ 40,782.63	\$ 2,572.03



MAIN ENTRANCE, MARSHALL COLLEGE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.





REAR VIEW, MARSHALL COLLEGE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

	Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1916.	Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1917.
Current General Expense.....	\$ 8,000.00	\$ 8,000.00
Repairs and Improvements	7,500.00	7,500.00
Salaries and Wages	40,000.00	40,000.00

PROFESSIONAL REPORT OF PRESIDENT CORBLY.

The Name.

"Marshall College" had its origin in the year 1837, when it was established as an academy and was named "Marshall Academy" in honor of Chief Justice Marshall of Virginia, the nation's first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

In 1857 the courses were enlarged and the school became "Marshall College."

In 1867 it became a State institution and graduate its first class as a State institution in the year 1870. Out of respect to the school's long record and historic interest, the name "Marshall College" was retained as its official title, though it was supposed to become a normal school at that time, in fact, it remained a secondary academic school with a small amount of professional work for about 30 years afterward, when a "department of education" was organized and a regular normal training division was added.

The Work.

The work of the school is divided into 17, more or less distinct divisions, known as departments, at head of each of which is placed a competent department head with one or more assistants, if needed.

These 17 departments are:

- | | |
|------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Art | 10. History |
| 2. Music | 11. Chemistry |
| 3. Latin | 12. Education |
| 4. Greek | 13. Expression |
| 5. French | 14. Mathematics |
| 6. German | 15. Review Work |
| 7. Biology | 16. Home Economics |
| 8. Physics | 17. Geology and geography. |
| 9. English | |

Of the foregoing, Nos. 8 and 11 were one department till the beginning of the school year 1913-14, when they were divided because the work became too heavy, and covered too wide a field for one man to do it effectively.

Nos. 15 and 16 are new departments and opened with the session of 1914-15, hence do not strictly belong in the above list.

A "Model" or "training" school for normal seniors, consisting of all the eight grades of the public school course, in which are enrolled about 200 children annually, is maintained as a part of the work in the Department of Education.

The growth of the school in the last two years has been gradual as to numbers, but most decided in the way of organization and the amount and kind of work done. Every department has enlarged and strengthened its courses, the quality of the teaching force has been improved, the number of teachers has been increased, recitation periods have been extended in length to a sixty-minute basis, with the result that our graduates are now taking junior standing in such schools as Randolph-Macon, and Michigan and Illinois Universities, receiving their bachelor degrees in two years.

Courses of Study.

The school offers the following courses of study:

1. Secondary Courses covering four years. The work of these courses is supposed to cover that ordinarily covered by a first-class four-year high school, but, in fact, about 25 per cent. more work is done in the four years than in a high school for these reasons:

(1). All class work is done on a 60-minute recitation basis instead of the 30 to 45-minute basis used in practically all high schools.

(2). The class of students in these courses are on an average about three years older than the average high school age, hence heavier work is easily done, even on the same recitation basis.

2. Normal Courses covering two years above the four-year high school.

3. An Academic Course covering two years above the four-year high school.

4. A three-year Certificate Course in Art.

5. A four-year Certificate Course in Piano.

6. A five-year Diploma Course in Piano.

7. A three-year Certificate Course in Voice.

8. A three-year Certificate Course in Expression.

9. A two-year Certificate Course in Public School Music.

10. A one-year and a two-year Course in Home Economics.

11. A three-year Certificate Course in Home Economics.

12. A four-year Diploma Course in Home Economics.

The Secondary Courses lead to a "Secondary," or "College Entrance" Diploma.

The Normal Courses lead to a Normal diploma and to a First Grade "Teachers' Certificate," good for five years and renewable.

The Academic Course leads to an Academic diploma which gives the holder "Junior College" standing in colleges and universities, with only two years to complete the A. B. or B. S. degree.

(The Normal diploma gives the holder advanced college standing, but not so much as the Academic diploma because few colleges and universities give full credit on a degree course for some work required in any normal course.)

No records are available to show how many alumni the school had at the time it became a State school. Since then it has graduated 1,168 young men and women, 405 young men and 763 young women, as follows:

YEARS.	Males	Females	Totals
In the Seventies	45	49	94
In the Eighties	32	49	81
In the Nineties	30	72	102
1900-1909 inclusive	166	245	411
1910-1914 inclusive	132	348	480
TOTALS.....	405	763	1,168

It will be noted that almost 10 per cent. of the males and almost 80 per cent. of the females have been graduated within the last 15 years.

The growing preponderance of females is also a noticeable feature.

Practically all of these 1,168 graduates have taught after graduation from one to 30 years.

The alumni are energetically trying to so strengthen their organization that they may become a real power in advancing the interests of their alma mater, and their influence is beginning to be felt in many ways.

Undergraduates.

The value to the State of the thousands of young men and women who attend school at Marshall College but do not graduate for one reason or another, chiefly because of lack of funds, is seldom realized by the public. On an average only about 15 to 20 per cent. of those who attend one or more sessions graduate. For every 100 graduates there are about 500 who fall short of graduation, practically all of whom teach afterward, thus adding tremendously to the effective teaching force of the State.

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1912-1914.

TABLE NO. 1.

Enrollment 1912-1913.

	Normal	Academic	Music	Expression	Totals
Graduates	10	5	.....	2	17
Seniors	81	11	.....	3	95
Juniors	71	31	.....	4	106
Sophomores	150	10	25	12	187
Freshman	200	14	165	25	414
Model School .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	209
TOTALS ..	512	71	190	46	1,038

TABLE NO. 2.
Enrollment 1913-1914.

	Normal	Academic	Music	Expression	Totals
Graduates	4	5	.....	.....	9
Seniors	78	8	.....	1	88
Juniors	100	10	3	2	115
Sophomores	150	15	65	15	245
Freshmen	200	29	150	20	399
Model School .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	205
TOTALS....	533	67	218	38	1,061

BUSINESS REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

Class Rooms.—In all there are 25 class rooms devoted to the following purposes:

- (1). To the eight grades of the Model School..... 7
- (2). To the advanced work of the school..... 18

Those in which the Model School is housed are in fairly good condition and are fairly well equipped and furnished.

Those in which the advanced work of the school is done are in good condition, are admirably kept, and 14 of them are seated with up-to-date recitation chairs with "writing arms." Two are seated with desks and two with the out-of-date drop "writing arm." We are replacing these older chairs with the new and much more convenient chair as fast as possible.

Laboratories.—In all, there are three well defined laboratories set apart to the following purposes: Physics, Chemistry and Biology.

In the departments of "Geology and Geography," and in "Manual Arts," the recitation room and the laboratory are reduced to a single room very much to the hampering of the work in those departments, but on the completion of the new Science Building already arranged for this condition will be corrected.

The Physics laboratory is new, and, as far as it is equipped, is thoroughly well equipped, well kept and well used.

The Chemistry laboratory is located in a basement, very much to the disadvantage of that department, both because of poor light and because of the damp which is very injurious to certain pieces of apparatus, especially to the "corrosive" equipment. But this, too, will be corrected on the completion of the new Science Building.

Library.—This, in the quality of its literature and in the field covered, also in the extent to which, under the careful direction of the faculty, the student body use it, is one of the most effective features of the work of this school. It is managed by a trained librarian and its management is directed by a committee of the faculty. Books and magazines are selected by the faculty, and with reference to the needs of the various departments of work represented. For needs under this head see further along in this report.

Chapel.—The Commencement Hall is used for chapel purposes, is large, well lighted, and well seated. Contract has been let to a responsible company, which makes a specialty of this work, to correct its acoustic defects and to re-decorate it.

Dormitory.—The present dormitory is used for ladies only and falls hopelessly short of meeting the needs of the school. It is fairly well built, furnished and equipped, is well conducted, and is an admirable school home for girls in the way of location, disciplining and supervision. The table is good. Table board is offered at \$12.00 per month of four weeks. It will accommodate about 65 girls. As many as 85 girls per year have been denied admittance because of lack of room; and since most parents insist—very properly, too—on their daughters boarding in the dormitory when they go away from home care to school, the school loses practically all these girls, many of them going to other States to school. To say the least, this is very unfortunate.

Fuel.—Natural gas, furnished by the Huntington Gas and Development Company at a reasonable rate, serves entirely as fuel, nearly altogether for lighting the dormitory and partly for lighting the school buildings.

Water.—This is furnished by the city water works, is soft, pure and plentiful and fairly reasonable in cost.

Light.—All the building, except the western (newest) section, are lighted by natural gas, few rooms and one hallway excepted.

Athletics.—The spirit is excellent, the directors efficient, and the work fairly successful.

The young women have a lady physical director, who teaches in the regular classes of the school half time. Unfortunately, there is not a gymnasium, however.

The young men are confined to outdoor exercises, having no gymnasium, but, under the direction of an efficient coach, who teaches in the regular classes half-time, the athletic spirit is maintained at a high level of cleanness and saneness. See under "Needs" for suggestions under this head.

Studios.—There are four studios set apart to the following uses: Art, 1 (recitation room and studio combined); Expression, 1; Music, 3.

The situation in the Art Department will be changed on the completion of the new Science Hall, where excellent quarters will be provided.

The Expression studio is well located for that work (a little noisy at best), and is in good condition—a very nice room, indeed, 25x28 feet and adjoining the auditorium.

The Music Department is situated on the third floor of the western section of the buildings. It includes three studios and 19 practice rooms. It is equipped with eight upright pianos, Knabe and Haines, and one Knabe Concert Grand piano, all new (purchased in 1913.) There are new pianos also, Haines and Knabe in the Model School and in the Dormitory. These two makes of piano are used exclusively in this school.

Other Halls.—The Erosophian and the Virginian Literary Society each has an excellent hall, well furnished and finished (the former well carpeted and furnished with a piano) on the third floor of the building. These halls are finished, furnished, equipped and kept in order by the societies and at their expense.

The Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. Hall, 36x45 feet, located on the third floor, also, is a splendid hall, well furnished and equipped with electric piano.

Home Economics.—As stated elsewhere, this department was organized in August and September 1914, and has just opened its doors for work, (October, 1914). New quarters for it, in every way up-to-date, are to be provided in the new Science Building. Meantime the Domestic Science division of the work is being done in a semi-basement room, 36 x 57 feet, well equipped, finished throughout in white enamel and gilt, and splendidly lighted by electricity. The Domestic Art division of the work occupies a room 25 x40 feet on the first floor. This too is well equipped.

Classic Room.—A room 20x22 is set apart on the third floor for storing collections being made by the faculty and students of the classic division of the work of the school and for the monthly meetings of the "Classic Organization."

Offices, Etc.—There are 5 rooms set aside in the school building for offices:

Two rooms for the president and the secretary of the school. These are well finished and well furnished, but are poorly located for light. Improvements on the present arrangement can be made when the new Science Hall is completed.

One for the Head of the Department of Education and the Supervisor of the Model School.

One for the office of the Treasurer-Registrar and the Bookstore.

One as headquarters for the Athletic Association.

LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED BY PRESIDENT.

First and chief among the legislative needs of the school is that which will empower the board of regents and the head of the school to widen its fields of usefulness to the state by providing for additional courses of study with appropriate recognition for the completion of the same by way of certificate and diplomas. Especially is the need for shorter certificate courses for teachers in the rural schools needed that we may encourage by proper recognition the attendance of those young people who wish to teach more or less but are financially unable under present salary limitations to complete the longer courses before they have earned some money. To this end the heads of the normal schools have arranged to meet and make recommendations before the 1915 session of the legislature.

It is my candid opinion that the manual training feature of modern education should find a place in our state normal schools. Perhaps not on an elaborate scale, but at least on a scale that would offer the fundamentals of training in some of the more important trades.

I am of the opinion that there should be elected on the working force of the school staff a competent young business man who has done college and normal school work, who knows the details of the needs of a well organized school plant from the educator's viewpoint, whose duty it would be to cooperate with the president of the school in making recommendations to the Board of Control and through them to the legislature, to have charge of all requisitions and of receiving, passing upon, and reporting the arrival of goods, to supervise and pass upon repairs and improvements in brief to serve as financial and business agent for the school. There is no reason why such a man should not be a regular member of the faculty and teach part of the time. One of the first and vital needs of any school is a mutual understanding of the viewpoint of the one who is responsible for the purely educational work of the school, by the authorities controlling the school, and, vice versa, of the viewpoint of those who control it, by the educational head of the school. This never has been attained in any school so far as we have talked with school men, and it never can be till there is either much larger amount of mutual counsel and visitation in a sympathetic spirit (by this I mean a spirit that seeks zealously to place one's self in the other's place by studying the other's problems as well as his own). This is no fault of any one. It is a fault of any system in any line of endeavor where the heads held responsible for results are not often in close and sympathetic counsel with the heads who direct. But all boards are busy men, as are all efficient heads of schools, and, under ordinary circumstances, cannot be in counsel often. To meet this situation I recommend a local business agent.

I am fully aware that but a small percent of the educators of the state, indeed of any class of men outside of the alumni of the school and its closest friends in the southern part of the state, agree with me on this point, but I repeat it here with the most serious purpose and after studying our problems at this school from every viewpoint; I allude to the necessity even at this time for widening and deepening the sphere of work allotted to this school, remarkably situated as it is, and having the future it has to have the center of the state educational interests of a large and rapidly developing section of our commonwealth. What my plans, rather suggestions are, and what my reasons, are better reserved till asked for. But, I cannot but feel, and feel deeply that the needs of the educational interest of this section of our state will never be duly met till this widening of our sphere of usefulness is realized. To be perfectly candid, it is a serious conviction, not only of myself but of a large per cent. of the men of means and of influence in this end of the state, and of the alumni of the school almost "to a man," that Marshall College should be made a "College" in fact, as well as in official name,—a degree-conferring institution. Whether the college feature should be confined to the sphere of a "Teachers College" is a matter of question, but none the less it should offer four-year courses above the standard four-year high school course.

I respectfully submit the following as my reasons for this recommendation:

1. The day is rapidly coming when the educational system of this country will require of the teachers of the children in our public schools not only for better training than they now have, but far better academic education. It is only matter of a few years till the teacher with a degree will begin to rapidly supplant the teacher with less education, in every grade of the public schools. In the north and the east many of the grade teachers are now college graduates, and the college-trained teacher is rapidly demonstrating her superiority over the under-graduate or the mere normal school graduate, just as is the case in every other line of human endeavor.

2. Our rapidly developing system of high schools in this state is even now calling for more college-trained men and women than all the colleges of the state are supplying. Last year this school had to say "no" to twenty-two such calls (with our two years advanced training) and already this year fifteen have been called for with none to send. It is a case where the state schools are not meeting the demands of the high schools, just as it is not meeting the demands of the public schools, for teachers.

3. Till the state high school has extended its advantages to every part of this section of our commonwealth, this school, as a matter of justice, must maintain a secondary (or high school) line of work, and this, together with the present model school, covering the eight grades of public school work, offers to the prospective high school teacher not only practice and observation in grade work, but in high school work, as well. In other words the model school work, and the secondary work, here offer an almost ideal opportunity for the training of grade and high school teachers; all we lack is an extension of our academic courses to meet high school requirements for teachers.

4. The location, and the particular requirements exacted by the state, of our state university are such as will continue indefinitely the shortage of supply of high school teachers for this state. Moreover, the Teachers College, with its grades and secondary departments for practice work, and with its atmosphere of "The Teacher," is the nearest approximate to an ideal place for preparing and training teachers. The high school teacher needs practice in, and familiarity with, the work of the grades as well as the high school; the grade teacher certainly would decidedly profit by knowing the work of the high school, which is the next goal of a good per cent. of her pupils; and both should know something of the practical problems of the college.

5. Can one find in this state a place so admirably located for such a school as is this city. The local advantages certainly are not exceeded in our state, and the conveniences for reaching it certainly are unsurpassed by any other state location. About 1000 miles of West Virginia railway lead to Huntington without change of cars, and by changing cars but once about 1200 miles more are reached.



LIBRARY, MARSHALL COLLEGE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.





RECITATION ROOM, MARSHALL COLLEGE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

6. Duplicating of courses and of forces may be offered as an objection from some persons. To this the following seem answer sufficient:

(1). There would be practically no change in the courses offered and maintained in this school at the present time.

(2). As to the duplication of teaching force, and therefore the need for additional funds, it may surprise objectors when we say that with the addition of the following to our present force we could readily do both A. B. and B. S. work: English, one teacher; Ancient Languages, one teacher; Modern Languages, one teacher; Mathematics, one teacher; Science, two teachers; Education, one teacher; Total seven teachers.

This would mean not more than \$5,000 increase over the amount asked for under present conditions. For, if the work were put upon a college basis there could readily be such readjustments in the present teaching force that, with a total appropriation of \$60,000 for salaries we can readily make the change. And if, as I fully believe the case would be, the increase in the college department should be followed by a corresponding decrease in the secondary department, we could pass to the college basis on a salary footing of \$55,000. Indeed it might be well under the new conditions, to admit into our secondary department only enough students for a high school practice department—about 200 secondary students, 50 each year of the high school or secondary work.

PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT OF NEEDS.

1. July 1, 1915 to July 1, 1916.

I am making my report under this head on the assurance that our new Science Building for which \$45,000 was appropriated at the last session of the legislature, is to be begun early in the spring, 1915.

Current Expense Fund.

1. A carefully estimated cost of equipment for the new Science Hall amounts to \$10,000.

2. The estimated cost by the architect of the very much needed improvements on the south side of the dormitory is \$3,800. These improvements consist of the following:

Reconstruction of the present two-story kitchen porch (which is in a decayed condition) and the extension of this porch in the form of a veranda along the entire south side of the dormitory in order to give this side of the building, which was originally constructed as the rear of the dormitory, something of a front appearance, since this side now faces on 5th Avenue, the best street in the city (opened and developed since the dormitory was built), and since practically all comers approach from this side, it being the only side approached by carriage.

3. Opening a new south entrance to the school building has become a practical necessity. Estimated cost.....\$125.00

4. 1600 feet of fence. Estimated cost.....\$1200

5. Concrete sidewalk the entire length of the Third Avenue side of the campus, 1000 linear feet. This walk should be at least 6 feet wide, hence amount to 6000 square feet the estimated cost of which is.....\$750
6. Concrete or stone steps at the eastern "north entrance" to the dormitory. Estimated cost.....\$75
7. New concrete entrance walk from the Third Avenue side, and re-setting of the stone steps at the terrace on this walk. Estimated cost \$300
8. Relaying the walk on the north side of the building 400 linear feet (2400 square feet). Estimated cost.....\$300
9. Re-roofing two-thirds of the 1871 section of the buildings, which has never been re-roofed, and is needing it seriously. Estimated cost....\$180
10. Wiring the rest of the buildings for electricity. Estimated cost \$500
11. New furniture for the girls' rooms in the dormitory.....\$1,500

The foregoing needs total.....\$18,730

For the 1913-15 biennial period the appropriation for this fund

was.....\$18,000

For the same period the appropriations for the Repairs fund was 12,000

Total\$30,000

Deducting from this total the repairs and improvements that are already begun, such as:

Wainscoating the second and third floor of the 1906 Building.

Laying hard wood floors in all school rooms, and all girls' rooms in the dormitory.

Removing the dirt from the unearthed rooms of the basement of present buildings and converting them into usable finished rooms.

And the usual contingent and unforeseen needs in these lines.

In all about.....\$ 20,500

And we have the following:

Current needs for the biennial period of 1915-'17, in the way of repairs and improvements already begun, and the usual current needs for a biennial period.....\$ 20,500

Special needs, as outlined above..... 18,730

Total\$ 39,230

Appropriation for these purposes for the biennial period of

1913-'15.....\$ 30,000

Needs for the 1915-'17 biennial period over that of 1913-'15..... 9,230

Dividing this additional need between the current expense fund and the repairs and improvement fund, and extending this over the two years, my recommendation is

Current Expenses, Year 1915-'16.....\$ 11,000

Current Expenses, Year 1916-'17..... 11,000

Repairs and Improvements, Year 1915-'16..... 8,500

Repairs and Improvements, Year 1916-'17..... 8,500

Repairs and Improvement Fund.

For details of needs under this fund see preceding section under current expenses fund.

Salaries.

Here is the weakest place in any system of education. That it has improved in recent years, let it be granted. That it has not kept pace with any other line of human endeavor, either in professional, business, trade or common labor lines of effort, with the increased demand for better educated teachers, or with the increased cost of living, no one can assert. The profession can never be redeemed from a certain taint of inferiority and patronizing attitude on the part of practically all the other creditably paid lines of human endeavor till the teachers of the nation are paid commensurately with the importance and the needs of the profession; neither can we hold strong men and women in it till the public decides to pay them. Better paid teachers, from rural school to the university president, is the crying need of the American system of education.

I not only ask for; I plead for, I urge with all the earnestness of common justice and fair dealing, for more money for the "teachers of the teachers" of this state—which is the sphere of the teacher in a normal school or normal college. Only the best should fill these places. It is not merely matter of appeal, however, it is a matter of necessity. We need more strong women and many more strong men on our normal school faculties, and we must have them. We need, as well, to hold, and maintain the sympathy and loyalty of the strong ones we have. This cannot be done on present salaries. It is not simply matter of personal comfort to the teachers, it is matter of making a living and keeping abreast of educational demands made upon them in the way of comfortable home life, serviceable libraries, advanced study at our large universities, travel, and living in a manner expected of them by the general public.

To this end I make the most urgent of all my appeals for more liberal appropriations. I am asking no more for myself, let it be distinctly understood; but I do earnestly appeal for decent living salaries for the "teachers of the teachers of our public schools," for that is the work of the normal school teacher, certainly a work second to none other in our commonwealth. We are seriously behind all progressive states in this respect, and we are seriously behind practical necessity.

I recommend this as a schedule of salaries for the future:

Heads of Departments.—A minimum of \$1600 to \$1800 per year according to the department (the work of some being much heavier than others), with a biennial increase of \$200 (or \$100 per year if deemed better), till, at the end of 10 years service satisfactorily rendered, maximums of \$2600 to \$2800 shall be reached.

Associate Professors.—A minimum of \$1400 with a biennial increase of \$200 till a maximum of \$2200 is reached after ten years of satisfactory service.

Assistant Professors.—A minimum of \$1200 with a biennial increase of \$100 till a maximum of \$1600 is reached.

Instructors.—A maximum of \$1000 with a biennial increase of \$100 till a maximum of \$1400 is reached.

I would have promotion depend on efficiency as well as time. Such a system will encourage better applicants, will make selections more careful but easier, and will tremendously increase efficiency, loyalty, and continuity of service, hence will strengthen both organization and administration.

I urgently recommend that the salary fund for the biennial period 1915-17 be increased per year to \$55,000.

Buildings and Land.

Buildings.—Under this head I scarcely know what to say unless it be to state what seems to me the only possible way of meeting the immediate needs of all state institutions at the earliest possible time. It seems to me a feasible proposition, and if so, it certainly would be an effective one, to submit to the people a constitutional amendment which would authorize the issuing of short-period bonds, say ten years, of sufficient amount to put every state institutional plant in first class condition.

It is no exaggeration to say that not a single educational institution in our state is either built or equipped in a way and to an extent that will meet, as we should, the immediate needs of the state.

Neither does it seem exaggeration to say that the demands of the state in these lines are maintaining a constantly increasing lead of the supplies in the way of plant enlargement and improvement. What is to be done? There is need now for at least \$250,000 in dormitories, mess halls, etc. in our state schools which are not provided for, to say nothing of needs for other buildings.

To reflect the judgment of those most familiar with the situation here I have submitted the question, "What is our next most serious need for buildings at this school" to both the student body and to the faculty with this result:

The vote was taken at an unexpected time when many students had gone home, but later inquiries showed that the decision is in harmony with the judgment of almost the entire student body:

	Faculty	Student	
		Body	Total
Gymnasium	25	227	252
Mess Hall for Both Sexes.....	1	6	7
Ladies' Dormitory.....	1	2	3
Young Men's Dormitory.....	7	44	51
Library	2	7	9
Model School Building.....	3	...	3
TOTALS.....	39	286	325

My own judgment is based upon the conviction that there is no more important phase of the educational problem today than that which looks to placing a greater proportion of men in the teaching profession. Once the more "masculine" features of the courses of study are provided for,

the physical exercise feature of school life for young men forges to the foreground in the minds of young men as no other feature of school life. It adds a certain tone of masculine spirit, and is a very rapidly growing demand by the fathers of young women.

As much as I want to see the young people housed well I should say that, at this time, a gymnasium for physical culture for both sexes would be the best investment the state could make at this school at this time.

Land.—All hope of the state's purchasing the two half blocks of land that separate the college from the best avenue in the city, and for the purchase of which I have urged five successive sessions of the legislature to act, seems to be now essentially abandoned because of the value to which the land has come.

The present athletic field is both too narrow and too short to meet the requirements of the usual college games, foot-ball and base ball. It will be necessary either to extend it or to purchase an athletic field outright in a quarter of the city or suburbs where land is reasonable in price for such purposes. The sooner one or the other of these things is done the better; indeed, unless one of them is done very soon, prices will make such purchase impossible for a quarter of a century in all probability.

This matter, along with that of land for our agricultural work, together with locations, options, estimates, maps, etc., will be laid before the board at the proper time.

I heartily approve of the paving of College Avenue—the narrow street bounding the south side of the campus—which the property owners are anxious to have done.



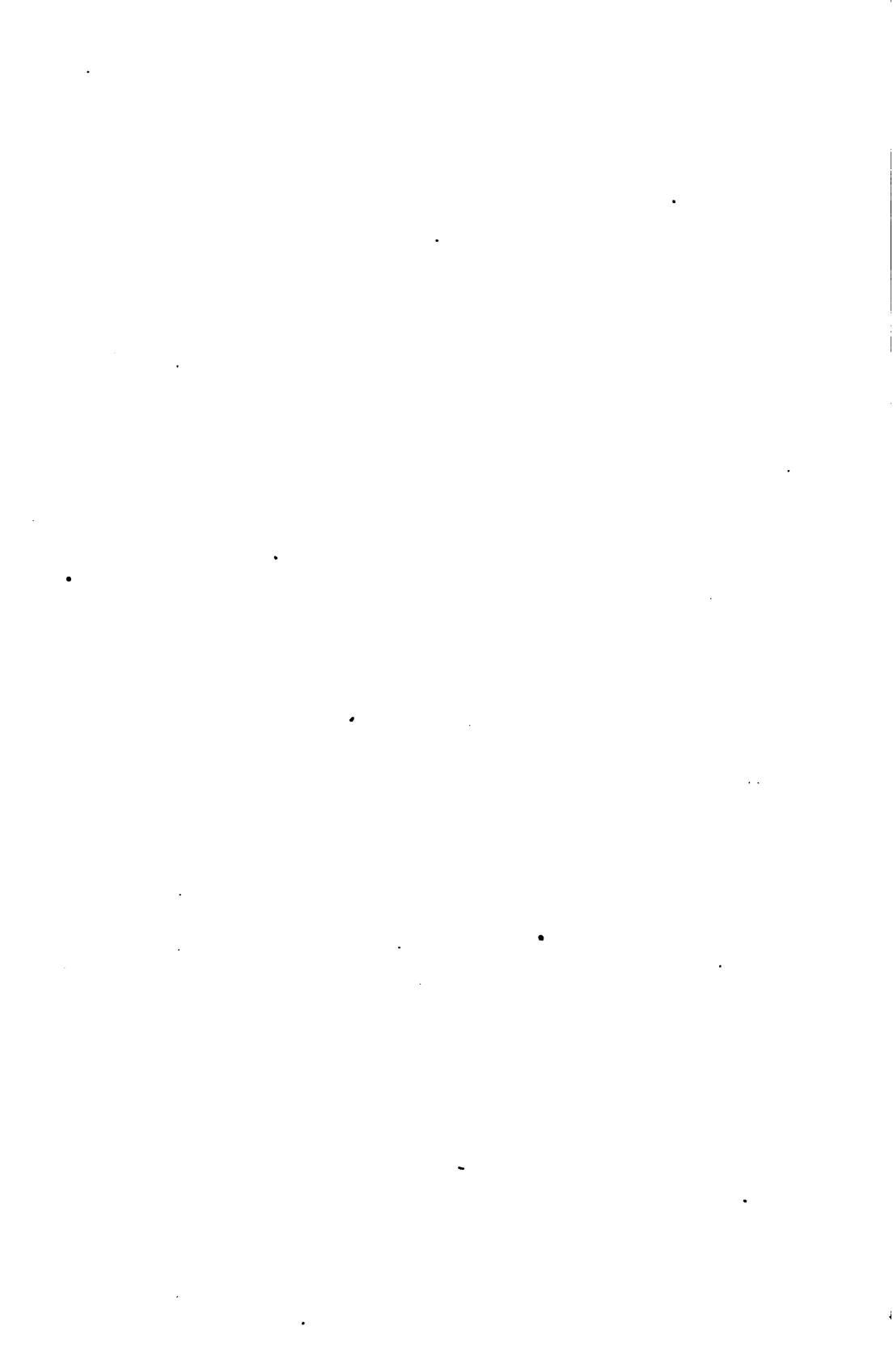
FAIRMONT STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Fairmont State Normal School

O. I. WOODLEY, A. M., President

This institution is located at Fairmont, Marion County, and is reached by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and lines of the Monongahela Valley Traction Company.

Total Enrollment 1918-14..... 395



Fairmont State Normal School

HISTORICAL.

As a result of the need for competent teachers, the town of Fairmont in 1865 established as a private enterprise the first normal school in the state. It was opened in the basement of the Methodist Protestant church, with J. N. Boyd as principal. Later a company under the title of "The Regency of the West Virginia Normal School" was incorporated, a lot at the north end of Main street was purchased and the construction of a building begun. But before the building was completed the Legislature of 1867 appropriated \$5,000 to the Fairmont Normal School, on condition that the citizens of Marion county furnish \$2,000 additional. This condition was met, and under Dr. W. R. White, the first state superintendent of free schools, as principal, the school began its existence as a state institution in 1868, having been established and taken over as a state school in accordance with chap. 146, Acts 1868 (reg. session), passed March 4, 1868.

The total cost of the old building was about \$20,000, which the state and the town of Fairmont shared equally. The public school of the town used one wing of the building.

It is worthy of note that in the very beginning Dr. White used the public school as a model training department, thus becoming one of the pioneers in the movement for professional training for teachers. Later this training work was discontinued, only to be re-established in recent years.

Finally the town bought the old building, and with the proceeds of the sale and appropriations made by the legislature, the present building was erected on a square of land which was practically donated by the Fairmont Development Company.

GROUND.

As stated above, the grounds consist of one square. This fronts on Fairmont avenue, and although at the time it came into possession of the state it was in a section just beginning to build up, the location is now in the heart of the city, and the property is exceedingly valuable. The land is several feet above the level of the street, so that high stone retaining walls are necessary on two sides.

BUILDINGS.

There are two buildings for the use of the school.

First.—The school building erected in 1893. This building is constructed of red brick with stone sills and lintels. It is well proportioned and presents an imposing appearance. It has a frontage of 100 feet, with a depth of 150 feet.

The basement contains gymnasium rooms for ladies and gentlemen, janitor's room, storage rooms, and rooms for the heating apparatus.

The first story contains four recitation rooms for the teachers of French and German, of Mathematics, of English Language and Literature, of History and Civics, the Physics and Chemistry Laboratory, and a room for the Training School.

These comprise the kindergarten room, (the children of the grades), school room and the lecture room for the Training School teachers.

The second story contains an attractive chapel which is used for morning exercises and as a daily study hall, the rooms of the teachers of Latin, of the Assistant in English, of the Art teacher, also the Library, the offices of the President, and of the First Assistant.

The third story contains the large auditorium, one of the most attractive and satisfactory assembly halls in the state. It is capable of seating 1,000 people. It is furnished with opera chairs, and as one of its ornaments, has a grand concert piano. Also on the third floor is the private instruction room of our teacher in instrumental music, and two large halls for the Mozart and Lyceum Societies.

The building is not well constructed, and is entirely insufficient to meet the demands of the school.

Second.—The other building is a dormitory for women. This is an attractive three story building, adjoining the Normal building, containing kitchen, pantry, large dining room with seating capacity of forty-four, rooms for the house-keeper and family, seven large rooms for teachers, and twenty-two rooms for women students, besides parlors, study hall and reception halls

Chapter 65 of the Acts of 1913 authorized and directed the State Board of Control to sell the Fairmont State Normal School property, provided they could secure as much as \$75,000 for it, and in their opinion the school could be advantageously relocated on another site at or near Fairmont. This Board did sell said property for the sum of \$75,000 and purchased 12 acres for a new site; and as this report goes to press are considering plans and specifications for a new building, which, it is hoped, can be commenced in the near future.

VISITS.

November 11, 1913, Dawson; January 20, 1914, Lakin and Dawson; May 8, 1914, Lakin; May 27, 1914, Williamson; June 1, 1914, Williamson.

PAY ROLL.

Name.	Position.	Annual Salary.	Emoluments.
O. I. Woodley.....	President	\$3,000.00	
Arma Bing.....	Assistant Librarian	100.00	
H. C. Brake.....	Mathematics	25.00	per week.
Inez Brookfield.....	First Grade Training School	313.33	
W. E. Buckey.....	Principal Training School	363.33	
G. M. Cornett.....	Education	25.00	per week.
Gertrude Creel.....	Fifth Grade Training School	313.33	
R. V. Davis.....	Latin and Athletics	20.00	per week.
Mary J. Eaton.....	Drawing and Sewing	900.00	
Agnes Erwin.....	Second Grade Training School	313.33	
Susan Folsen.....	Third Grade Training School	313.33	
Virginia Gaskill.....	Seventh Grade Training School	313.33	
Minnie Keyser.....	English	1,000.00	
Jennie Harshbarger.....	Fourth Grade Training School	313.33	
C. P. Higby.....	Assistant Principal and History	1,350.00	
Maude Hull.....	Eighth Grade Training School	313.33	
Charles E. Hupp.....	Penmanship	200.00	
Jessie Ice.....	Primary Superintendent Training School	950.00	
Ethel Ice.....	Mathematics	1,000.00	
Laura Lewis.....	English	1,050.00	
E. L. Lively.....	Biology and Agriculture	1,300.00	
Lettie Jennings.....	Secretary	540.00	
Nell M. McConnell.....	Cooking	500.00	
Mrs. E. F. McKinney.....	Librarian	900.00	
A. W. Martin.....	Music	500.00	
E. E. Mercer.....	Mathematics	1,150.00	
Mrs. N. R. C. Morrow.....	English	27.50	per week.
Dorcas Prichard.....	English and History	1,050.00	
Evelyn Prickett.....	Third Grade Training School	313.33	
H. F. Rogers.....	Chemistry and Physics	1,300.00	
Geo. H. Shafer.....	Education and Superintendent Training School	1,600.00	
Elizabeth Stalnaker.....	German and French	1,100.00	
George Starn.....	Janitor	960.00	
Lloyd Tustin.....	White Rock School Teacher	5.00	per month.
Aubrey W. Martin.....	English Work	20.00	per month.
Julia Gibson.....	Preceptress	30.00	per month, board and room.
Birdie Ferrell.....	Cook	8.00	per week, board and room.
Gall Grant.....	Laborer	1.00	per day, board and room.
Pearl Hayhurst.....	Assistant Cook	5.00	per week, board and room.
Lettie Jennings.....	Collector	25.00	per month, board and room.
Nell M. McConnell.....	Matron	25.00	per month, board and room.
Mertle Murray.....	Washing dishes	4.00	per week, board and room.
Ora Postelthwaite.....	Assistant Cook	4.00	per week, board and room.
Nellie Straight.....	Cleaning halls	4.00	per week, board and room.

CURRENT EXPENSE AND PER CAPITA COST.

The following schedule shows the purposes for which the appropriation and collections for current expense of Fairmont State Normal School were expended for the fiscal year of nine months ending June 30, 1913, and the full fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, classified into 39 different items.

The amount expended for each item is shown, together with the per capita cost of each item. The total enrollment of students for 1913 was 401, for 1914 was 395. The average number of employees for 1913 was 44, for 1914 was 39. The average per capita cost for 1913 was \$56.63, for 1914 was \$77.60.

FOR WHAT EXPENDED.	Expended 1913	Per Capita 1913	Expended 1914	Per Capita 1914
Salaries	\$ 20,219.44	\$ 50.42	\$ 27,290.70	\$ 69.09
Labor	98.60	.25	202.00	.51
Advance Allowance			250.00	.63
Traveling Expenses	122.72	.31	88.14	.21
Boarding House Salaries	1,263.85	3.15	1,741.34	4.41
Boarding House Food Supplies ..	2,031.34	7.31	4,291.51	10.86
Boarding House Furniture and Other Expenses	514.09	1.28	943.76	2.39
Desks and Chairs			26.00	.07
Other Furniture	16.80	.04	196.31	.50
Scientific Apparatus			15.90	.04
Chalk—Other Blackboard Sup- plies	4.50	.01	16.00	.04
Public Exercises	17.29	.04		
Advertising	55.00	.14	332.35	.97
Soap, Gold Dust and Other Cleansers			14.38	.04
Brooms, Mops and Brushes	3.50	.01	58.34	.15
Other Janitor Supplies	14.06	.04	12.50	.03
Coal			251.20	.64
Gas	1,417.97	3.54	1,137.57	2.88
Electricity	298.70	.74	307.74	.78
Water and Ice	145.70	.36	70.85	.18
Telephone, Telegraph and Tolls ..	88.01	.22	114.60	.29
Postage	83.00	.21	120.50	.31
Stationery and Office Supplies ..	97.82	.24	210.93	.54
Freight, Expressage and Drayage ..	30.08	.08	119.46	.30
Gas and Electric Supplies	8.05	.02	39.61	.10
Miscellaneous Hardware	8.10	.02	4.40	.01
Laboratory Supplies	297.62	.74	434.63	1.10
Athletic Supplies and Expenses ..	673.67	1.68	1,130.31	2.86
Model School Supplies			36.82	.09
Agricultural Department Supplies ..	19.33	.05		
Musical Instruments and Sup- plies	35.63	.08	657.90	1.67
Kindergarten Supplies	45.83	.11		
Library	241.59	.60	545.01	1.38
Publications	115.65	.29	84.58	.22
Text Books and Maps	139.41	.35		
Domestic Science Supplies			206.91	.52
Laundry	3.00	.01		
Seeds, Plants, Fertilizer, etc.	4.50	.01		
Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	3.20	.01		
Miscellaneous	67.36	.17	28.60	.07
TOTALS	\$ 29,085.71	\$ 72.53	\$ 41,030.85	\$ 103.88
Less Discount Deducted	18.71	.05	26.94	.07
Less Freight	4.40	.01		
Net Amount Expended	\$ 29,062.60	\$ 72.47	\$ 41,003.91	\$ 103.81
Moneys Collected	6,349.89	15.84	10,353.08	26.21
Net Cost to State	\$ 22,712.71	\$ 56.63	\$ 30,650.83	\$ 77.60

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The following schedule shows the repairs and improvements made, and the expenditures therefor, at Fairmont State Normal School during the period of twenty-one months covered by this report.

FOR WHAT EXPENDED.	Amount.
Lumber and Carpenter Work	\$ 206.23
Plumbing, Heating and Gas Fitting	954.60
Papering	157.38
Painting	26.63
Electric Wiring and Supplies	15.32
Glass	29.43
Tin Work	51.55
Hardware	33.97
Domestic Science Equipment	347.81
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 1,822.90

FINANCIAL REPORT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing Amounts Recommended to be returned to the State Treasury, 1912, Which Amounts were returned as Recommended.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance September 30, 1912	Amount Returned to State Treasury Unexpended	Balance October 1, 1912
Current Expense	\$.09	\$.09	.....
Repairs and Improvements	1,295.16	1,295.16	.....
TOTALS	\$ 1,295.25	\$ 1,295.25	.....

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance September 30, 1912	Amount Returned to State Treasury Unexpended	Balance October 1, 1912
Enrollment and Tuition Fees (Student Fees)	\$ 1,194.01	.....	\$ 1,194.01
Athletic Fees	283.63	.....	283.63
Boarding House	987.30	.....	987.30
Miscellaneous	13.19	.....	13.19
Chemical Laboratory	30.00	.....	30.00
TOTALS	\$ 2,508.13	.....	\$ 2,508.13
GRAND TOTALS	\$ 3,803.38	\$ 1,295.25	\$ 2,508.13

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

TABLE NO. 2.

From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1913.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Legislative Appropriation 1913	Total Amount Available 1913	Disburse- ments 1913	Balance June 30, 1913
Salaries of Officers, Teachers and Em- ployees		\$ 21,000.00	\$ 21,000.00	\$ 20,077.00	\$ 923.00
Current Expense...		7,000.00	7,000.00	3,474.51	3,525.49
Repairs and Im- provements		3,000.00	3,000.00	395.51	2,604.49
TOTALS		\$ 31,000.00	\$ 31,000.00	\$ 23,947.02	\$ 7,052.98

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1913	Total Amount Available 1913	Disburse- ments 1913	Balance June 30, 1913
Enrollment and Tu- tion Fees (Stu- dent Fees)	\$ 1,194.01	\$ 1,050.00	\$ 2,244.01	\$	\$ 2,244.01
Athletic Fees	283.83	438.00	719.63	711.06	8.58
Boarding House ..	987.30	4,414.39	5,401.69	4,800.04	601.65
Miscellaneous	13.19	.....	13.19	.....	13.19
Chemical Labora- tory	30.50	104.50	134.50	.....	134.50
Summer School ...	.....	345.00	345.00	.....	345.00
TOTALS	\$ 2,508.13	\$ 6,349.89	\$ 8,858.02	\$ 4,511.09	\$ 8,346.93

TABLE NO. 3.

From July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance July 1, 1913	Legislative Appropriation 1914	Total Amount Available 1914	Disburse- ments 1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Salaries of Officers, Teachers and Em- ployees	\$ 923.00	\$ 28,000.00	\$ 28,923.00	\$ 26,687.70	\$ 2,235.30
Current Expense...	3,525.49	9,000.00	12,525.49	5,730.79	6,794.70
Repairs and Im- provements	2,604.49	6,000.00	8,604.49	1,427.39	7,177.10
Buildings and Land	.....	*95,000.00	95,000.00	60.00	94,940.00
TOTALS	7,052.98	\$138,000.00	\$145,052.98	\$ 33,905.88	\$111,147.10

* \$75,000.00 of this amount was made available by sale of old property.

TABLE NO. 3.—Continued.
BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance July 1, 1913	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1914	Total Amount Available 1914	Disburse- ments 1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Enrollment and Tuition Fees	\$ 2,244.01	\$ 1,582.25	\$ 3,826.26	\$ 432.75	\$ 3,393.51
Athletic Fees	8.58	883.25	891.83	886.91	4.92
Boarding House ..	301.65	7,671.83	8,273.48	6,864.96	1,408.52
Miscellaneous	13.19	24.75	37.94	.....	37.94
Chemical Laboratory	134.50	121.00	255.50	.....	255.50
Summer School	345.00	70.00	415.00	345.00	70.00
TOTALS	\$ 3,346.93	\$ 10,353.08	\$ 13,700.01	\$ 8,529.62	\$ 5,170.39

TABLE NO. 4.
From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1914.
LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Legislative Appropriation 1913-14	Total Amount Available 1913-14	Disburse- ments 1913-14	Balance June 30, 1914
Salaries of Officers, Teachers and Employees	\$ 49,000.00	\$ 49,000.00	\$ 46,764.70	\$ 2,235.30
Current Expense	16,000.00	16,000.00	9,205.30	6,794.70
Repairs and Improvements	9,000.00	9,000.00	1,822.90	7,177.10
Buildings and Land	*95,000.00	95,000.00	60.00	94,940.00
TOTALS	\$169,000.00	\$169,000.00	\$ 57,852.90	\$111,147.10

*\$75,000.00 of this amount was made available by sale of old property.

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1913-14	Total Amount Available 1913-14	Disburse- ments 1913-14	Balance June 30, 1914
Enrollment and Tuition Fees	\$ 1,194.01	\$ 2,632.25	\$ 3,826.26	\$ 432.75	\$ 3,393.51
Athletic Fees	283.63	1,319.25	1,602.88	1,597.93	4.92
Boarding House ..	987.30	12,086.22	13,073.52	11,665.00	1,408.52
Miscellaneous	13.19	24.75	37.94	.....	37.94
Chemical Laboratory	30.00	225.50	255.50	.....	255.50
Summer School .....	.....	415.00	415.00	345.00	70.00
TOTALS	\$ 2,508.13	\$ 16,702.97	\$ 19,211.10	\$ 14,040.71	\$ 5,170.39

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

	Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1916.	Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1917.
Current General Expense.....	\$ 8,000.00	\$ 8,000.00
Repairs and Improvements	7,500.00	7,500.00
Salaries and Wages	31,000.00	31,000.00

PROFESSIONAL REPORT OF PRESIDENT WOODLEY.

I hereby submit my second biennial report of the Fairmont State Normal School for the two years, ending June 30th, 1914. This period of time has been a most important one for the Fairmont Normal School on the side of its professional work, and also in the partial consummation of plans for its future work.

Professional Work.

A State Normal School has as distinct a work to do as has a law school or a medical school. For many years this fact was not impressed upon the minds of the people generally, nor upon the minds of those who were supposed to present proper plans for normal school work. The desire for a large school, mere numbers, has induced many so-called normal schools to turn aside from their distinctive province and make the normal school a part of that done in the institution instead of making it the distinctive feature of the institution. Because of this, many institutions do not render the distinct service to the State which they should render if they carried out the kind of work for which they were created by the State.

Because of certain conditions which have prevailed in the State, particularly the absence of high schools, the normal schools have not been doing distinctive professional work. The major portion of their effort and energy has been expended upon academic work which, under ordinary conditions, will be provided for in local schools. The rapid development of the high school system in this State is making it possible for the normal schools to organize for the kind of work for which they were created. The needs for trained teachers in the State are so urgent that those in authority should bend every effort to make each of these State normal schools a real normal school, in fact as well as in name. If this were done the supply of trained teachers would not equal the urgent demand.

Fairmont Normal School is favorably located for serving the State. The large number of high schools in its vicinity provides exceptional academic opportunities for young people, and is preparing them for the professional work of the Normal School. The president and faculty of the Fairmont school are united in their desire to limit the work here to that of a first class normal school. They have no desire to increase its department, or to add any feature that will detract from the essential purpose of the school. Every one is imbued with the hope that well trained,

serviceable young people will go out from its doors each year to render the kind of service that can be given only by those who have had preparation through experience and study.

During the past two years we have been trying to work out a professional course that would be strong, and which would give the kind of help that young people need in order to make them efficient teachers. Three distinct points have been kept in mind. It is generally understood that the average young person who studies the common branches in the earlier years, before his mind is developed, and before he has much perspective of life, is not able to teach these subjects effectively. Realizing this, we investigate the scholarship of the normal school students, and where it is found wanting, further study is required. In the second place, graduates of common schools and high schools do not have a very broad conception of what scholarship means. The motive for study has been largely to secure a passing grade, and therefore much that has been studied does not extend the horizon very much. A teacher should have a wide horizon of life and of scholarship. To secure the latter result, we require students to take one or two advanced courses of full university strength, and we feel that the results in the increased respect for scholarship have justified the plan.

In the third place, it is generally agreed that a teacher should know something of the nature of the action of the mind, some of the steps of its development and unfolding, and of how it acts and re-acts in the acquisition of knowledge. It is also generally agreed that where there is skill exercised in method, which includes preparation, presentation and development of various subjects, that much greater and more desirable results are secured. The complex civilization, which the schools explain and interpret, calls for the presentation of many more facts than was required in the simpler civilization of a century ago. The schools are burdened with work, and the only way that it can be accomplished is to have for teachers those who can work with skill. In the class room, in the training school, and in private conferences the Fairmont Normal School aims to give its graduates a full sense of the demands upon the teacher, and right help and guidance in her preparation to meet these demands.

The Fairmont Normal School has been particularly fortunate in the superintendent of its training school, and in the primary supervisor who has worked with him. It has also been particularly fortunate in having the co-operation of the superintendent of the city schools and of the board of education. These relations have made it possible to secure one of the city schools for a training school. This has given the normal students a school of exceptional worth in which to observe and from which they may gather good material for giving them educational ideals in the various phases of school work. They also have an actual school in which to do their practice work, and in which to test themselves. The fact that young people can observe and study work, and the whole atmosphere of a school under normal conditions, and then be able to test themselves

in terms of this high grade work is of very great value. In this respect the Fairmont State Normal School is exceptionally fortunate, probably beyond any other school in the State.

Fairmont State Normal School Normal Course.

Junior Normal Year:

Review of Common Branches, one year.

Psychology, one-half year.

General Method, one-half year.

Observation in City Schools, one-half year, two periods per week.

Two Electives from the following subjects:

History.

Latin, German or French.

Advanced Physics.

Advanced Chemistry.

Agriculture.

Domestic Science.

Domestic Art.

Senior Normal Year:

Special Methods, Common Branches, one year.

Music and Drawing, one-half year.

History of Education, one year, two periods per week.

Principles of Education, one year, two periods per week.

Observation and Practice, one-half year.

School Administration, one-half year.

One Elective from the list given under the Junior Year.

STATISTICAL TABLES 1912-1914.

TABLE NO. 1.

• Enrollment 1912-1913.

	Senior	Junior	Soph.	Fresh.	Summer School (new)	Males	Females	Total
Normal Course	36	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Academic	18	47	88	177	31	156	276	432
TOTALS..	54	82	88	177	31	156	276	432

TABLE NO. 2.

Enrollment 1913-1914.

	Senior	Junior	Soph.	Fresh.	Summer School (new)	Males	Females	Total
Normal Course	39	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Academic	31	37	72	143	21	136	259	395
TOTALS..	70	89	72	143	21	136	259	395



DOMESTIC SCIENCE DEPARTMENT, FAIRMONT STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.





DORMITORY PARLOR, FAIRMONT STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

BUSINESS REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

Class Rooms.—All things considered, the class rooms are in as good condition as they could be unless considerable money were expended in new furniture.

Laboratories.—The laboratories are inadequate for the work we desire to do. The equipment is fairly good, but the space is entirely too limited. With the new building in prospect, we will try to make the most of the present conditions.

Library.—The library was changed one year ago to the room formerly used for gymnasium. This gave us a very commodious, well lighted room. The employment of a trained librarian, and the change to this room, was one of the most valuable additions to the school during the last year. Our library has been well selected, and with the purchases made from time to time, meets our needs very satisfactorily. Our library equipment is one of the best features of the school.

Chapel.—We use the assembly room for chapel exercises. It is in good condition and meets every demand made upon it.

Dormitory.—The dormitory is very unsatisfactory. The kitchen, dining room and parlors are passable, but the rooms are small, poorly furnished and have only window ventilation. By careful watching there has been very little illness, and the girls have generally been in good health.

Fuel.—Up to January, 1914, gas was used for fuel, but inasmuch as we are paying regular rates for it, the expense was very great and a change was imperative. After January 1 we began the use of coal and found it much cheaper, and with the exception of the dirt and cutting the ground from the hauling, it was very satisfactory. We are expecting a special proposition from the gas company for the coming year which may make it possible for us to resume the use of gas for fuel.

Water.—We have city water throughout the building, but inasmuch as there is some typhoid in this section, we do not have the pupils drink it. All drinking water in the dormitory and normal school is boiled. We need additional sanitary drinking fountains. I regard this need as urgent.

Light.—The building is well lighted, but the electricity has been so poor during the past year that the quality of the light has been very unsatisfactory. We do not use the building very much evenings, and therefore have no recommendations to make.

Athletics.—Athletics during the past two years have been fairly satisfactory, with the exception of the financial side of the question. There is no money in athletics in Fairmont. During the coming year we expect to help on the financial side by omitting the most expensive game we play, namely, football. During the past two years the Normal School has taken a very strong stand for clean athletics, permitting no one to take part in games with other schools who did not meet the requirements.

LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED BY PRESIDENT.

I believe that there should be some legislation whereby the State Board of Education will be authorized to issue certificates, good only in rural schools, after the completion of a course which was prepared with the idea of giving teachers who contemplate teaching rural schools the specific preparation that such teaching should have.

This should not be a graduate or diploma course for the normal schools that have but one diploma. It would, however, give to the rural schools a kind of teachers that are sorely needed, and it would enable a large number of young people to prepare for a special helpful work when they are unable to complete the high school course and the normal course, or it might open the way for them to complete the higher courses through the inspiration that such a course would give, and through the earning capacity that they would have.

It would also be wise, I think, if the State Board could issue a second grade certificate to pupils who have graduated from a four-year high school, and who have completed the first year of the regular normal school work. This certificate should be limited to two or three years and not renewable, for the very purpose of it is to enable young ladies who have limited means to complete their normal school work and thus be better able to serve their State.

In general, educational matters in this State are running so smoothly that I have no recommendations to make further than those named above.

PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT OF NEEDS.

Current Expense.—Under this heading I would say that a small appropriation over that of the past two years will meet our needs very well. Upon the completion of the new building there would, of course, be expenditures under this head that cannot be anticipated at this time. I am recommending an increase of a thousand dollars for each of the years in anticipation of expected contingencies.

Repairs and Improvements.—It will not be necessary to make any special repairs and improvements on the present plant for the coming year. There will simply be the expenses due to natural wear and tear. At this time it is difficult to anticipate what demands under this head the new buildings will make. It seems to me better to wait until plans and specifications are completed, and contract let for the new building, before we make up our final figures for repairs and improvements.

If furniture and fixtures come under current expense, then I think that amount for current expenses should be increased \$2,000 for each year. This amount, with the furniture and equipment we already have, will enable us to make a reasonable appearance in the new building.

Salaries of Officers, Teachers and Employees.—It is not probable that the number of teachers of the Fairmont Normal School will increase very much during the next two years. We would, however, like to pay

better salaries, so as to secure stronger teachers, or to give those already here enough salary to enable them to live on a plane of respectability compatible with the work in which they are engaged. Low salaries cheapen the work and cheapen those who are engaged in it. No class of teachers in the State renders a more distinctive service than the normal school teachers. In the number of hours per week, in the size of the classes which they generally have, they do not receive more than 60 per cent. of the salary that is paid for work less exacting and with many less hours of actual service. The normal school people should receive larger salaries. I am recommending that the appropriation for the year 1914-15 be \$30,000, and for the year following \$32,000. I make this recommendation as urgent as possible, and hope that not a single penny will be taken off. The same wish I have for the teachers of the Fairmont Normal School I have for the other normal school teachers of the State.

The citizens of Fairmont are greatly pleased over the site selected by the Board of Control for the new normal school plant. They are equally well pleased with the general plan for buildings. Many words of commendation have been uttered because of the good judgment that has been exercised. The main building, which will be erected first, will not be an expensive building when the quality of structure is considered and the amount of work that it will enable us to do in subsequent development of our plan. The buildings will certainly be a credit to the State, and well warrant the relatively small cost that will annually be required to construct, and when they are all completed West Virginia will have one of the finest normal school plants in the country.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR APPROPRIATIONS.

New building for 1915-16, to complete main building.....	\$50,000
New buildings for 1916-17, girls' dormitory, new site.....	60,000
Current expense, 1915-16	7,000
Current expense, 1916-17 (furnishing new building).....	7,000
Repairs and improvements, 1915-16.....	3,000
Repairs and improvements, 1916-17	3,000
Salaries and wages, 1915-16 (very important)	30,000
Salaries and wages, 1916-17 (very important).....	32,000



WEST LIBERTY STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

West Liberty State Normal School

JOHN C. SHAW. M. S., Principal

This institution is located at West Liberty, Ohio County, and is reached by hack or automobile line from Wheeling.

Total Enrollment, 1913-14..... 233

West Liberty State Normal School

HISTORICAL.

This school is located at West Liberty, which became the county seat of Ohio County in the second year of the Revolution, thus being the first seat of justice in the Mississippi Valley. The school is the outgrowth of the West Liberty Academy, a private school incorporated in 1838. The original building was built by popular subscriptions, was destroyed by fire in 1840, and in 1857 was rebuilt by similar contributions. This second structure forms the older part of the present building.

In 1870 the State purchased the property for \$6,000.00, and established there a branch of the State Normal School. On May 2, 1870, the school began work, with F. H. Crago, A. M., as first principal, and since that time has continued as one of the State Normals.

GROUND.

The grounds originally consisted of a lot containing about four acres. In 1907 about one-half an acre additional was purchased, to be used as an athletic field. The grounds have a frontage of over 600 feet on the Bethany Pike, and are ornamented with a number of locust trees, North Carolina poplars and soft maples.

BUILDINGS.

The buildings consist of the West Liberty Academy building, which was completely remodeled in 1897, and the new structure erected in 1897 as an addition. Both structures are of brick, the former of common brick, the latter of pressed brick. Both have stone sills and lintels.

The older part of the building contains the auditorium, a society hall, two rooms, a music studio and two music practice rooms. The new building contains the library, study room, office, two cloak rooms, four class rooms and laboratory with class room adjoining. The auditorium is a large room, 50x80 feet, well lighted and furnished with opera chairs. With the gallery it is capable of seating 800 people.

The recitation rooms are large, seated with box-top desks, arranged with plenty of blackboard space and furnished with needed appliances.

The library contains 4,000 well selected volumes, and is supplied with closed cases, sectional cases, tables and chairs.

The laboratory consists of two rooms, is furnished with cases for apparatus, shelves for chemicals, chemical desks and physics demonstration table. It is plumbed for water and gas, and is equipped with sufficient apparatus and reagents to do one year of physics and chemistry on the laboratory plan, class demonstration and individual experiment.



There is a basement under the new building only which contains the central heating plant. The building is heated by means of steam radiation. Natural gas is used for fuel and light. Water is pumped to all parts of the building by a hot-air engine.

PAY ROLL.

Name.	Position.	Annual Salary.
John C. Shaw.....	Principal, Professional Subjects..	\$ 2,000.00
Callie W. Curtis.....	Training.....	1,100.00
Mary V. Sanders.....	Mathematics.....	900.00
Maude I. Jefferson.....	English.....	1,000.00
Mary L. Yager.....	Modern Languages.....	1,000.00
C. T. Boggess.....	Latin and Geography.....	950.00
Carrie M. Dague.....	History.....	800.00
R. I. Rondebush.....	Science.....	945.00
Florence L. Sharpe.....	Home Economics.....	510.00
Mattie M. Nesbitt.....	Music.....	200.00 and fees.
Days F. Brunton.....	Expression.....	85.00 and fees.
C. W. Rogers.....	Janitor.....	600.00

CURRENT EXPENSE AND PER CAPITA COST.

The following schedule shows the purposes for which the appropriation and collections for current expense of West Liberty State Normal School were expended for the fiscal year of nine months ending June 30, 1913, and the full fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, classified into 34 different items.

The amount expended for each item is shown, together with the per capita cost of each item. The total enrollment of students for 1913 was 241, for 1914 was 227. The average number of employees for 1913 was 11, for 1914 was 12. The average net per capita cost for 1913 was \$37.83, for 1914 was \$51.50.

FOR WHAT EXPENDED.	Expended 1913	Per Capita 1913	Expended 1914	Per Capita 1914
Salaries	\$ 8,935.04	\$ 37.10	\$ 11,765.41	\$ 51.83
Labor	5.00	.02	14.75	.07
Traveling Expenses	72.47	.30	56.20	.25
Desks and Chairs			19.78	.09
Other Furniture	30.60	.13	51.90	.23
Scientific Apparatus			20.00	.09
Chalk—Other Blackboard Sup plies	6.45	.03		
Public Exercises	42.00	.17	56.00	.25
Advertising	28.00	.12	176.31	.78
Soap, Gold Dust and Other Cleansers	3.90	.01	12.20	.05
Brooms, Mops and Brushes.....	.50			
Toilet Paper			7.82	.03
Other Janitor Supplies	3.85	.01	3.20	.01
Gas	442.06	1.83	445.16	1.96
Telephone, Telegraph and Tolls.....			2.38	.01
Postage	35.50	.15	62.50	.28
Stationery and Office Supplies.....	50.31	.21	47.33	.21
Freight, Expressage and Drayage.....	27.87	.11	95.90	.42
Gas and Electric Supplies.....	14.76	.06	17.23	.08
Engine Room Supplies	10.70	.04	1.25	.01
Repairs to Buildings	4.30	.02		
Miscellaneous Hardware	6.72	.03	8.74	.04
Laboratory Supplies	188.36	.78	47.67	.21
Athletic Supplies and Expenses.....	25.00	.10	50.00	.22
Musical Instruments and Sup plies			521.85	2.30
Kindergarten Supplies	24.69	.10		
Library	116.92	.49	87.31	.39
Publications	74.05	.31	73.70	.32
Text Books and Maps	10.70	.04	41.76	.18
Domestic Science Supplies			179.12	.79
Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	2.90	.01		
Miscellaneous	12.77	.05	20.81	.09
TOTALS	\$ 10,175.42	\$ 42.22	\$ 13,886.28	\$ 61.19
Less Discount Deducted.....	4.67	.02	3.54	.02
Less Freight			1.45	.01
Net Amount Expended	\$ 10,170.75	\$ 42.20	\$ 13,881.29	\$ 61.16
Moneys Collected	1,052.40	4.37	2,192.50	9.66
Net Cost to State	\$ 9,118.35	\$ 37.83	\$ 11,688.79	\$ 51.50

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The following schedule shows the repairs and improvements made, and the expenditures therefor, at West Liberty State Normal School during the period of twenty-one months covered by this report.

FOR WHAT EXPENDED.	Amount.
Lumber and Carpenter Work	\$ 129.41
Paint	87.74
Plumbing	41.22
Roofing	19.41
Wall Paper	28.18
Hardware	3.78
Domestic Science Equipment	169.82
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 479.56

FINANCIAL REPORT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing Amounts Recommended to be returned to the State Treasury, 1912, Which Amounts were returned as Recommended.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance September 30, 1912	Amount Returned to State Treasury Unexpended	Balance October 1, 1912
Current Expense	\$ 1,107.63	\$ 1,107.63	.....
Repairs and Improvements	1,419.70	1,419.70	.....
TOTALS	\$ 2,527.33	\$ 2,527.33	.....

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance September 30, 1912	Amount Returned to State Treasury Unexpended	Balance October 1, 1912
Enrollment and Tuition Fees	\$ 296.39	.....	\$ 296.39
Miscellaneous	35.84	.....	35.84
Elocution	6.00	.....	6.00
TOTALS	\$ 338.23	.....	\$ 338.23
GRAND TOTALS	\$ 2,865.56	\$ 2,527.33	\$ 338.23

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

TABLE NO. 2.

From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1913.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Legislative Appropriation 1913	Total Amount Available 1913	Disburse- ments 1913	Balance June 30, 1913
Salaries of Officers, Teachers and Em- ployees		\$ 9,500.00	\$ 9,500.00	\$ 8,384.94	\$ 1,115.06
Current Expense...		1,500.00	1,500.00	1,235.71	264.29
Repairs and Im- provements		750.00	750.00	189.50	560.50
TOTALS		\$ 11,750.00	\$ 11,750.00	\$ 9,810.15	\$ 1,939.85

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1913	Total Amount Available 1913	Disburse- ments 1913	Balance June 30, 1913
Enrollment and Tu- tion Fees	\$ 296.39	\$ 502.50	\$ 798.89	\$	\$ 798.89
Music Fees		477.10	477.10	477.10	.....
Elocution	6.00	67.00	73.00	73.00	.....
Miscellaneous	35.84	5.80	41.64	.....	41.64
TOTALS	\$ 338.23	\$ 1,052.40	\$ 1,390.63	\$ 550.10	\$ 840.53

TABLE NO. 3.

From July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance July 1, 1913	Legislative Appropriation 1914	Total Amount Available 1914	Disburse- ments 1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Salaries of Officers, Teachers and Em- ployees	\$ 1,115.06	\$ 12,500.00	\$ 13,615.06	\$ 10,653.16	\$ 2,961.90
Current Expense...	264.29	2,000.00	2,264.29	2,054.13	210.16
Repairs and Im- provements	560.50	1,000.00	1,560.50	290.06	1,270.44
TOTALS	\$ 1,939.85	\$ 15,500.00	\$ 17,439.85	\$ 12,997.35	\$ 4,442.50

TABLE NO. 3—Continued.
BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance July 1, 1913	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1914	Total Amount Available 1914	Disburse- ments 1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Enrollment and Tu- tion Fees	\$ 798.89	\$ 577.50	\$ 1,376.39	\$ 572.50	\$ 803.89
Music Fees		479.00	479.00	479.00	
Elocution		97.00	97.00	97.00	
Miscellaneous	41.64	10.25	51.89		51.89
Summer School		548.00	548.00	548.00	
TOTALS	\$ 840.53	\$ 1,711.75	\$ 2,552.28	\$ 1,696.50	\$ 855.78

TABLE NO. 4.
From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1914.
LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

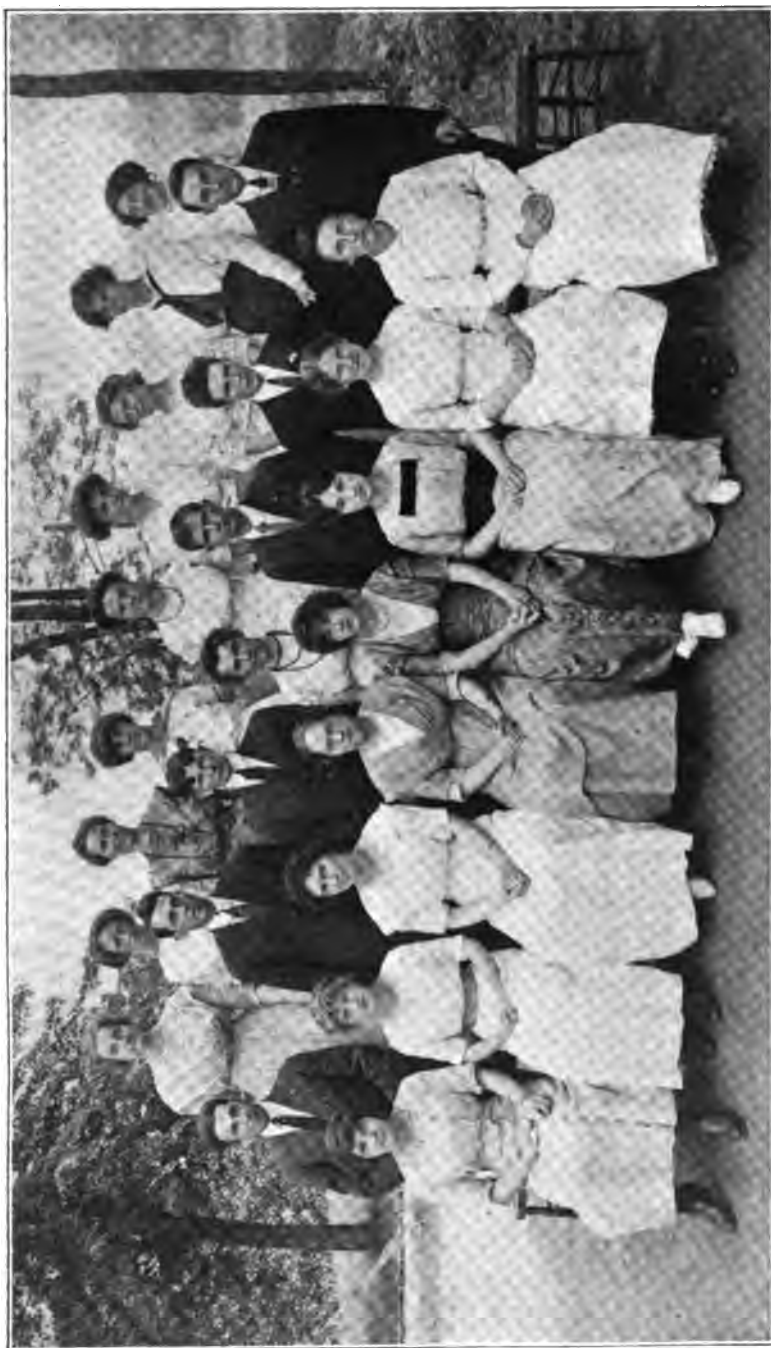
FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Legislative Appropri- ation 1913-14	Total Amount Available 1913-14	Disburse- ments 1913-14	Balance June 30, 1914
Salaries of Officers, Teachers and Em- ployees		\$ 22,000.00	\$ 22,000.00	\$ 19,038.10	\$ 2,961.90
Current Expense		3,500.00	3,500.00	3,289.84	210.16
Repairs and Im- provements		1,750.00	1,750.00	479.56	1,270.44
TOTALS		\$ 27,250.00	\$ 27,250.00	\$ 22,807.50	\$ 4,442.50

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1913-14	Total Amount Available 1913-14	Disburse- ments 1913-14	Balance June 30, 1914
Enrollment and Tu- tion Fees	\$ 296.39	\$ 1,080.00	\$ 1,376.39	\$ 572.50	\$ 803.89
Music Fees		958.10	958.10	958.10	
Elocution Fees	6.00	184.00	170.00	170.00	
Miscellaneous	35.84	18.05	51.89		51.89
Summer School		548.00	548.00	548.00	
TOTALS	\$ 338.23	\$ 2,764.15	\$ 3,102.38	\$ 2,246.60	\$ 855.78

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED BY STATE BOARD OF CON-
TROL.

	Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1916.	Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1917.
Current General Expense	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00
Repairs and Improvements	1,500.00	1,500.00
Salaries and Wages	14,000.00	14,000.00



SENIOR CLASS, WEST LIBERTY STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.





BASEBALL TEAM, WEST LIBERTY STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

PROFESSIONAL REPORT OF PRINCIPAL SHAW.

The normal schools of West Virginia long served the dual purpose of academies and normal schools. The first was a necessity, owing to the scarcity of high schools and other opportunities for secondary education. State Superintendent Lewis, in his Biennial Report, 1894, said: "If it be true that in 1892 there were but 17 free high schools for 200,000 children and youth of the State, only five of these maintaining a three years' course, the other twelve comprising the higher grades in graded schools, the amount of work being quite limited and irregular." Under these conditions the normal schools were the logical places to prepare young men and women for college. Since our high schools have been improved and multiplied the normal schools of the State are enabled to devote themselves to their true function, the training of teachers, which previously they have only partially done. Educating and training teachers has become practically an exclusive function of the West Liberty Normal School. The academic work is not eliminated from the school, but it is not maintained as an end within itself. It is maintained, however, chiefly as a necessity for those students who enter the normal without having had sufficient high school preparation. It is maintained in part because it is deemed wise to accompany the professional work with some academic work.

In the past two years over one-third of those graduated from the normal had previously been graduated from high schools. This proportion is likely to be considerably increased in the near future. The more accessible territory of the school is rapidly increasing its high school opportunities, which are already available for two-thirds of the population. With this change in high school conditions there is gradually coming a demand for trained teachers. This demand is clearly manifest in some districts, which pay good wages, give preference to normal school graduates and are able to maintain this standard.

The class graduated in June, 1912, numbered 33. Of this number 32 taught the first year after graduation and 31 taught second year after graduation. The class graduated in 1913, numbered 27, and all the members of this class taught last year except one. This one remained in school as a student, but has a school engaged for the coming school year. Forty members of the two classes came to the school from the rural schools, and in the past year only twelve taught in schools that may be regarded as rural.

The return to the State in teaching service is not confined to the graduates from the school. The faculty of the school is confronted each year, as the work of the year approaches the close, with the fact that a large number of its students not in the graduating class are trying for teachers' certificates that they may go out and teach. Some of these students will later return and finish the course, others return for one or two terms, while others go out contemplating a return, but never do return. The principal of the school knows of no more convincing evidence of the value of a year or so in the normal to those who do not

TABLE NO. 2.
Enrollment 1913-1914.

	Graduates	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Preparatory	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Grand Total Different Individuals
Regular Course	2	23	6	53	79	12	76	103	179	3	59	62	.....
Music	11	12	23	.....
Expression	20	39	59	.....
Summer 1913
TOTALS	233

BUSINESS REPORT OF PRINCIPAL.

When West Virginia was a part of the mother state, there was built at West Liberty by local enterprise a brick structure, two stories in height, with an outside ground dimension, 50 by 80 feet. An addition covering a little more ground than the original building was completed in 1897. This constitutes what is at present known as the West Liberty Normal School building. This combined structure, with some four acres of land, constitute the realty in the town of West Liberty belonging to the State of West Virginia.

Class Rooms.—The school building is provided with five rooms used exclusively for class room purposes. Two laboratories much of the time are made to serve as class rooms. The class rooms equipped as such, have papered walls, are provided with blackboards, supplied with comfortable seats and are in general well accommodated to their purpose.

Laboratories.—For quite a number of years the physical and chemical laboratories have been growing by annual increase of supplies and apparatus. The equipment is quite satisfactory for elementary work in the two subjects. In the past year a room has been put in shape and a fair beginning in supplies and equipment for teaching home economics has been made and the work started. Some illustrative material has been accumulated for teaching agriculture, geography, geology, zoology and botany.

Library.—The library is supplied with some four thousand volumes quite carefully selected for a school of this kind. The books are catalogued and classified according to the Dewey Decimal system. The library is connected with the study room. The schedule for classes is so arranged that some teacher can be free from class duty each period in the day, and such teacher can be in charge of these rooms for such period.

Chapel.—The first floor of the old part of the building is made into one large hall. This room has a rostrum across one end, a gallery crossing the rear end, and is comfortably seated with opera chairs. It is adapted and fitted for good lighting by day or by night. It is in this hall that all assemblies of the school are held, including programs by

the school, lectures, entertainments, etc. In this hall the school assembles daily, mid-forenoon, for a twenty-minute chapel service. Immediately above this room is a room of much less dimension used by literary societies, a room for recitations, sometimes, for teaching work and kind of a general service room.

Fuel, Water, Light.—Natural gas is used for both heat and light. Steam radiator system is used for heating the building, having one boiler for generating steam. By means of a gas engine water is pumped into a tank from a well which gives a sufficient supply for all needs in the building.

LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED BY PRINCIPAL.

Owing to existing requirements for graduation from our normal schools and considering the more inviting inducements offered teachers by town and city schools, very few normal school graduates teach in the country schools. In view of this condition, we should have a short course, probably three years in length, for the training of teachers for rural schools, as in the present course most of the work might be done in high schools. The minimum age limit should be such as to secure dependable maturity, the certificate should be valid in one room schools only, and within five years the applicant should undergo a further test of proficiency. The work of such a course should be accepted for credit should the student later become a candidate for graduation from the longer course.

I believe the normal schools of the State would be more nearly filling their true function in the State if they would cease to grant academic diplomas and offer only such an amount of academic work as would be essential in leading up the normal courses.

PRINCIPAL'S STATEMENT OF NEEDS.

Appropriations.—There should be made available for Current General Expense for each year \$2,200. We are establishing departments of Agriculture and Domestic Science. To secure farther needed equipment for these departments the additional \$200.00 is asked in this fund.

We should have \$1,000.00 per year available for repairs and improvements. In addition to the usual expenditure on upkeep of building, we should put a concrete floor in basement and make some new walks.

A fund of \$14,000 should be available for salaries of officers, teachers and employees. This would permit the employment of an additional teacher which will probably be necessary, and admit of increase in salary for the more deserving teachers.

Buildings and Land.—Twenty-five years ago the average West Virginia student was willing to endure with meager accommodations, do any kind of work, many even cooked for themselves, to make it possible to attend school. Many students from the better class of homes were willing to do this as they were accustomed to economy and plain

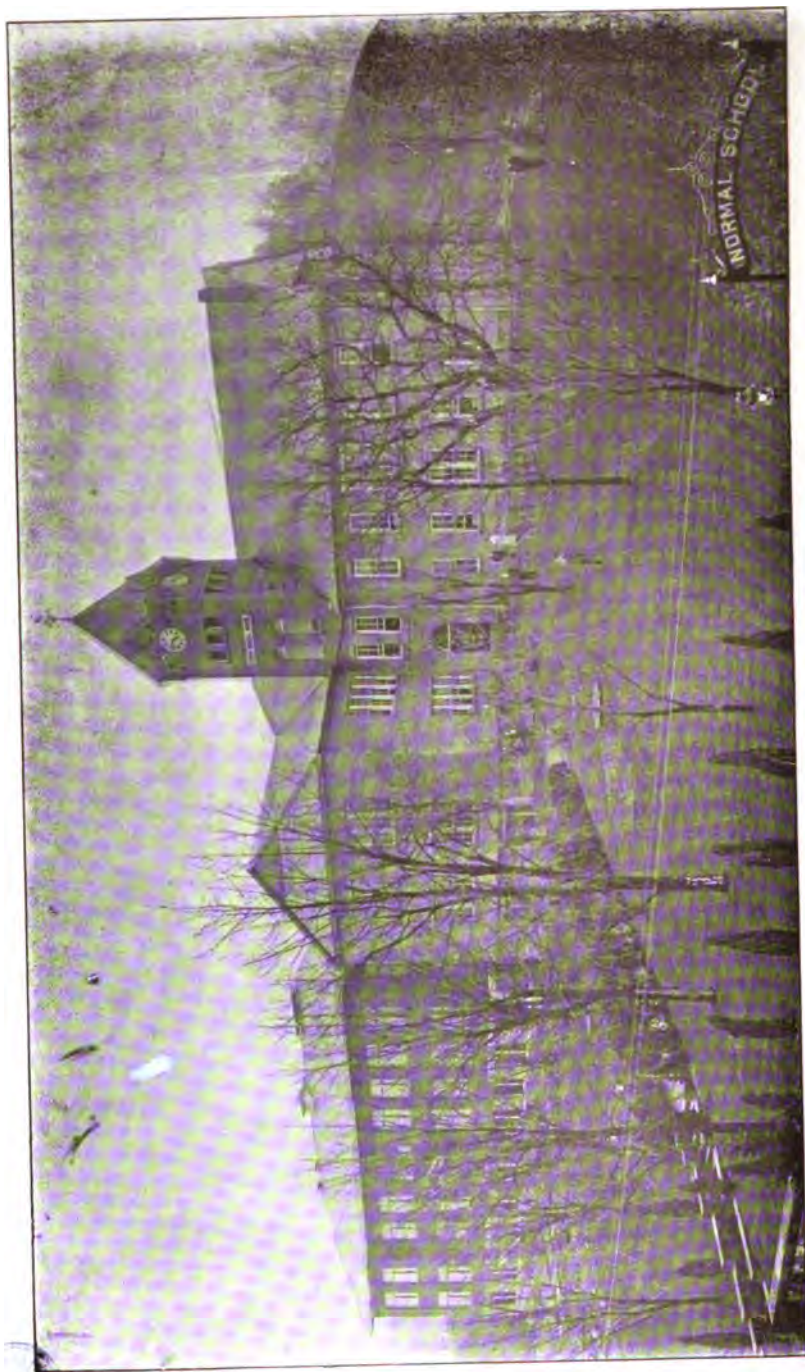


TRAINING SCHOOL CLASS, WEST LIBERTY STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

living. Much of the so-called "High cost of living" is due to demanding more than people demanded a score of years ago, and the disinclination to engage in activities, such as to provide for self and save expenditure. This spirit has pervaded the country. Young men and young women who go from home to attend school are not going to be content without an opportunity to keep pace with this growing spirit.

The homes in West Liberty where students board and the building provided by the State have not kept pace with the demand for higher living. Many prospective students give the school no farther consideration when certain questions have been answered. How do you get to West Liberty? Does the school have a dormitory? Does the school have a gymnasium? Does the school own an athletic field? We must admit the truth. Of the State educational institutions in West Virginia, West Liberty admittedly has the poorest buildings. The northern Pan-Handle should have a good normal plant. Her public schools are good and generally supplied with good buildings. The equipment for training her teachers should be relatively as good. The removal of this school has been a subject of growing fear and detrimental to it. There ought to be some land purchased, a main building and a dormitory erected. But all this is too much to hope for at once. It has been decided to ask for \$50,000, \$25,000 for each year, to be spent for land, dormitory and furniture.

In this section of the State some demonstrative agriculture ought to be taught. The school needs a dormitory that will provide a home for the girls. Such a building should have a large dining hall and if possible provide for a gymnasium.



GLENVILLE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Glenville State Normal School

E. G. ROHRBOUGH, A. M., Principal

This institution is located at Glenville, Gilmer County, and is reached by hack or automobile line from Gilmer Station on the Coal & Coke Railroad.

Total Normal Enrollment, 1913-14.....	393
Model School Enrollment, 1913-14.....	61

Glenville State Normal School

HISTORICAL.

The Glenville Normal owes its existence to an act of the Legislature, passed February 19, 1872, which provided as a condition of its establishment that the citizens of the town provide suitable grounds and buildings. This condition was soon met, but pending the purchase of a building, the school was opened in the old court house on the 24th of January, 1873. Later a two-story frame dwelling house was acquired and remodeled, and for several years the school was carried on in this building. In 1885 the Legislature appropriated \$5,000 for a new building and a neat brick structure was erected on the site of the old dwelling house. In 1893 another appropriation was secured and the building enlarged to its present dimensions. In 1909, as the attendance of the school had increased about three-fold during the preceding four years, the old accommodations were found to be inadequate; so an appropriation of \$35,000.00 was made for a new building, which was completed and ready for occupancy in March, 1912.

GROUND.

The site on which these buildings is located consists of about four acres of ground lying on the hill side north of the town of Glenville, and within the corporate limits of the town. A part of this land was acquired in 1885, when the first building was erected, and the remainder was purchased in 1909 by the citizens of Glenville as a site for the building then about to be erected. This purchase was made with the expectation that the purchasers would ultimately be reimbursed by the State for their expenditure. This was done subsequently, and the State Board of Control paid \$2,361.75 for the lot, which is 88 1-2 feet front and 321 feet depth.

BUILDINGS.

There are two buildings, both used for school purposes. Both are two-story bricks with basements. The equipment of the old building is more or less worn and out of date, but the new building is well furnished with modern appliances. The chemical and physical laboratories, library and auditorium are in the new building.

In accordance with the appropriation of \$37,000, made by the Acts of 1913, for buildings and land, it being understood that the building to be erected out of this appropriation would be a dormitory, the State Board of Control has, after several months spent in negotiations, secured a site for the new buildings, which adjoins the present property. This site consists of the Craddock property and the Lynn lot immediately behind it.

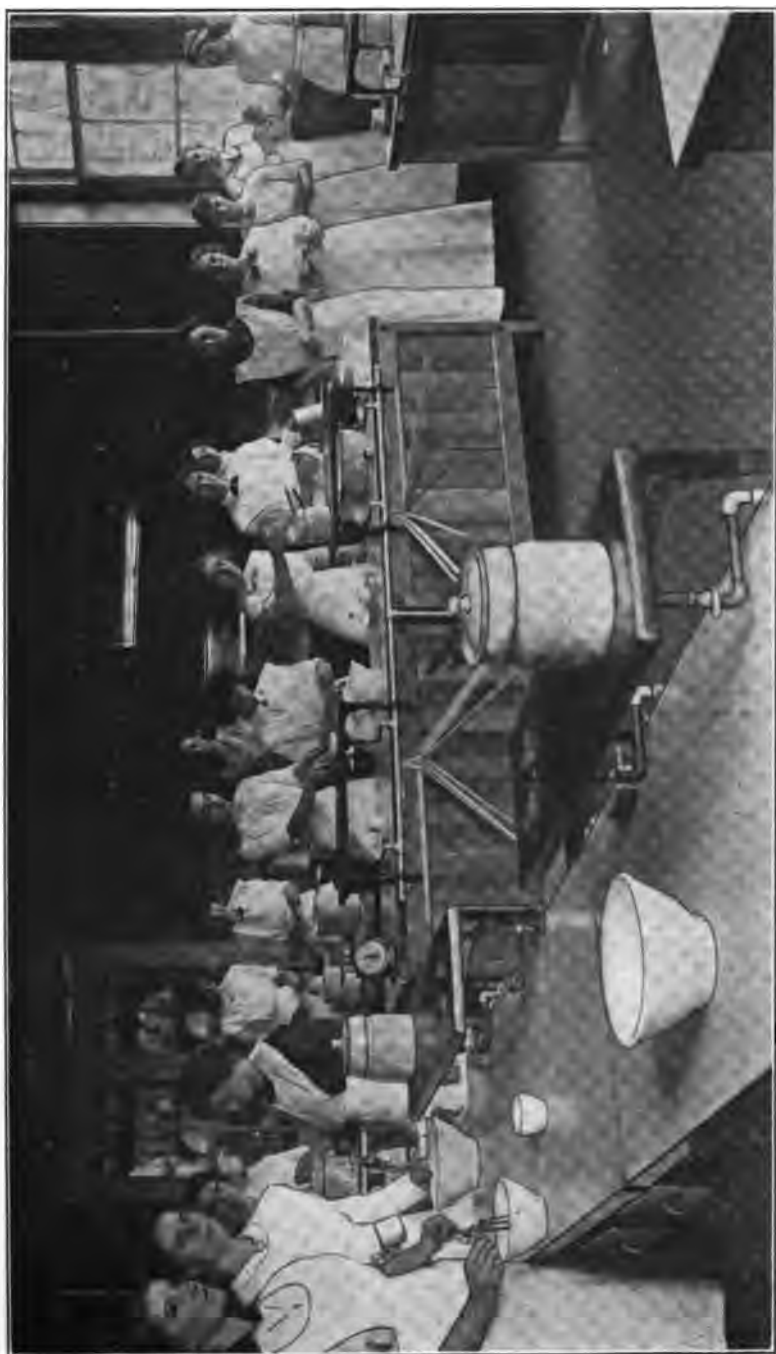
It was so late in this year before the site could be secured that there has been no time to begin the construction of the building. Besides that, it is not believed that the appropriation made will be sufficient to erect the kind of building needed, and it is hoped that the Legislature will consider the propriety of increasing the amount.

VISITS.

May 25, 1914, Dawson and Williamson.

PAY ROLL.

Name.	Position.	Annual Salary.
E. G. Rohrbough.....	Principal.....	\$ 2,000.00
Mary Meek Atkeson.....	Spring Term Teacher.....	90.00 per month.
Walter Barnes.....	English.....	1,450.00
Lena M. Charter.....	Domestic Science.....	950.00
P. M. Conley.....	Spring Term Teacher.....	90.00 per month.
Edward Diefenbach.....	Agriculture.....	950.00
E. B. Grose.....	Mathematics.....	1,000.00
Lucile Hays.....	Librarian.....	20.00 per month.
C. E. Hedrick.....	History.....	950.00
Almee Haumann.....	Critic Teacher.....	45.00 per month.
Dorothy Roberts.....	Music.....	200.00 and fees.
J. F. Stemple.....	Science.....	1,000.00
W. H. Wayt.....	Professional Work.....	1,100.00
Hunter Whiting.....	Foreign Languages.....	900.00
Martha E. Williams.....	Training Teacher.....	1,100.00
George Firestone.....	Janitor.....	720.00
Cora Collins.....	Cook.....	1.10 per day.



DOMESTIC SCIENCE DEPARTMENT, GLENVILLE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.



DRESSMAKING CLASS, GLENVILLE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

CURRENT EXPENSE AND PER CAPITA COST.

The following schedule shows the purposes for which the appropriation and collections for current expenses of Glenville State Normal School were expended for the fiscal year of nine months ending June 30, 1913; and the full fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, classified into 38 different items.

The amount expended for each item is shown, together with the per capita cost of each item. The total enrollment of students for 1913 was 391, for 1914 was 354. The average number of employees for 1913 was 14, for 1914 was 16. The average net per capita cost for 1913 was \$31.88, for 1914 was \$46.33.

FOR WHAT EXPENDED.	Expended 1913	Per Capita 1913	Expended 1914	Per Capita 1914
Salaries	\$ 12,111.78	\$ 30.97	\$ 15,024.54	\$ 42.44
Labor	118.18	.30	186.90	.39
Traveling Expenses	90.45	.23	187.49	.53
Boarding House Salaries	6.38	.02	391.44	1.13
Boarding House Food Supplies	2.50	.01	2,376.09	6.72
Boarding House Furniture and Other Expenses			123.30	.35
Desks and Chairs	7.00	.02	12.93	.09
Other Furniture			14.10	.04
Chalk—Other Blackboard Sup- plies	1.82	.01	8.75	.02
Public Exercises	42.00	.10	38.75	.11
Advertising	24.00	.06	245.58	.69
Soap, Gold Dust and Other Cleansers			4.30	.01
Brooms, Mops and Brushes	7.41	.02	8.63	.02
Toilet Paper	18.50	.04	23.00	.06
Disinfectants .....	.75		13.70	.04
Other Janitor Supplies .....	.35		28.60	.08
Gas	452.40	1.16	538.11	1.52
Oils	2.50	.01		
Water and Ice	274.50	.70	360.00	.99
Telephone, Telegraph and Tolls	52.03	.13	46.96	.13
Postage	45.01	.12	73.59	.21
Stationery and Office Supplies	120.10	.31	135.09	.38
Freight, Expressage and Drayage	59.48	.15	201.28	.57
Gas and Electric Supplies	62.90	.16	36.28	.10
Engine Room Supplies			5.45	.01
Machinery and Tools			63.27	.18
Miscellaneous Hardware			39.28	.11
Laboratory Supplies	159.63	.41	172.40	.49
Athletic Supplies and Expenses	508.26	1.29	761.05	2.15
Model School Supplies	62.34	.16	116.30	.33
Agricultural Department Sup- plies			30.20	.08
Musical Instruments & Supplies	54.46	.14	499.49	1.41
Library	156.01	.40	126.69	.35
Publications	132.18	.34	83.59	.24
Text Books and Maps	40.64	.10	31.20	.09
Domestic Science Supplies	104.29	.27	177.26	.50
Seeds, Plants, Fertilizers, etc.	1.00			
Drugs and Pharmaceuticals			13.57	.04
Miscellaneous	15.77	.04	50.97	.14
TOTALS	\$ 14,725.93	37.67	\$ 22,190.22	62.68
Less Discount Deducted	4.06	.01	28.99	.08
Less Freight	1.99	.01	6.14	.02
Net Amount Expended	\$ 14,719.88	\$ 37.65	\$ 22,155.09	\$ 62.58
Moneys Collected	2,256.55	5.77	5,757.49	16.25
Net Cost to State	\$ 12,463.33	\$ 31.88	\$ 16,397.60	\$ 46.33

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The following schedule shows the repairs and improvements made, and the expenditures therefor, at Glenville State Normal School during the period of twenty-one months covered by this report.

FOR WHAT EXPENDED.	Amount.
Carpenter Work and Lumber	\$ 161.06
Paint	23.84
Plumbing, Steam Heating, Gas Fitting	320.17
Hot Water Heaters	128.87
Chemical Laboratory	172.72
Domestic Science Equipment	241.83
Papering	176.80
Walks and Grounds	227.97
Glass	12.32
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 1,463.38

FINANCIAL REPORT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.**TABLE NO. 1.**

Showing Amounts Recommended to be returned to the State Treasury, 1912, Which Amounts were returned as Recommended.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance September 30, 1912	Amount Returned to State Treasury Unexpended	Balance October 1, 1912
Salaries of Officers, Teachers and Employees..	\$ 539.86	\$ 539.86	.....
Current Expense	1.39	1.39	.....
Repairs and Improvements	2,451.72	2,451.72	.....
Buildings and Land	1,224.52	.....	1,224.52
TOTALS.....	\$ 4,217.49	\$ 2,992.97	\$ 1,224.52

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance September 30, 1912	Amount Returned to State Treasury Unexpended	Balance October 1, 1912
Enrollment and Tuition Fees	\$ 1,807.12	.....	\$ 1,807.12
Miscellaneous	12.05	.....	12.05
Model School Fees	198.65	.....	198.65
Boarding House	64.18	.....	64.18
Expression Fees	2.00	.....	2.00
TOTALS.....	\$ 2,084.00	.....	\$ 2,084.00
GRAND TOTALS	\$ 6,301.49	\$ 2,992.97	\$ 3,308.52

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

TABLE NO. 2.

From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1913.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Legislative Appropriation 1913	Total Amount Available 1913	Disburse- ments 1913	Balance June 30, 1913
Salaries of Officers, Teachers and Em- ployes		\$ 11,000.00	\$ 11,000.00	\$ 10,999.91	\$.09
Current Expense ..		2,725.00	2,725.00	1,884.62	840.38
Repairs and Im- provements		750.00	750.00	709.87	40.13
Buildings and Land	1,224.52		1,224.52	81.27	1,143.25
TOTALS .	\$ 1,224.52	\$ 14,475.00	\$ 15,699.52	\$ 13,675.67	\$ 2,023.85

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1913	Total Amount Available 1913	Disburse- ments 1913	Balance June 30, 1913
Enrollment and Tu- tion Fees	\$ 1,807.12	\$ 768.00	\$ 2,575.12	\$ 764.40	\$ 1,810.72
Miscellaneous	12.05	30.55	42.60		42.60
Model School Fees	198.65	170.00	468.65	160.18	208.47
Boarding House ..	64.18		64.18	8.88	55.30
Expression Fees ..	2.00		2.00		2.00
Music Fees		439.00	439.00	439.00	
Athletic Fees		506.00	506.00	462.89	43.11
Summer School Fees		343.00	343.00		343.00
TOTALS..	\$ 2,084.00	\$ 2,256.55	\$ 4,340.55	\$ 1,835.35	\$ 2,505.20

TABLE NO. 3.

From July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance July 1, 1913	Legislative Appropriation 1914	Total Amount Available 1914	Disburse- ments 1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Salaries of Officers, Teachers and Em- ployes	\$.39	\$ 14,000.00	\$ 14,000.09	\$ 13,619.29	\$ 380.80
Current Expense...	840.38	8,500.00	4,340.38	3,355.60	984.78
Repairs and Im- provements	40.13	1,000.00	1,040.13	753.51	286.62
Buildings and Land	1,143.25	18,500.00	19,643.25	1,143.25	18,500.00
TOTALS	\$ 2,023.85	\$ 37,000.00	\$ 39,023.85	\$ 18,871.65	\$ 20,152.20

TABLE NO. 3.—Continued.
BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance July 1, 1913	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1914	Total Amount Available 1914	Disburse- ments 1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Enrollment and Tuition Fees	\$ 1,810.72	\$ 911.50	\$ 2,722.22	\$ 448.66	\$ 2,273.56
Miscellaneous	42.60	31.50	74.10	.....	74.10
Model School Fees ..	208.47	155.00	363.47	83.11	280.36
Boarding House ..	55.30	2,972.99	3,028.29	2,796.46	231.83
Expression Fees ..	2.00	.....	2.00	.....	2.00
Music Fees .....	.....	744.50	744.50	715.50	29.00
Athletic Fees	43.11	607.00	650.11	475.32	174.79
Summer School Fees ..	343.00	335.00	678.00	678.00	.....
TOTALS	\$ 2,505.20	\$ 5,757.49	\$ 8,262.69	\$ 5,197.05	\$ 3,065.64

TABLE NO. 4.
From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1914.
LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Legislative Appropriation 1913-14	Total Amount Available 1913-14	Disburse- ments 1913-14	Balance June 30, 1914
Salaries of Officers, Teachers and Employees	\$	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 24,619.20	\$ 380.80
Current Expense ..	.....	6,225.00	6,225.00	5,240.22	984.78
Repairs and Improvements .....	.....	1,750.00	1,750.00	1,463.38	286.62
Buildings and Land ..	1,224.52	18,500.00	19,724.52	1,224.52	18,500.00
TOTALS	\$ 1,224.52	\$ 51,475.00	\$ 52,699.52	\$ 32,547.32	\$ 20,152.20

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1913-14	Total Amount Available 1913-14	Disburse- ments 1913-14	Balance June 30, 1914
Enrollment and Tuition Fees	\$ 1,807.12	\$ 1,679.50	\$ 3,486.62	\$ 1,213.06	\$ 2,273.56
Miscellaneous	12.05	62.05	74.10	.....	74.10
Model School Fees ..	198.65	325.00	523.65	243.29	280.36
Boarding House ..	64.18	2,972.99	3,037.17	2,805.34	231.83
Expression Fees ..	2.00	.....	2.00	.....	2.00
Music Fees .....	.....	1,183.50	1,183.50	1,154.50	29.00
Athletic Fees .....	.....	1,113.00	1,113.00	938.21	174.79
Summer School Fees ..	.....	678.00	678.00	678.00	.....
TOTALS	\$ 2,084.00	\$ 8,014.04	\$ 10,098.04	\$ 7,032.40	\$ 3,065.64

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

	Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1916.	Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1917.
Current General Expense.....	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 4,000.00
Repairs and Improvements.....	2,000.00	2,000.00
Salaries and Wages.....	15,000.00	15,000.00

PROFESSIONAL REPORT OF PRINCIPAL ROHRBOUGH.

The Glenville Normal was established for a specific purpose, and that purpose was the training of teachers. However, conditions prevailing in localities from which the students come make it impossible for the school to do satisfactory professional work without first preparing the students for it by giving thorough academic training—training such as is usually given in high schools.

Within a radius of fifty miles from Glenville there are very few four-year high schools, and such as there are, are in nearly all cases more convenient to other normal schools and colleges than to Glenville. So that practically all the patronage of the Glenville Normal comes from the rural communities and from those rural communities that do not have high school advantages. During the biennial period, 1912-14, 724 students were enrolled, and of these 95 per cent. or 687, live where they cannot attend a high school and board at home. And of this number not more than 5 per cent. had any scholastic attainments above the eighth grade in a country school when they enrolled. Indeed, it is often found necessary even to give them a course in the common school branches before they can with profit take the more advanced work.

The result is, that while we get a most desirable class of students, coming as they do from the farms and small villages, their lack of academic training forces us to expend much of our energy in work that is of a professional nature. And this will continue to be the case until Central West Virginia is well supplied with high schools, and that will probably not be for a good many years.

But at least 90 per cent. of the students who come to Glenville are planning to teach, and since they do not have elsewhere facilities for either academic or professional training, the Glenville Normal is doing an absolutely necessary work. And though much academic work is of necessity done, the purpose for which the school was established is kept steadily in mind.

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1912-1914.

TABLE NO. 1.

Enrollment 1912-13.—Students in Regular Work.

	Grad.	Senior	Junior	Soph.	Fresh.	Prep.	Males	Females	Totals
Normal	29	35	50	199	40	204	149	353
Academic	1	3	5	10	6	14	11	25
TOTALS	30	38	55	209	46	218	160	378

DEPARTMENTS.

	Males	Females	Totals
Pupils in Model School	32	38	70
Students in Instrumental Music	6	33	39
TOTAL ENROLLMENT	258	200	458

TABLE NO. 2.

Enrollment 1913-14.—Students in Regular Work.

	Grad.	Senior	Junior	Soph.	Fresh.	Prep.	Males	Females	Totals
Normal	1	26	30	45	198	30	170	130	300
Academic .....	.....	8	10	5	9	4	27	9	36
TOTALS	1	34	40	50	207	34	197	139	336

DEPARTMENTS.

	Males	Females	Totals
Pupils in Model School	28	33	61
Students in Instrumental Music	10	47	57
TOTAL ENROLLMENT	225	181	406



Y. W. C. A., GLENNVILLE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.





Y. M. C. A., GLENVILLE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

BUSINESS REPORT OF PRINCIPAL.

Class Rooms.—There are six class rooms in the old building and six in the new, besides the room formerly used as a library, the music room, and an office in the old building. The Model School uses two of these class rooms and the old library all the time and others part of the time. The class rooms in the old building are furnished with sufficient equipment—much of it, however, somewhat antiquated. The class rooms in the new building are well lighted, well furnished and satisfactory in every particular, except that one or two of them do not heat easily during extremely cold weather.

Laboratories.—Two rooms in the new building are used for physics and chemistry laboratories. The equipment is modern and satisfactory, but should be added to from time to time as necessity may require and as funds will allow. One room in the old building is set apart for a domestic science laboratory. This is equipped with nine Sheldon desks, a good range and other equipment. Some additional equipment should be provided next year. A part of the auditorium in the old building is used as a sewing room. This is provided with dress forms, sewing machines, etc. A small room in the old building, formerly used as a physics and chemistry laboratory, is now used as an agricultural experiment room. A small amount of apparatus has been placed in this room for use of agriculture classes. Much more equipment is needed.

Library.—Two adjoining rooms connected by a door in the new building are being used for a library and reading room. The library contains about four thousand volumes, arranged on modern steel stacks. The reading room is well supplied with newspapers, magazines, etc. A good many new books should be purchased and two or three new steel stacks.

Chapel.—A fifteen-minute chapel service is held every day in the auditorium of the new building.

Dormitory.—Glenville Normal has no dormitory. The last session of the Legislature made an appropriation for this purpose, but as yet the building has not been constructed.

Fuel and Light.—Natural gas furnished by the Glenville Natural Gas Company is used for both fuel and lights.

Water.—An abundance of water for water closets, shower baths and laboratories is furnished under contract by the Glenville Water and Light Company. A well on the school property furnishes water for cooking and drinking purposes.

Athletics.—The school supports football, basket ball, baseball and track team. And some interest is manifested by the students in gymnastic work. In the fall of 1913 the students voluntarily assessed themselves one dollar each per term for athletic purposes. This has proved sufficient to finance all athletic activities, and is a very satisfactory solution of what had been before that time a rather vexing problem. In return for the one dollar athletic fee students are given free admission to all athletic contests.

LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED BY PRINCIPAL.

Practically all the students of the Glenville Normal come from rural communities, but owing to the length of the normal course and the time and money necessary to complete it, very few of the graduates teach in the country after graduation. Instead, they are attracted to the towns and cities where the pay is larger and the term longer. So that in many cases the normal schools, instead of being a blessing to the rural communities, do them positive injury, since they take away many of the brightest young people, fit them to teach, but do not send them back to the country districts.

This could be remedied if a law were passed providing for a short course of about three years in length, giving a graduate of this course a first grade elementary certificate, good only in the rural schools. Such a measure as this would not only bring to the normal schools many more rural teachers, but would also cause them to return to the country schools to teach.

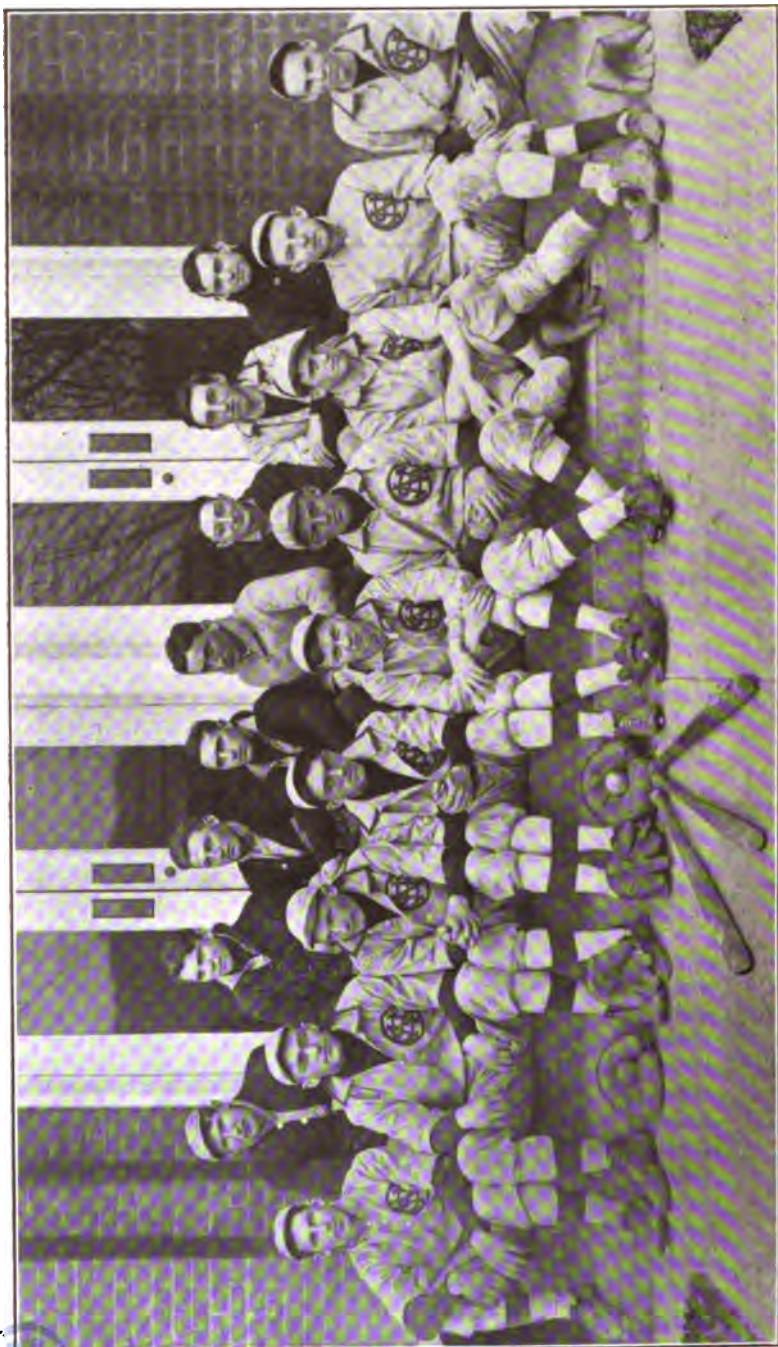
For the sake of the country school such a law is hereby recommended.

As the law now stands Marshall College is "the Normal School" and Fairmont, Shepherdstown, Concord, West Liberty and Glenville are branches. Except for the fact that Marshall College was founded first and is for that reason older than the others, I think there is no reason why the other schools be called branches. The fact that they are so designated sometimes causes wrong impressions—impressions which are not to the best interest of the "branches." I recommend that the law be modified so that the term branch be eliminated.

PRINCIPAL'S STATEMENT OF NEEDS.

Current Expense.—The sum of \$6,000 is asked for each year—an increase of \$2,500 over the preceding appropriation. The preceding appropriation of \$3,500 a year would be ample except for the fact that we shall have to buy furniture and equipment for a dormitory, besides the usual incidental expenses that would naturally occur in connection with an extra building. From this fund, too, it will be necessary to purchase some additional equipment for the physics and chemistry laboratories, for the work in agriculture and for the department of home economics.

Repairs and Improvements.—The sum of \$2,500 is asked for each year. It will be necessary to do much grading on the land recently purchased by the board for a dormitory site, and there should be considerable expenditure in grading and improving the ground previously owned. This will probably cost about \$1,000. Part of the roof of the old building should be replaced by a new one at a cost of about \$500. The old building should be completely overhauled inside, the class rooms papered, considerable painting done, new floors put in or linoleum purchased for the hallways at an expense of about \$1,000. Owing to the building of the dormitory it will be necessary to put down a considerable amount of cement walk, and for this \$5,000 is asked. It will be neces-



BASEBALL TEAM, GLENVILLE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

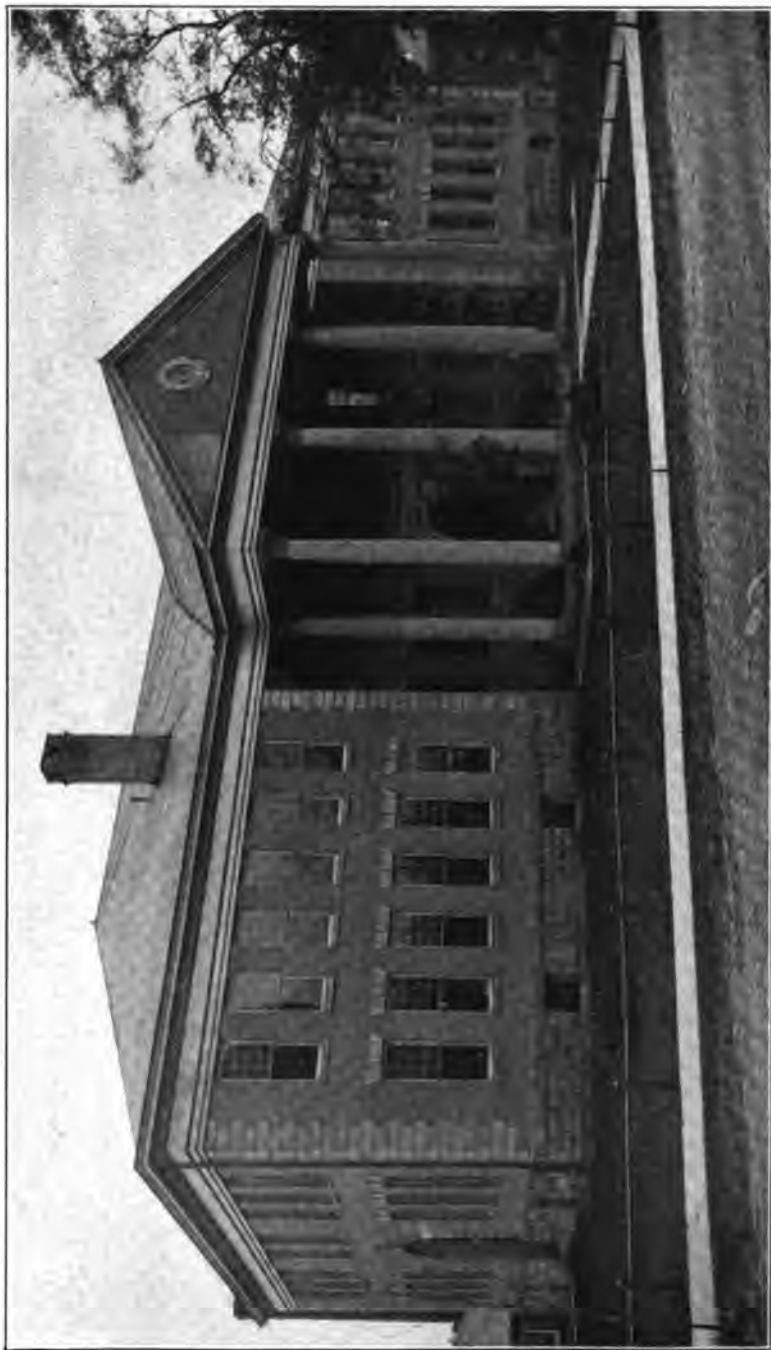
sary to build a retaining wall in front of the dormitory. This will probably cost about \$1,500. For usual repairs and improvements about \$500 will be necessary.

Salaries of Officers, Teachers and Employees.—\$17,500 will be necessary for each of the two years. The janitor will need some assistance because of the new buildings. The lengthening of the course of study will make necessary the employment of more teachers. The salaries should be slightly increased all around. Nearly every year the Glenville Normal loses one or more of its best teachers because funds are not available for an increase of salary. This is most detrimental to the welfare of the school. Since Glenville is in a rural community, special attention needs to be given to the work in agriculture and home economics. If we are to do this more money must be provided for salaries.

Buildings and Lands.—An appropriation was made at the last session of the Legislature for a dormitory. When this is constructed we shall be well supplied with buildings.

The school does not own an athletic field. This causes great inconvenience, as sometimes it is almost impossible either to rent or borrow. And even when land is available it is often so far from the town that it is almost useless. Just now there is a tract of land of about four acres near the town that would make a splendid athletic field. It could be bought for about \$4,000. An appropriation for the purpose should be made.

The school does not own any land for agricultural purposes, and for that reason the work in this very important subject is greatly interfered with. Ninety-five per cent. of our students come from rural communities, and Glenville Normal of all schools should offer especially strong courses in agriculture. This is an absolute impossibility unless a farm is provided. \$8,000 should be appropriated for this purpose.



MAIN BUILDING, SHEPHERD COLLEGE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Shepherd College State Normal School

THOMAS C. MILLER, A. M., Principa .

This institution is located at Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, and is reached by the Norfolk & Western Railroad.

Total Enrollment, 1913-14..... 262

Shepherd College State Normal School

HISTORICAL.

The legal titles, "Marshall College State Normal School" and "Shepherd College State Normal School," seem to those not knowing the fact of their origin rather incongruous terms and an attempt to unite college and normal school in one institution. This is not the case, however, but each inherits the name under which it was established and which is continued by legal enactment. Marshall College, as it is generally known, was named in honor of the great Chief Justice of the United States. Shepherd College took its name under an incorporation in 1872, and was given the name of the old family line that has been so prominent in Shepherdstown for nearly a century and a half.

When the county seat was taken back to Charlestown at the close of the Civil War a group of progressive citizens of Shepherdstown organized a "Classical and Scientific Institute," which began its work in 1871. In 1872 it was incorporated as Shepherd College, and in 1873, under certain provisions, its use was transferred to the State in consideration of the location of one of the normal schools at that place, hence the title by which it is known. Since that time the school has been recognized as one of the branch normal schools of the State, carries on a course of study identical with the others, and its graduates enjoy the same privileges, receiving the number one certificates issued to all normal graduates. The real founder of the school and the man who gave it its reputation was Professor Joseph McMurran, a born teacher and a leader among men. His thoroughness and his high character so impressed themselves upon the school and the students of the earlier days that these characteristics have been prominent ever since, and Shepherd College graduates are generally recognized as efficient teachers.

GROUND.

The college grounds are located near the center of the town of Shepherdstown and consist of the following:

1. The original Shepherd College lot, which does not belong to the State, but is now under twenty-five year lease, which will doubtless be renewed upon expiration of the present term. This lot has a frontage of 206 feet on King Street and a depth of 168 feet along German Street.
2. The lot on which the new building is located, fronting on King Street, and having a depth of 185 feet on High Street.
3. A lot on High Street, directly in the rear of the last named lot. This extends 242 feet along High Street and 211 feet along Princess Street at the rear, and was purchased from the Line heirs by the State Board of Control for \$5,800.00.

On the lot first named stands the original college building erected by Shepherd Brooks, of Boston, now in his ninetieth year. While used as a court house during the Civil War this building was enlarged by the addition of two wings, each two stories, then used for clerks' offices and jury rooms. They now furnish excellent accommodations for our music department, while the two large halls in the main building are occupied by the literary societies of the school.

On lot number two stands the new building first occupied in 1904. It is more minutely described in another paragraph in this report, and is considered one of the handsomest and best arranged school buildings in this State.

The third lot named above is a recent purchase known as the "Line Lot," and adjoins lot number two and corners on lot number one. Through lots one and three meanders the stream known as the Town Run, which has much of romance and somewhat of history connected with it. Naturally, this lot has been thought of for the proposed dormitory, but if another site could be chosen for the dormitory it would be wise, I think, under the growing needs of the school, to retain this lot for experimental and demonstration purposes. Today it is used for school garden and practical demonstration is made that three and sometimes four crops may be grown on the same ground, kale, peas and potatoes, corn and celery. Even with a farm nearby this plot of ground can be used to a very good purpose because it is so well situated for observation and cultivation.

Any brief description of Shepherd College without reference to "The Town Run" would be incomplete. This stream meandering through the grounds for over two hundred feet has its head in the celebrated Morgan Spring, where the first Virginia troops camped who went to Washington's aid at Boston. It is a clear stream of considerable volume, and once furnished the water power for six or eight grist and paper mills. A few years ago the Bureau of Fisheries placed a number of trout in the stream, and while this fish is not very numerous therein, occasionally some very fine ones are caught, the novelty being appreciated by students and others.

BUILDINGS.

Shepherd College has three good-sized buildings in which to carry on its work. There are some disadvantages in this arrangement, but also some advantages in having the Music, Art, Domestic Science and Manual Training at some distance from the main building. The original Shepherd College building, donated to the citizens of Shepherdstown for a library, was erected before the Civil War, and during the war was used as a court house. In 1872 some of the leading citizens of Shepherdstown organized a classical and scientific school which was named Shepherd College. Shortly afterwards, however, the Legislature, accepted the use of this building for one of the State normal schools, and by favor or lease it has remained under the control of the State until this time, the

lease having recently been extended for a period of twenty-five years. "The first building contains six commodious rooms and cost upward of \$30,000.00. It is situated on a slight eminence near the center of the town on a lot embracing about an acre of ground, which has always been considered one of the most attractive spots in the town, the leaping, dashing run skirting its edge constituting an added charm."

In 1889 a large hall was erected by the citizens of Shepherdstown on the lot adjoining the original building. This hall was used for general purposes by the people of the town until three years ago, when it passed under the entire control of the State. It has recently been converted into an armory and furnishes excellent accommodations for the cadet corps.

In 1897 a building costing \$25,000.00 was erected by the State just north of and on a lot connecting with the old Shepherd College property. Unfortunately this building burned on March 9, 1901, but the Legislature having made an appropriation of \$10,000.00 for an addition to the building before it was burned, the Board of Regents with that sum and the insurance money immediately began the erection of a new building on the former site. With the varied experiences, awaiting legislative appropriations, the new building was not ready for occupancy until the spring of 1904.

The cut of this structure, which appears in this report, shows its fine proportions and architectural beauty. It is thoroughly modern and well appointed. The basement contains a large gymnasium, lavatories, toilet rooms and several rooms adapted to laboratory uses. The first floor contains the principal's office, general office, study hall, library, cloak rooms and six commodious class rooms. On the second floor are found a fine auditorium, with a seating capacity of about seven hundred, two literary society halls, three class rooms, cloak rooms, etc. This building, as also the others, is heated with hot water. The heating plant is outside, just a short distance from the main structure. Water for lavatory and other uses is pumped from a cistern to all parts of the building. Water for drinking purposes is supplied from a good well. This building is lighted with electricity. The grounds have been beautified by planting trees, shrubbery and flowers. The cost of the main building was about \$60,000.00.

The appropriation made by the Acts of 1913 of \$26,000.00 for the purchase of the site and the erection of a dormitory has not been used, owing to the condition of the State Treasury. The State Board of Control is much in favor of erecting this building, but it is a serious question whether the appropriation is sufficient for the purpose. A site other than that now owned by the State ought to be secured for this building, if it can be done at a reasonable price.

VISITS.

December 18, 1913, Lakin.

PAY ROLL.

Name.	Position.	Annual Salary.	
Thos. C. Miller.....	Principal.....	\$2,000.00	
Eleanor Blanch Barnes.....	Music.....	200.00	and fees.
Walter M. Duke.....	Modern Languages.....	1,100.00	
Mabel H. Gardiner.....	History.....	1,100.00	
Addie R. Ireland.....	Art.....	800.00	and fees.
A. D. Kenamond.....	Physics and Chemistry.....	1,100.00	
Harriet H. Miller.....	Methods and Training.....	1,000.00	
J. D. Muldoon.....	Agriculture and Biology.....	1,000.00	
Louise J. Smith.....	Ancient Languages.....	1,050.00	
Ella May Turner.....	English.....	1,050.00	
Nellie Woods.....	Domestic Science, (3 months)....	225.00	
Mary C. Cornett.....	Spring Term Assistant.....	20.00	per week.
Mary Gibson.....	Expression, (3 months).....	100.00	and fees.
James Washington.....	Janitor.....	720.00	

CURRENT EXPENSE AND PER CAPITA COST.

The following schedule shows the purposes for which the appropriation and collections for current expense of Shepherd College State Normal School were expended for the fiscal year of nine months ending June 30, 1913, and the full fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, classified into 38 different items.

The amount expended for each item is shown, together with the per capita cost of each item. The total enrollment of students for 1913 was 268, for 1914 was 242. The average number of employees for 1913 was 14, for 1914 was 14. The average net per capita cost for 1913 was \$42.21, for 1914 was \$59.31.

FOR WHAT EXPENDED.	Expended 1913	Per Capita 1913	Expended 1914	Per Capita 1914
Salaries	\$ 10,207.47	\$ 38.09	\$ 12,238.78	\$ 50.57
Labor	61.62	.23	60.95	.25
Advance Allowance			100.00	.41
Traveling Expenses	38.24	.14	60.98	.25
Desks and Chairs	23.20	.09	93.75	.39
Other Furniture	51.50	.19	53.84	.22
Scientific Apparatus			40.93	.17
Chalk—Other Blackboard Supplies	10.66	.04		
Cadet Books, Stationery and Supplies			17.25	.07
Public Exercises	17.50	.07	104.65	.43
Advertising	163.17	.60	324.09	1.34
Brooms, Mops and Brushes	9.56	.04	2.65	.01
Toilet Paper	16.54	.06	3.87	.03
Disinfectants			2.22	.01
Other Janitor Supplies	18.99	.07	32.29	.13
Coal	610.45	2.28	596.19	2.46
Electricity	242.46	.90	193.70	.80
Oils			1.02	
Water and Ice	28.98	.11	10.07	.04
Telephone, Telegraph and Tolls	13.91	.05	37.20	.15
Postage	42.58	.16	55.60	.23
Stationery and Office Supplies	121.81	.45	213.18	.89
Freight, Expressage and Drayage	37.97	.14	54.04	.23
Gas and Electric Supplies	14.15	.05	12.65	.05
Engine Room Supplies	17.00	.06		
Repairs to Fences	16.61	.06		
Miscellaneous Hardware	28.35	.11	1.61	.01
Laboratory Supplies	115.22	.43	108.74	.45
Athletic Supplies and Expenses	192.41	.72	113.23	.47
Model School Supplies			19.77	.08
Mechanical Department Supplies	12.81	.05		
Musical Instruments and Supplies	70.34	.26	648.62	2.68
Library	278.43	1.04	356.54	1.48
Publications	136.17	.51	125.19	.52
Domestic Science Supplies			334.84	1.38
Seeds, Plants, Fertilizer, etc.	10.00	.04	29.91	.12
Drugs and Pharmaceuticals			2.15	.01
Miscellaneous	201.59	.75	87.18	.36
TOTALS	\$ 12,809.63	\$ 47.79	\$ 16,139.78	\$ 66.69
Less Discount Deducted	13.01	.05	8.46	.03
Less Freight .....	.94		1.52	.01
Net Amount Expended	\$ 12,795.68	\$ 47.74	\$ 16,129.80	\$ 66.65
Moneys Collected	1,481.50	5.53	1,767.39	7.34
Net Cost to State	\$ 11,314.18	\$ 42.21	\$ 14,462.41	\$ 59.31

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The following schedule shows the repairs and improvements made, and the expenditures therefor, at Shepherd College State Normal School during the period of twenty-one months covered by this report.

FOR WHAT EXPENDED.		Amount.
Lumber and Carpenter Work	\$	706.30
Paint		498.31
Plumbing, Heating and Gas Fitting		125.04
Domestic Science Equipment		237.78
Equipment for Manual Training		53.90
Blackboards, Slate		45.57
Plastering		21.28
Roofing		6.50
Water System		124.53
Hardware		20.90
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$	1,840.09

FINANCIAL REPORT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing Amounts Recommended to be returned to the State Treasury, 1912, Which Amounts were returned as Recommended.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance September 30, 1912	Amount Returned to State Treasury Unexpended	Balance October 1, 1912
Current Expense	\$ 1,383.39	\$ 1,383.39	.....
TOTALS	\$ 1,383.39	\$ 1,383.39	.....

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance September 30, 1912	Amount Returned to State Treasury Unexpended	Balance October 1, 1912
Enrollment and Tuition Fees	\$ 1,984.30	.....	\$ 1,984.30
Miscellaneous	20.17	.....	20.17
TOTALS	\$ 1,984.47	.....	\$ 1,984.47
GRAND TOTALS	\$ 3,367.86	\$ 1,383.39	\$ 1,984.47

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

TABLE NO. 2.

From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1913.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Legislative Appropriation 1913	Total Amount Available 1913	Disburse- ments 1913	Balance June 30, 1913
Salaries of Officers, Teachers and Em- ployees		\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 9,743.47	\$ 256.53
Current Expense...		2,250.00	2,250.00	2,243.17	1.83
Repairs and im- provements		1,000.00	1,000.00	229.00	771.00
TOTALS		\$ 13,250.00	\$ 13,250.00	\$ 12,220.64	\$ 1,029.36

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1913	Total Amount Available 1913	Disburse- ments 1913	Balance June 30, 1913
Enrollment and Tu- tion Fees	\$ 1,964.30	\$ 900.00	\$ 2,864.30	\$ 321.54	\$ 2,542.76
Music Fees		482.50	482.50	482.50	
Miscellaneous	20.17		20.17		20.17
TOTALS	\$ 1,984.47	\$ 1,382.50	\$ 3,366.97	\$ 804.04	\$ 2,562.93

TABLE NO. 3.

From July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance July 1, 1913	Legislative Appropriation 1914	Total Amount Available 1914	Disburse- ments 1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Salaries of Officers, Teachers and Em- ployees	\$ 256.53	\$ 13,000.00	\$ 13,256.53	\$ 11,919.94	\$ 1,336.59
Current Expense...	1.83	3,000.00	3,001.83	2,849.09	152.74
Repairs and im- provements	771.00	1,500.00	2,271.00	1,611.09	659.91
Buildings and Land		13,000.00	13,000.00		13,000.00
TOTALS	\$ 1,029.36	\$ 30,500.00	\$ 31,529.36	\$ 16,380.12	\$ 15,149.24

TABLE NO. 3.—Continued.
BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance July 1, 1913	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1914	Total Amount Available 1914	Disburse- ments 1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Enrollment and Tuition Fees	\$ 2,542.76	\$ 1,221.00	\$ 3,763.76	\$ 1,043.93	\$ 2,719.83
Music Fees .....	.....	543.50	543.50	543.50	.....
Miscellaneous	20.17	2.89	23.08	.....	23.08
TOTALS	\$ 2,562.93	\$ 1,767.39	\$ 4,330.32	\$ 1,587.43	\$ 2,742.89

TABLE NO. 4.

From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1914.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Legislative Appropriation 1913-14	Total Amount Available 1913-14	Disburse- ments 1913-14	Balance June 30, 1914
Salaries of Officers, Teachers and Employees	\$ 23,000.00	\$ 23,000.00	\$ 21,863.41	\$ 1,336.59
Current Expense	5,250.00	5,250.00	5,097.26	152.74
Repairs and Improvements	2,500.00	2,500.00	1,840.09	659.91
Buildings and Land	13,000.00	13,000.00	.....	13,000.00
TOTALS	\$ 43,750.00	\$ 43,750.00	\$ 28,600.76	\$ 15,149.24

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1913-14	Total Amount Available 1913-14	Disburse- ments 1913-14	Balance June 30, 1914
Enrollment and Tuition Fees	\$ 1,984.30	\$ 2,121.00	\$ 4,085.30	\$ 1,365.47	\$ 2,719.83
Music Fees .....	.....	1,026.00	1,026.00	1,026.00	.....
Miscellaneous	20.17	2.89	23.08	.....	23.08
TOTALS	\$ 1,984.47	\$ 3,149.89	\$ 5,134.38	\$ 2,391.47	\$ 2,742.89

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

	Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1916.	Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1917
Current General Expense	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00
Repairs and Improvements	1,500.00	1,500.00
Salaries and Wages	14,000.00	14,000.00



Y. W. C. A., SHEPHERD COLLEGE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.





BASEBALL TEAM, SHEPHERD COLLEGE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

PROFESSIONAL REPORT OF PRINCIPAL MILLER.

I beg to submit herewith report of the work of Shepherd College State Normal School for the two years, 1912-13 and 1913-14. The year just ended has been a pleasant and prosperous one, the enrollment having reached 262, with an average attendance of 190. There were 39 in the graduating class, 23 young ladies, 16 young gentlemen, 35 of whom received the normal diploma. Most of these graduates will teach this year, but a few will enter the University and other institutions. I believe, however, a majority of them are inspired with a desire for better preparation for life, and I am sure many of them will go on and complete a college course. Meanwhile, the State will receive much benefit from their service as teachers in our common schools. Our aim has been to prepare them for work in the rural schools, mainly, but the demand for competent teachers is so great that nearly all of these young people will be found in the graded schools of our cities and towns. A number of them have already been located with very inviting salaries. This leads me to say that I believe we should have a short course in our normal schools, the aim of which would be to prepare young men and women in one or two years' work as teachers for these rural schools—this in expectation that they will go on and prepare themselves for more advanced work at a later period. With this encouragement I think many of our young people would be led to look upon the work of teaching with more favor and make an effort to prepare themselves to become more efficient instructors of our youth. This is much an important subject that I dwell upon it a little further in the paragraph following. Certainly our public school system cannot measure up to the highest standards as long as we have teachers who are not prepared for the work. Statistics show that only about one teacher in four in this State has ever even attended one of our State normal schools or the West Virginia University.

This institution is aiming to fulfill its mission by assisting in the preparation of teachers for the common schools of West Virginia. Indirectly, it is succeeding in this work in a good degree, but, doubtless, not in the manner originally contemplated by the founders of our normal school system. The expectation was that the graduates and students of the normal schools of West Virginia would go largely into the single room district schools scattered over the State, but statistics and the facts now show that but a small percentage of the graduates at least are so engaged. There is such a demand for competent teachers that the towns and cities with their longer terms and better salaries have attracted the normal school students to the graded and high schools of their respective communities. This, of course, is a very natural result and we cannot blame boards of education for seeking the better class of teachers available, nor do we criticize the teachers who can better their condition financially and socially. However, this situation leaves the rural schools largely unsupplied except by the home grown product, the pupils of a school one year becoming the teachers of the same schools

the succeeding year. It is difficult to solve this problem, and it will be some time before the proper articulation of our educational system is realized. It seems to me that if some recognition could be given rural teachers for attendance at our normal schools that this would be a step in the right direction. This recognition might be given by a small increase in salary or an additional percentage under the certificate plan. The object is not merely to increase the attendance at normal schools, but to bring the benefits of these institutions to a larger number of the youth of our state who expect to become teachers, and in general to increase educational activity.

The conditions above referred to do not pertain to Shepherd College only but to all the normal schools in the state, but I think it may be said that with the longer terms and the inviting surroundings in many parts of the Eastern Panhandle that a larger percentage of normal graduates is found in rural schools than in any other section of the state. This is accounted for from the fact that there are not so many towns and cities in this part of West Virginia to lay tribute to such a large percentage of the better class of our teaching force; nevertheless our graduates are in demand in other sections and they may be found in Bluefield, Clarksburg, Morgantown, Elkins, Keyser and other places quite distant from Shepherdstown.

Of the 180 young men and young women who have graduated from Shepherd College within the last five years about 90% are teaching or planning to teach this year, and most of the others are attending higher institutions of learning. We think this speaks well, especially so, as there is demand for our graduates from other parts of the state. Nor is the normal school's contribution to the teaching force of the state confined to those who graduate, for large numbers of young men and young women who come here and who are not able to complete the course, go out as instructors of our youth. In many instances some of the undergraduates render most efficient service in the school room and have become prominent factors in the educational upbuilding of the communities where they labor.

An encouraging feature of the work of a secondary school is the fact that its graduates and students do not consider their education complete when they have finished the course of study outlined. For many years Shepherd College has been well represented in West Virginia University and at other leading educational institutions in the United States, and it is a source of gratification that some of our graduates occupy chairs in such institutions as Columbia University and Johns Hopkins, as well as filling other important stations in state and nation. Since its organization 42 years ago, 5,234 students have been enrolled, and 564 graduates have been sent out, about an equal number of young men and young women. We think it may be claimed, therefore that Shepherd College is contributing in a slight degree at least to the educational progress of West Virginia, and, with her larger equipment its work can be made more efficient.

I wish to report that this year Shepherd College has taken what I consider, some very important steps looking to greater efficiency in the preparation of teachers. By authority of the Board of Regents two new departments have recently been established, namely, Domestic Science and Manual Training. In order to accommodate this new work the Old Town Hall has been fitted up very conveniently, and both these divisions of work are now well accommodated in commodious quarters with a very fair equipment in the way of range, tables, dishes, cooking utensils, tools, benches, hot and cold water, and general supplies. The Domestic Science course was provided for early in the spring term 1914, and 36 young ladies and 6 young men enrolled in this subject, and judging from the popularity of the branch as indicated by the favorable comment heard on all sides, I am sure good work was done. The course will be more extended during next year, and in connection the Experiment Station at Morgantown, some extension work will be carried on in the Eastern Panhandle, which is our special field.

Only a beginning has been made in Manual Training, but the foundation is laid and with larger equipment it is expected that this course will become the basis of some practical instruction in handicraft. We have been very fortunate in securing for the Manual Training Department a graduate of Cornell University who comes to Shepherd College with a good deal of practical experience in shop work and in connection with electrical and mechanical appliances, and we look for most excellent results under his competent direction.

Under the authority of your Board extensive repairs are now being made which will add very materially to our comforts and convenience. No part of a large basement of eight rooms had ever been entirely finished, and during this vacation of 1914 six of these rooms and two hall ways have been plastered and the floors concreted, and we now have excellent accommodation for laboratories, lunch and storage room. Two of these rooms have been thrown together by removal of part of partitions and they have been plumbed for water and sewerage, and with this modern equipment we are prepared to do better work in the sciences than ever before, in fact it may be said that Shepherd College has about as good all round equipment for its distinctive work as any institution in the state. One thing, however, is lacking, and that is some land for demonstration purposes in horticulture and agriculture. Situated as is this institution in a fine fruit growing region of the state, and nine-tenths of our students coming from the farms, it has always seemed to me that these subjects should have special prominence in our course of study. Many of our students come from farms where there are large orchards and the young men and women are specially interested in fruit growing and market gardening. The fine peach orchards of Hampshire county, the tomato industry in Morgan county, and the extensive apple orchards in Berkeley and Jefferson counties open up a large field for practical demonstration in work of this character. Nor are we limited to the counties above named, for agriculture and horticulture are necessarily made prominent in all the

regions of the South Branch all the way from Mineral to Pendleton county, and extending even beyond the mountains from which section a good many students come to us.

Recently the lot known as the "Line Lot" was graded in part and has been fenced, and in the season of 1914 considerable experimental work was carried on in connection with vegetable gardening and elementary horticulture. Much attention also has been given to floral culture and with quite a variety of trees, shrubs and flowers, this lot has become quite an attractive place. But its area is necessarily limited and if several acres could be secured near Shepherdstown I am sure excellent results would be shown. Allow me to raise the question whether one of the sub-stations provided for under the new Smith-Lever Bill and articulated with the West Virginia Experiment Station at Morgantown could not be located at or near Shepherdstown in connection with the normal school. Such a station would give a large body of our students the practical instruction which they need on the farm and as teachers in the district schools.

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1912-1914.

TABLE NO. 1.

Enrollment 1912-1913.

	Males	Females	Totals
Seniors	17	20	37
Juniors	21	23	44
Sophomores	32	39	71
Freshmen	44	45	89
Art	66	30	96
Expression	28	20	48
Music	35	14	49
Girls' Chorus	16	.....	16
Mixed Chorus	17	8	25
College Orchestra	2	4	6
Summer School	14	9	23
TOTALS	292	212	504
Counted twice	168	78	236
Net enrollment	134	134	268
Agriculture	52	84	136

COUNTIES REPRESENTED.

Barbour
Berkeley
Doddridge
Frederick, Va.
Grant
Hampshire
Hardy
Hawkins, Tenn.

Jefferson
Mineral
Montgomery, Md.
Morgan
Pendleton
Pocahontas
Preston

Randolph
Summers
Sumter, S. C.
Tucker
Upshur
Washington, Md.
Wetzel

TABLE NO. 2.
Enrollment 1913-1914.

	Males	Females	Totals
Seniors	23	16	39
Juniors	14	14	28
Sophomores	25	17	42
Freshmen	62	59	121
Art	73	50	123
Domestic Science	36	8	42
Expression	43	30	73
Music	40	4	44
Girls' Chorus	24	.....	24
College Orchestra	1	6	7
Summer School	20	10	36
TOTALS	366	212	578
Counted twice	224	92	316
Net Enrollment	142	120	262
Agriculture	54	90	144

COUNTIES REPRESENTED.

Allegheny, Md.
Berkeley
Clarke, Va.
Fayette
Frederick, Va.
Grant
Hampshire
Hardy
Hawkins, Tenn.

Jefferson
Mason
Mercer
Mineral
Morgan
Page, Va.
Pendleton
Pocahontas
Preston

Randolph
Roane
Sumter, S. C.
Taylor
Tucker
Upshur
Washington, Md.
Wetzel

BUSINESS REPORT OF PRINCIPAL.

Water Supply and Sewerage.

Unless during a very wet season the water supply at this institution is not sufficient for its growing demands. Two large cisterns and a deep driven well which is resorted to in dry seasons are the means of supply. Should the town install a system of water works I think the state would be fully justified in aiding the construction of such a helpful means of sanitation, and at this present time this matter is being very seriously considered by the citizens of the place.

Three years ago the State Board of Control authorized the laying of a sewer from the College Building to the river nearby. The main is fifteen inches in diameter and over eighteen hundred feet in length, and with a fall of over one hundred feet furnishes ample means for the disposal of all sewage from the buildings. Under the agreement with the Town Council at the time of the building of this sewer the corporation of Shepherdstown is permitted to connect with this sewerage system, but up to this time but few connections have been made.

Repairs to Main Building.

While extensive repairs and refitting have been made this year, other things need to be done in emergencies, and the old adage "A stitch in time" holds good with the care of state property as with private interests. I have heretofore referred to the defects of the construction of valleys on the roof of the main building. The pitch of the trough does not have

enough fall, and the water standing in many places freezes in the winter causing leaking through the cornice and sometimes inside the rooms. Each year after heavy freezing I am compelled to repair these valleys but this work seems to be only temporary and expert mechanics tell me the only way to remedy this defect is to put in new valleys on that part of the building, the cost of which will be something like \$500.00. I recommend that this item of repairs be attended to at an early date and that an additional appropriation of \$500.00 be made for this purpose.

Athletics.

While the faculty and student body of Shepherd College approve of wholesome athletics, the aim has always been to use this agency as a helpful factor in educational progress rather than as a dominant part of school work. With this view of the matter no undue prominence is given to the subject, but a good deal of encouragement is given to the healthy development that belongs to proper exercise in baseball and basket ball. We have never had a foot ball team, but the two teams just named have usually made a good record for themselves in numerous contests with neighboring schools. We are under some disadvantage in being so far removed from the main body of secondary institutions in the state that many of our games are played with the teams from nearby points in the adjoining states of Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, also the District of Columbia. While there is some advantage in these interstate contests the school does not maintain the prestige within our own borders that otherwise it might have. A few trips have been made west of the mountains, but the expense of a team and the time consumed in meeting competitors 250 miles away makes most too much of a break in our time as well as our financial resources, hence games with nearby schools in other states. Heretofore we have been compelled to ask some assistance from your Board, from the enrollment and tuition fees, and I believe that the new regulation of the Board of Regents requiring a \$1.00 Athletic Fee from each student enrolled will help to tide us through financial emergencies.

Cadet Corps.

Some years ago Prof. Knutti, who was then principal, organized a cadet corps among the students of the school, which has proven a helpful factor in disciplining and training the young men. The corps ranges in membership from thirty to sixty, owing to the season of the year, and not only gives the young men good exercise, but teaches them to be punctual, prompt and accurate in their work. Membership is voluntary, but many of the best students of the school have been members of the corps. Three times the young men have appeared in the inaugural procession as a body, and the corps always take part in the memorial exercises in the Antietam battlefield and in the Confederate memorial exercises held at Shepherdstown. Formerly a dress suit of grey and a khaki uniform con-



DOMESTIC SCIENCE DEPARTMENT, SHEPHERD COLLEGE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

stituted the outfit, but in conformity with the United States Army regulations the olive suit has been substituted for the grey ones. Through the courtesy of the Adjutant General of West Virginia, the corps has twice had the benefit of the presence and leadership of a Drill Sergeant of the United States Army. In view of the discipline and training that the young men get in their association in the cadet corps, I believe some financial recognition should be given for part of their expenses from the enrollment fees, as the outlay of from twenty to twenty-five dollars a year becomes a little heavier than some students feel like bearing in view of other necessary expenses.

PRINCIPAL'S STATEMENT OF NEEDS.

The appropriation for the last biennial period was as follows:

	1913-14	1914-15
Current Expenses.....	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00
For Repairs and Improvements.....	1,500.00	1,500.00
For Salaries of Teachers and Employees	13,000.00	13,000.00
For Buildings and Land.....	13,000.00	13,000.00

I do not have the exact figures now at hand, but nearly all of the appropriations were exhausted within the current biennial period except the \$26,000.00 for Buildings and Land which has not become available on account of our depleted treasury. The financial report of your Board will show the exact expenditures under each head.

For the next biennial period, I recommend the following appropriations:

	1915-16	1916-17
Current Expenses.....	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 3,500.00
For Repairs and Improvements.....	2,000.00	1,500.00
Salaries of Teachers and Employees..	15,000.00	16,000.00
Buildings and Lands.....	5,000.00	7,000.00

The reasons for the small increase in support for the next two years are as follows:

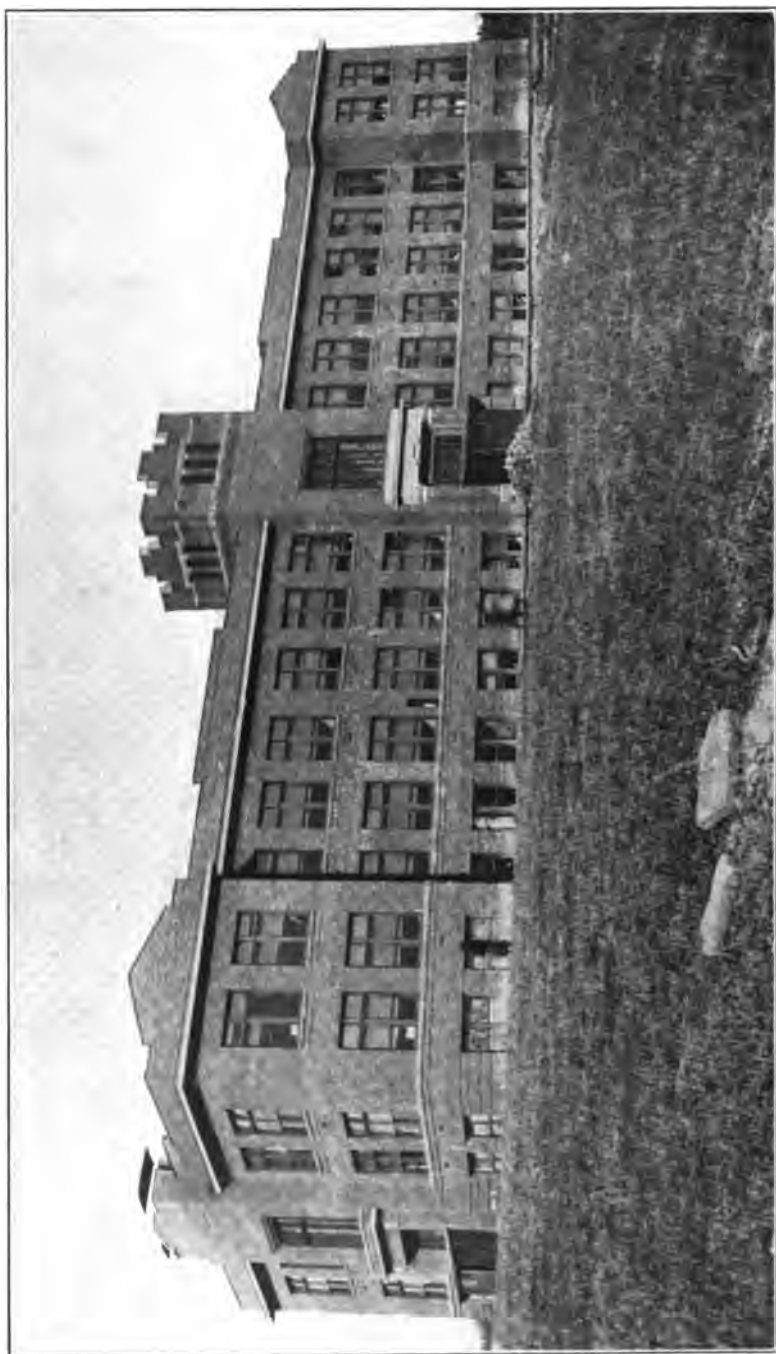
1. The current expense fund has scarcely been sufficient to meet the incidental demands of the institution, and we have often times been compelled to economize to a degree that has embarrassed us. It is believed that the increase of \$500.00 for each year will meet our immediate needs.
2. I have referred elsewhere to the necessity of extensive repairs in the valleys of the roof of the main building, hence the increase there.
3. As heretofore stated in my reports and as you gentlemen of the Board well know, we have lost some of the best members of our normal school faculties on account of the low salaries paid. I know somewhat of the restrictions under which your Board and also the Board of Regents are placed by the meager appropriations made by the Legislature, and so recognize the limitations of your ability to make very large increase in salary rates. But in some way I hope the plea for a better recognition of the teaching force of the state may reach the Legislature and that more liberal appropriations may be made for normal school support. The Board

of Regents has made a slight increase for the year 1914-15, but as compared with the high school salaries in the state, the normal salaries are very low. As some encouragement to faithful teachers, I recommend that the salaries for all assistants be made to increase until they reach a minimum of at least \$1,200.00 per annum for all who have been in these positions for at least three years. Then for special departments where a higher degree of proficiency may be demanded corresponding salaries should be paid.

It is with much regret we note the fact that your Board has been unable to take steps looking to the erection of the dormitory provided for by the last Legislature, but we are hoping that within the next year we may realize our great need in this respect and see the completion of this much needed building. I will not here emphasize further what has been said on this subject heretofore, except to state that while writing this report, five persons have come to Shepherdstown looking to entering school next year, but being unable to find suitable accommodations, especially for the daughters, have gone elsewhere. The dormitory contemplated is for young ladies, exclusively, as I believe young men can be provided for in the town under present conditions.

The sum of \$26,000.00 appropriated for the dormitory is not sufficient to put up and properly equip a building of the kind needed. Such a building should be modern in every respect and up-to-date in all that pertain to sanitation and proper social environment. I have therefore recommended an additional appropriation of \$12,000.00 for the erection of this building, presuming that the \$26,000.00 already appropriated will be yet available.

Many other subjects of interest might be dwelt upon but I think it altogether unnecessary to burden your Board with any details relating to administrative affairs. In closing I may say that we have an excellent faculty, efficient and enthusiastic in its work, all in harmony, laboring for the advancement of the students and aiming to contribute in some slight degree at least to the educational progress of West Virginia.



CONCORD STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Concord State Normal School

L. B. HILL, A. M., Principal

This institution is located at Athens, Mercer County, and is reached by
hack or automobile line from Princeton or Bluefield.

Total Normal Enrollment 1913-14..... 305
Model and Summer School Enrollment 1913-14..... 168

Concord State Normal School

HISTORICAL.

This school was established at the town of Concord, now known as Athens, in Mercer County, by chapter 124, Acts 1872, passed February 28th. The establishment was conditional, it being provided that the building then recently erected in the town for a court house and jail and the land on which they were situated, together with not less than five acres of land adjacent thereto, be conveyed to the State for the purposes of the school; and that the said buildings should be furnished and fitted up for the convenience of the school without charge to the State. These conditions were met. Six acres of land were conveyed to the State by W. H. Martin and wife, in March, 1874; and a small wooden structure was erected by private subscriptions. The school opened May 10, 1875, with seventy students for the first term, and has grown steadily ever since.

The institution has had two disastrous fires within the last three or four years, the first one destroying the school building, and the second one burning up a building which had been rented by the State after the first fire.

GROUND.

The grounds consist of the above mentioned six acres, which fronts a short distance on one of the streets of the town. This is the original location of the school, on which the school building stood which burned a short time before the session of the Legislature of 1911. Another tract of about one acre is situated on the same street about a quarter of a mile from this lot.

After the old school building was destroyed by fire citizens of Athens purchased and conveyed to the State a tract of about twenty-six acres, well located, and affording a splendid view of the valleys and mountain ranges surrounding it. This tract affords ample room for experimental agriculture and a first-class athletic field. This tract lies at the eastern end of the town, and fronts about 2,000 feet on the Red Sulphur Turnpike.

BUILDINGS.

Since the session of the Legislature of 1911 there has been constructed on the twenty-six acre tract a first-class brick and concrete fire-proof school building, two stories, with a high basement. The appropriation made for the purpose being insufficient to put up the building desired and as planned, in order to make room for schoolrooms, the auditorium and one wing were left off, and the building was so constructed that the auditorium and an additional wing could be attached. The Legislature of 1913 made an appropriation of \$55,000 for a new building, which is now being constructed, and will contain the auditorium, and is joined up to the other building so as to make a whole.

The only other building at this institution is the dormitory, a three-story frame structure used as a dormitory for girls.

VISITS.

October 24, 1913, Lakin.

PAY ROLL.

Name.	Position.	Annual Salary.	Emoluments.
L. B. Hill.....	Principal.....	\$2,000.00	
Ann R. Austin.....	Training.....	1,100.00	
Sadie B. Bryson.....	Home Economics.....	850.00	
Charles L. Bemis.....	Professional.....	1,600.00	
D. L. Cottrill.....	Agricultural.....	1,000.00	
Ida M. Edwards.....	Music, Piano.....	100.00	and fees.
Fred A. Forster.....	Latin.....	1,100.00	
Robert S. Catherum....	Science and Mathematics.....	1,100.00	
Mabel F. Lynch.....	Music, Vocal.....	600.00	
W. C. Woodyard.....	English.....	1,000.00	
Wilmer S. Peck.....	Model School.....	600.00	
Minnie B. Replogle....	Model School and Preceptress....	950.00	Board and room.
Sallie S. Tuggle.....	Stenographer and Librarian....	600.00	
Felix Yanowski.....	Science.....	900.00	
W. B. Caldwell.....	Janitor.....	600.00	
A. G. Montgomery.....	Teacher, Spring Term.....	25.00	per week.
A. Ray Fink.....	Teacher, Spring Term.....	18.00	per week.
Mrs. Ella Farley.....	Matron.....	50.00	per month.

CURRENT EXPENSE AND PER CAPITA COST.

The following schedule shows the purposes for which the appropriation and collections for current expenses of Concord State Normal School were expended for the fiscal year of nine months ending June 30, 1913, and the full fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, classified into 44 different items.

The amount expended for each item is shown, together with the per capita cost of each item. The total enrollment of students for 1913 was 460, for 1914 was 450. The average number of employees for 1913 was 17, for 1914 was 17. The average net per capita cost for 1913 was \$31.08, for 1914 was \$40.77.

FOR WHAT EXPENDED.	Expended 1913	Per Capita 1913	Expended 1914	Per Capita 1914
Salaries	\$ 12,391.68	\$ 26.94	\$ 15,495.02	\$ 34.43
Labor	221.07	.48	179.10	.40
Traveling Expenses	78.25	.17	115.42	.26
Boarding House Salaries	540.00	1.17	688.00	1.53
Boarding House Food Supplies	2,794.41	6.08	3,412.73	7.58
Boarding House Furniture and Other Expenses	388.76	.85	658.83	1.46
Desks and Chairs	168.35	.36	320.18	.71
Other Furniture	101.68	.22	735.01	1.63
Scientific Apparatus	52.40	.11	80.23	.18
Public Exercises	25.00	.05	43.50	.10
Advertising	113.90	.25	173.33	.39
Soap, Gold Dust and Other Cleansers .....	.10	.....	.....	.....
Brooms, Mops and Brushes	7.50	.02	19.73	.04
Toilet Paper	8.00	.02	16.00	.04
Disinfectants .....	.....	.....	.75	.....
Other Janitor Supplies	14.39	.03	12.00	.03
Coal	770.04	1.67	902.85	2.01
Gas	21.00	.05	23.12	.05
Electricity	112.50	.24	.....	.....
Oils	107.34	.24	133.94	.30
Telephone, Telegraph and Tolls	68.06	.15	33.55	.07
Postage	18.04	.04	94.15	.21
Stationery and Office Supplies	257.31	.56	378.68	.84
Freight, Expressage and Drayage	142.10	.31	197.17	.44
Gas and Electric Supplies .....	.....	.....	35.13	.08
Engine Room Supplies	14.50	.03	36.21	.08
Machinery and Tools .....	.....	.....	6.86	.01
Plumbing Supplies	9.35	.02	.....	.....
Repairs to Buildings	5.46	.01	.....	.....
Repairs to Fences	14.00	.03	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Hardware	30.22	.07	6.51	.01
Laboratory Supplies	353.84	.77	575.39	1.28
Model School Supplies .....	.....	.....	19.30	.04
Mechanical Department Supplies	23.67	.05	.....	.....
Agricultural Department Supplies	77.92	.17	96.84	.21
Musical Instruments and Sup- plies	35.65	.08	783.93	1.74
Kindergarten Supplies	47.27	.10	.....	.....
Library	190.57	.41	446.92	.99
Publications	73.55	.16	45.68	.10
Text Books and Maps	22.90	.05	87.39	.19
Domestic Science Supplies	173.66	.38	69.00	.15
Seeds, Plants, Fertilizer, etc.	72.86	.16	74.32	.17
Drugs and Pharmaceuticals .....	.....	.....	8.84	.02
Miscellaneous	190.83	.41	165.12	.37
TOTALS	\$ 19,736.73	\$ 42.91	\$ 26,170.73	\$ 58.15
Less Discount Deducted	39.95	.09	58.47	.13
Less Freight	7.89	.02	5.77	.01
Net Amount Expended	\$ 19,688.89	\$ 42.80	\$ 26,106.49	\$ 58.01
Moneys Collected	5,390.03	11.72	7,759.22	17.24
Net Cost to State	\$ 14,298.86	\$ 31.08	\$ 18,347.27	\$ 40.77

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The following schedule shows the repairs and improvements made, and the expenditures therefor, at Concord Normal School during the twenty-one months covered by this report.

FOR WHAT EXPENDED.	Amount.
Lumber and Carpenter Work	\$ 743.80
Painting	47.92
Plumbing and Steam Heating	55.87
Domestic Science Equipment	1,646.00
Chemical Laboratory	171.50
Library Equipment	275.00
Slate Blackboards	345.37
New Boiler for Dormitory	241.00
Plastering	56.00
Glass	22.00
Roofing	397.90
Window Screens	17.00
Window Guards	15.85
Fencing	318.63
Hardware	27.05
TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....	\$ 4,380.69

FINANCIAL REPORT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.**TABLE NO. 1.**

Showing Amounts Recommended to be returned to the State Treasury, 1912, Which Amounts were returned as Recommended.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance September 30, 1912	Amount Returned to State Treasury Unexpended	Balance October 1, 1912
Current Expense.....	\$ 2.33	\$ 2.33	.....
Repairs and Improvements	55.30	55.30	.....
TOTALS	\$ 57.63	\$ 57.63	.....

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance September 30, 1912	Amount Returned to State Treasury Unexpended	Balance October 1, 1912
Enrollment and Tuition Fees.....	\$ 2,873.75	.....	\$ 2,873.75
Boarding House	161.08	.....	161.08
Miscellaneous	123.74	.....	123.74
Model School Fees	418.00	.....	418.00
TOTALS	\$ 3,576.57	.....	\$ 3,576.57
GRAND TOTALS.....	\$ 3,634.20	\$ 57.63	\$ 3,576.57

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

TABLE NO. 2.

From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1913.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Legislative Appropriation 1913	Total Amount Available 1913	Disburse- ments 1913	Balance June 30, 1913
Salaries of Officers, Teachers and Em- ployees	\$	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 12,000.00	\$
Current Expense	4,500.00	4,500.00	3,425.27	1,074.73
Repairs and Im- provements	3,750.00	3,750.00	3,251.46	498.54
TOTALS	\$ 20,250.00	\$ 20,250.00	\$ 18,676.73	\$ 1,573.27

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1913	Total Amount Available 1913	Disburse- ments 1913	Balance June 30, 1913
Enrollment and Tu- tion Fees	\$ 2,873.75	\$ 1,146.00	\$ 4,019.75	\$ 153.95	\$ 3,865.80
Music Fees .....	.....	419.68	419.68	419.68	.....
Boarding House	161.08	3,174.06	3,335.14	3,304.20	30.94
Model School Fees	418.00	262.00	680.00	.....	680.00
Miscellaneous	123.74	2.50	126.24	.....	126.24
TOTALS....	\$ 3,576.57	\$ 5,004.24	\$ 8,580.81	\$ 3,877.83	\$ 4,702.98

• TABLE NO. 3.

From July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS

FUNDS.	Balance July 1, 1913	Legislative Appropriation 1914	Total Amount Available 1914	Disburse- ments 1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Salaries of Officers, Teachers and Em- ployees	\$	\$ 16,000.00	\$ 16,000.00	\$ 14,829.59	\$ 1,170.41
Current Expense	1,074.73	6,000.00	7,074.73	5,697.39	1,377.34
Repairs and Im- provements	498.54	5,000.00	5,498.54	1,129.23	4,369.31
Buildings and Land .....	.....	27,500.00	27,500.00	26.96	27,473.04
TOTALS..	\$ 1,573.27	\$ 54,500.00	\$ 56,073.27	\$ 21,683.17	\$ 34,390.10

TABLE NO. 3.—Continued.
BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance July 1, 1913	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1914	Total Amount Available 1914	Disburse- ments 1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Enrollment and Tu- tion Fees	\$ 3,865.80	\$ 1,508.00	\$ 5,373.80	\$ 411.79	\$ 4,962.01
Music Fees .....	.....	775.58	775.58	775.58	.....
Boarding House ..	30.94	4,585.91	4,506.85	4,283.74	313.11
Model School Fees ..	680.00	644.00	1,324.00	15.00	1,309.00
Miscellaneous	126.24	11.53	137.77	.....	137.77
Summer School Fee .....	.....	588.00	588.00	.....	588.00
TOTALS....	\$ 4,702.98	\$ 8,093.02	\$ 12,796.00	\$ 5,486.11	\$ 7,309.89

TABLE NO. 4.

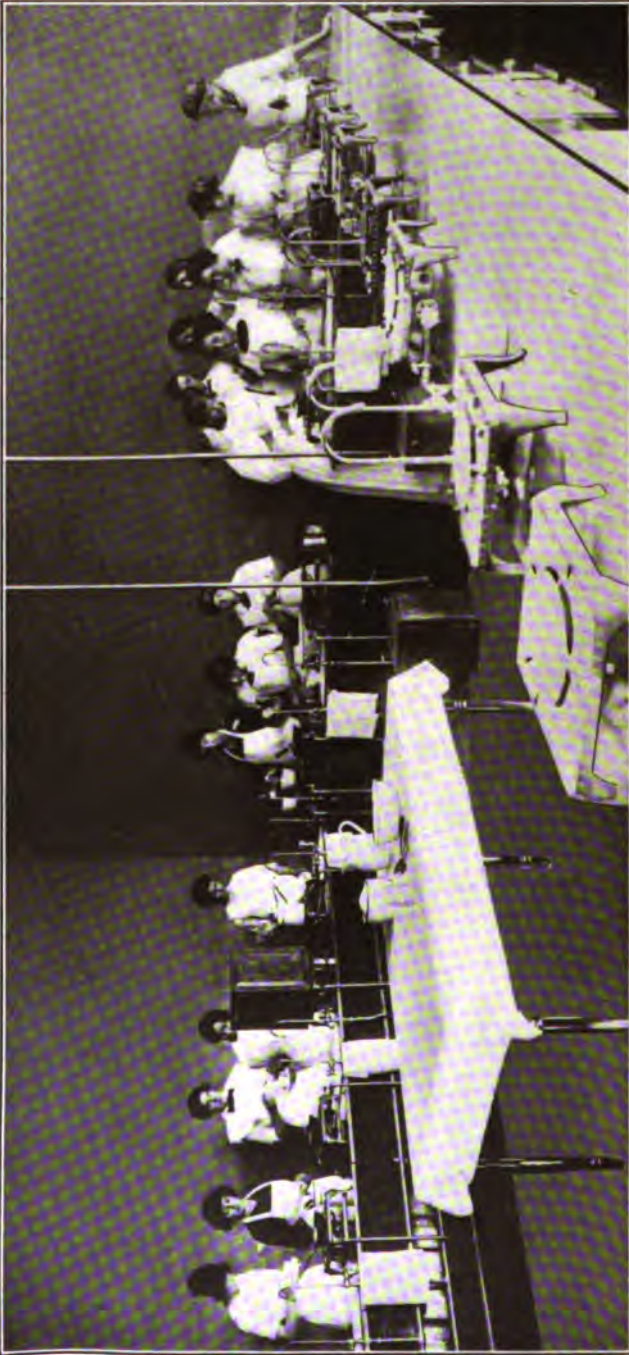
From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1914.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Legislative Appropri- ation 1913-14	Total Amount Available 1913-14	Disburse- ments 1913-14	Balance June 30, 1914
Salaries of Officers, Teachers and Em- ployees	\$	\$ 28,000.00	\$ 28,000.00	\$ 26,829.59	\$ 1,170.41
Current Expense..	10,500.00	10,500.00	9,122.66	1,377.34
Repairs and Im- provements	8,750.00	8,750.00	4,380.69	4,369.31
Buildings and Land	27,500.00	27,500.00	26.96	27,473.04
TOTALS.	\$	\$ 74,750.00	\$ 74,750.00	\$ 40,359.90	\$ 34,390.10

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1913-14	Total Amount Available 1913-14	Disburse- ments 1913-14	Balance June 30, 1914
Enrollment and Tu- tion Fees	\$ 2,873.75	\$ 2,654.00	\$ 5,527.75	\$ 565.74	\$ 4,962.01
Music Fees .....	.....	1,195.26	1,195.26	1,195.26	.....
Boarding House ..	161.08	7,739.97	7,901.05	7,587.94	313.11
Model School Fees ..	418.00	906.00	1,324.00	15.00	1,309.00
Miscellaneous	123.74	14.03	137.77	.....	137.77
Summer School Fees .....	.....	588.00	588.00	.....	588.00
TOTALS..	\$ 3,576.57	\$ 13,097.26	\$ 16,673.83	\$ 9,363.94	\$ 7,309.89



DOMESTIC SCIENCE DEPARTMENT, CONCORD STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

	Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1916.	Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1917.
Current General Expense.....	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 6,000.00
Repairs and Improvements	5,000.00	5,000.00
Salaries and Wages	18,000.00	18,000.00

PROFESSIONAL REPORT OF PRINCIPAL HILL.

I came to this institution the first of September, 1913 and found the school undergoing a period of reconstruction. The buildings, including the library and apparatus, and everything excepting the old dormitory, burned two years ago. Owing to the splendid work of my predecessor Mr. Charles L. Bemis, the school was held together under very adverse circumstances and continued to grow. At the time I took charge a new building had been partly finished upon a new twenty-six acre site, and the organization of the school was such as to make great progress possible.

The work of the school is organized around the idea that a state normal school should exist for the training of teachers for the elementary schools of the state. The territory from which we draw our students contains no large cities and very few large towns; hence, the population is largely rural. We, therefore, aim to prepare our pupils to teach principally in rural, agricultural and mining communities. At present we are attempting to reorganize the courses in the normal so that they will meet certain definite needs of the teachers who go into the rural schools. The rural teacher has but little use for the algebra, geometry, history of education, and some other subjects, as they are now taught in the normal schools. A good course in rural arithmetic containing problems relating to the every day processes of life would be much better than algebra and geometry. A study of present school systems, with a glance back through history in order to trace certain movements, would be much better than a formal study of the history of education. It is our purpose to try to reorganize all courses in such a manner that they will meet the real needs of those whom we train for teachers.

A training school with an enrollment of 145 pupils, representing the eight grades, is maintained for practice and observation of the pupils in training. All but ten of the training school pupils come from the town of Athens. They pay the regular normal school enrollment fee of six dollars per year. It would be more ideal and just if the town maintained its own school system and gave the normal access to its grades for considerable observation and a little practice. At present we believe that the state is expending a little too much on its training school for the returns it is getting.

In addition to the practice and observation in the training school our pupils are allowed, through the courtesy of the county superintendent and the teachers in the nearby districts, to visit, observe, and practice in the

country schools. We hope to extend the arrangement so that our pupils may spend several weeks in some good school with a competent teacher.

In addition to the courses given in the school during the regular year a number of our teachers are planning extension courses by mail. These courses, when definitely worked out, will be a part of the regular course of study, and the pupil taking such courses will be given regular credit. The principal is planning a course in the social principles of education to be given at Princeton or some nearby town the coming year. We aim further to reach the community through farmers' institutes, demonstrations in domestic science, the local women's civic league, cooperation with the community on Good Roads Days, school credit for home duties, and various forms of Social Center work.

As we have already stated, the work of the normal school should be to train teachers for the elementary schools of the State. For this reason we see but little excuse for offering the secondary course as outlined in former years. We believe in the two years course, mostly professional, above the four years of high school. The first, second, third and fourth years in the normal should not duplicate high school courses but should be years spent in training teachers for the rural schools. Each year should lead to a teacher's certificate good for a limited time and renewable only upon the completion of more work in the normal. The relation between academic and professional subjects deserves careful study. Any academic subject when properly organized and properly taught may be made a good professional subject.

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1912-1914.

TABLE NO. 1.

Enrollment 1912-1913.

DEPARTMENTS	Fall Term	Winter Term	Spring Term	Summer Term	Average	Total
Normal	178	163	169	.....	170	237
Preparatory	71	46	73	.....	63 1/4	85
Music	30	35	46	.....	37	.....
TOTALS	279	244	287	94	270 1/4	322
Model School	99	109	123	.....	110 1/4	138
GRAND TOTALS						460

TABLE NO. 2.
Enrollment 1913-1914.

DEPARTMENTS	Fall Term	Winter Term	Spring Term	Summer Term	Average	Total
Normal	230	234	281	.....	248%	305
Music	49	47	43	.....	46%	.....
TOTALS	279	281	324	100	294%	.....
Model School	115	104	105	.....	108	145
TOTAL .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450
Summer School Students Not Counted in the Above Table.....						23
GRAND TOTAL						473

Enrollment by Counties, 1913-14.

Mercer	175	Fayette	9	Mingo	11
Wyoming	4	Kanawha	2	Randolph	1
Summers	9	Logan	2	Monongalia	1
Raleigh	21	McDowell	17	Webster	1
Greenbrier	10	Nicholas	1	Virginia	7
Monroe	33	Pocahontas	1		
Total Enrollment...					305

Enrollment in Model School.

	Girls	Boys	Totals
First Grade	7	10	17
Second Grade	4	5	9
Third Grade	10	4	14
Fourth Grade	10	6	16
Fifth Grade	13	7	20
Sixth Grade	9	9	18
Seventh Grade	15	15	30
Eighth Grade	14	13	27
TOTALS	82	69	151

Graduates.

	Girls	Boys		Girls	Boys		Girls	Boys
1878	1	1	1891	7	1904	3	3	5
1879	1	7	1892	2	1905	4	5	
1880	1	5	1893	5	1906	3	3	
1881	6	11	1894	6	1907	5	2	
1882	3	8	1895	2	1908	3	8	
1883	1	1	1896	4	1909	6	8	
1884	3	6	1897	2	1910	6	4	
1885	1	8	1898	2	1911	9	11	
1886 .....	..	8	1899	2	1912	15	14	
1887 .....	..	7	1900	4	1913	22	6	
1888	1	3	1901	1	1914	35	12	
1889	2	3	1902	6				
1890	2	5	1903	1				

Total girls, 164; total boys, 230; aggregate, 394.

Enrollment by Subjects.

	Boys	Girls	To- tals		Boys	Girls	To- tals
Professional:				Latin I	33	23	56
Management, Sanita-				Latin II	15	20	35
tions & Hygiene	11	37	48	German II	9	12	21
History of Education	2	23	25	Science:			
Psychology	12	28	40	Agriculture	19	30	49
Principles of Teach-				Botany	24	40	64
ing	10	35	45	Chemistry	16	24	40
Method	16	50	66	Commercial Geogra-			
Theory and Art-				phy	46	59	105
Spring	10	19	29	Zoology	12	8	20
Mathematics:				Physics	8	2	10
Algebra I	19	33	52	History:			
Algebra II	10	...	10	Roman	8	17	25
Algebra-Spring	2	8	10	Mediaeval & Modern	12	14	26
Geometry	12	12	24	English	15	7	22
Arithmetic	11	13	24	U. S. History	18	21	39
Arithmetic-Spring ..	16	24	40	State History & Civ-			
Language:				ics	11	20	31
English I	41	26	67	Domestic Science	1	27	28
English II	26	22	48	Domestic Art .....	..	28	28
English III	15	13	28	Camp Cookery	7	12	19
Classics	8	9	17	Music	10	35	45
Grammar	11	6	17	Drawing	10	35	45
Grammar—Spring ..	18	20	38				

Analysis of Student Body.

The occupation of the parents or guardians of our pupils are as follows, in per centage:

Farmers	42.0	Hack driver	4.0
Merchants	9.0	Real estate agents	2.0
Coal operators	3.0	Keeping boarders	0.5
Carpenters	9.0	Tailors	0.5
Bankers	1.0	Lumbermen	2.0
Contractors	5.2	County superintendent	4.0
Civil engineers	0.5	Blacksmith	0.5
Teachers	3.0	Ministers	1.2
Doctors	4.0	Salesmen	0.5
Lawyers	3.2	Stock dealers	1.2
Day laborer	0.5	Housekeeping	3.0

Average Age of Students.

Seniors:		Girls	18.66
Boys	21.50	Freshmen:	
Girls	19.80	Boys	18.70
Juniors:		Girls	17.75
Boys	19.00	Review:	
Girls	16.33	Boys	18.00
Sophomores:		Girls	17.00
Boys	19.50		
Average of entire student body	18.70		

Preparation of Students on Entering.

Percentage of students having common school diplomas, 28; without, 72.
 Having high school at home, 16; having high school education at home, 84.
 Those preparing to teach, 61; to get an education, 39.

BUSINESS REPORT OF PRINCIPAL.

Class Rooms.—The class rooms are large, well lighted and very well equipped. Each should have a dictionary and a few more maps. The number of class rooms is insufficient to accommodate the student body. During our last spring term, it was necessary to have three and four classes in the corridors of the building.

Laboratories.—In the construction of the new building no rooms were planned for laboratories. It has been necessary to plumb some of the class rooms for laboratory work. These are fairly satisfactory with the exception of the domestic science and chemistry laboratory which are basement rooms. These rooms are damp and rust the apparatus.

Library.—Small library and reading rooms have been arranged by running a wire partition through a class room. Some four hundred dollars' worth of books have been added this year. Many more books are needed as the library is still inferior to many good high school libraries in the state. This is partly due to the entire loss of the old library by fire.

Chapel.—We have no chapel hall. The main corridor of the building has been used this year for chapel and study hall. We need an auditorium which will seat 1200 people, and a study hall which will accommodate at least 175 students.

Dormitory.—Our dormitory is an old wood structure which will accommodate about forty girls. An expenditure of about \$2,000 will make it fairly comfortable and usable for some years. We need immediately a new dormitory for girls. About thirty girls were turned away this year.

Fuel.—Coal is hauled from Princeton seven miles away. This year we have used a little over 200 tons of coal for the school building and dormitory. Either from defective heating plant or quality of coal our bill has been unusually high. We propose to change the heating system at the dormitory in order to try to save expense in coal bill.

Water.—Our water is obtained from a deep well on the old campus. The supply in the dry season is not sufficient, and the labor for pumping is expensive. An additional water supply should be arranged for by other wells, or tanks or cisterns connected with the roof of the main building.

Light.—The dormitory is lighted with acetylene gas. This is a very satisfactory lighting system. We have no lights at all for the school building. This makes an expensive plant because it cannot be used at night for social, literary society or library purposes. Electric lights should be provided throughout the building and along the walk across the campus.

Athletics.—Our pupils take great interest in all forms of athletics and are very successful in all contests considering their opportunities. We have no gymnasium and our athletic field needs grading. Present plans for our new building indicate a very small gymnasium deep below the surface of the ground or perhaps none at all. It is a disgrace to the state of West Virginia that she cannot provide the standard equipment which is recognized as necessary in the training of her youth.

New Buildings.—We hope that our building may be completed during the coming summer, thus providing a study hall, auditorium, gymnasium, teachers' rest rooms, a chemistry laboratory, and additional class rooms. A new dormitory for girls is an absolute necessity. No less than thirty or forty girls were turned away this year because of lack of rooms and insufficient accommodations. A boys' dormitory must be provided for in the near future.

The old school site could be sold, but may be made into a fine school-village park, with little or no expense to the state. The garden at the dormitory should be fertilized and vegetables raised for dormitory use.

LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED BY PRINCIPAL.

I recommend that the normal courses be arranged and approved by the State Board of Education so that the completion of one or two years will lead to a teachers' certificate for a like number of years. The completion of one or two more years to a certificate of greater length, and the completion of the six year course equivalent to a life certificate.

I recommend that the academic diploma be no longer granted by the normal schools.

I recommend that attendance for a certain length of time and the completion of certain courses be made equivalent to institute attendance.

PRINCIPAL'S STATEMENT OF NEEDS.

At present, June, 1914, arrangements have been made for the following repairs on the dormitory: building repainted, heating system and plumbing for water overhauled, coal house built, floors repaired, tank and gas house re-roofed, old wooden beds replaced by new single iron beds, the old furniture varnished, roofs repaired and painted, plastering patched and laundry put in condition for use. On the main building we are planning for a study hall, gymnasium, auditorium, additional class rooms and laboratories. These repairs and improvements are much needed and if made this summer our recommendations for the following biennial period are as follows:

We have had to say "no" to requests from at least thirty or forty young ladies for accommodations at the dormitory. We are therefore in immediate need of a new dormitory, or cottages, for our girls, which will accommodate 125 young ladies and the lady teachers. The dormitory should be up-to-date in every particular. Rooms for the work of the domestic science and art work of the school should be planned so that this work may be made practical to the girls and economical to the school. A boys' dormitory is needed, but the old one could be used for a few years.

The location of the new dormitory and of the walls to be built this summer call for the adoption of a general plan for buildings and ground. Along with this general plan we should adopt a grading and planting design. This would doubtless save many mistakes in the progress of our development and would be economy for the state. Let us adopt or reject the plans submitted by Mr. Reynolds, the Boston Landscape Architect. If we reject these let us secure and adopt others, and thereby save numerous mistakes and haphazard development.

Library.—The Board of Control allowed us to expend about \$400 from our student fee fund for books this year. We need for the coming year

\$800 or \$1,000 worth of books. As we have accumulated a considerable student fee fund, we recommend that the books be paid for out of this fund. Our architect forgot to plan for a library room, so we really need a library building and reading room.

Water.—New wells upon the new building site, cisterns or tanks for a larger water supply.

Lights.—We badly need electric lights throughout the school building and along the walk across the campus.

Athletic.—The athletic field should be graded. The expense for this grading would be comparatively small, but the benefits to the school very great.

Cloak Rooms.—Again our architect forgot that cloak rooms are necessary in a school building, and according to present plans it does not seem possible to provide for the same. We, therefore recommend the purchase of steel lockers to be placed in the halls for hats, cloaks, etc.

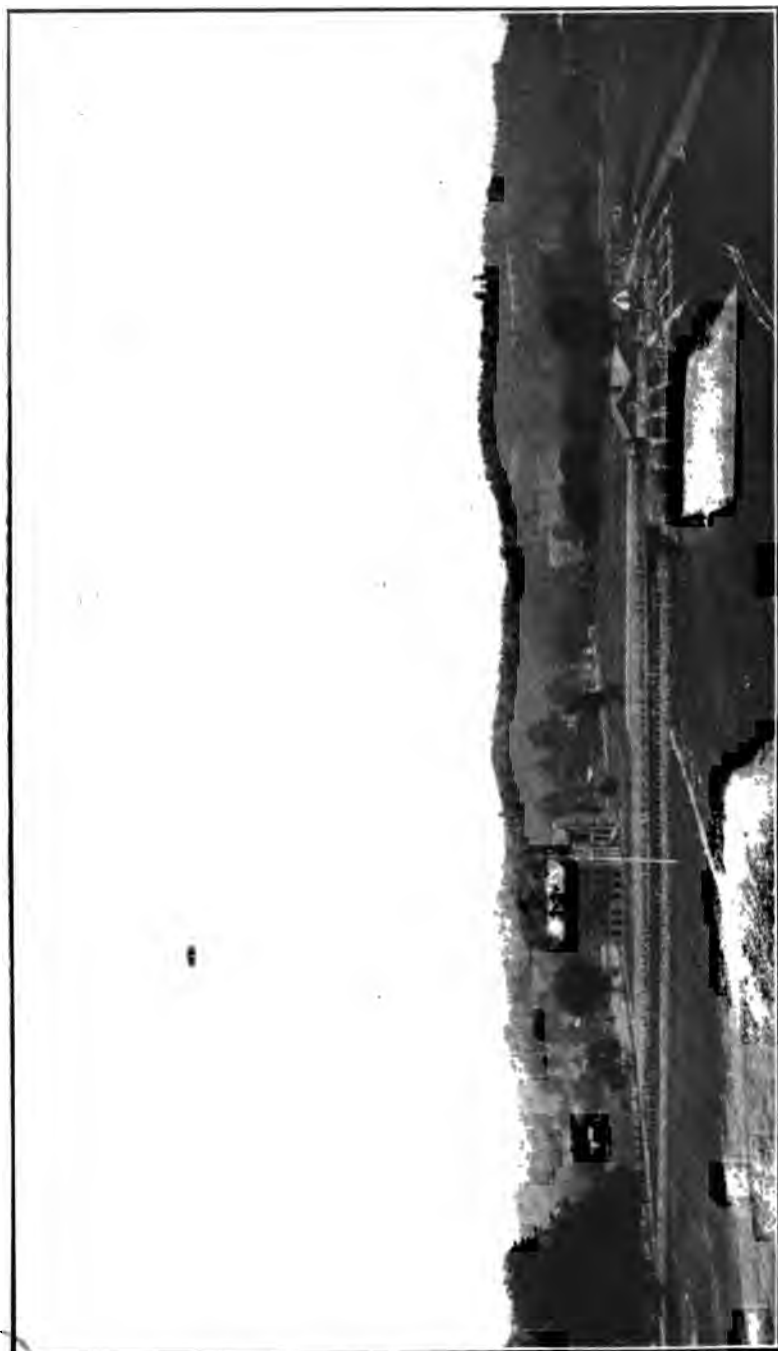
Shower Baths.—In the dormitory we have two bath tubs for over forty people. Shower baths should be installed at once in the school building for both boys and girls.

Apparatus.—As is well known the apparatus burned with the old building. The present equipment is very meagre. We badly need physics apparatus, chemistry, biology, agriculture and domestic science and art.

Summary of Appropriations Needed.

	1915-16	1916-17
Current Expense:		
Chemistry	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00
Physics	400.00	400.00
Geography and Geology	400.00	400.00
Biology	300.00	300.00
Agriculture	400.00	400.00
Domestic Science and Art	250.00	250.00
Dormitory Furniture	1,500.00	1,500.00
Gymnasium Equipment	400.00	400.00
Training School	250.00	250.00
General Expenses	1,800.00	1,800.00
TOTALS	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 6,000.00
Repairs and Improvements:		
Side Walk to dormitory	\$ 250.00	\$ 250.00
Water Supply	1,200.00	1,200.00
Electric lighting plant	2,500.00	2,500.00
Plastering patched on new building	450.00	450.00
General	800.00	800.00
TOTALS	\$ 5,200.00	\$ 5,200.00
Buildings and Grounds:		
Girls' dormitory	\$75,000.00	.....
Salaries—Officers and Employees:		
Registrar and Stenographer	\$ 700.00	\$ 800.00
Librarian	1,000.00	1,000.00
Matron at dormitory	900.00	900.00
Janitor	720.00	720.00
Janitor and night watchman	600.00	600.00
Salaries—Teachers:		
Principal	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00
English	1,200.00	1,200.00
Education	1,800.00	1,800.00
Latin	1,200.00	1,200.00

German and History	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 1,200.00
Mathematics	1,200.00	1,300.00
Manual Arts	1,200.00	1,300.00
Biology	1,200.00	1,300.00
Chemistry and Physics	1,200.00	1,300.00
Agriculture	1,400.00	1,600.00
Domestic Science	1,200.00	1,300.00
Training	1,200.00	1,400.00
Vocal	750.00	800.00
Piano	100.00	100.00
Training School:		
Seventh and Eighth grades	720.00	720.00
Fifth and Sixth grades	720.00	720.00
Third and Fourth grades	600.00	600.00
First and Second grades	600.00	600.00
TOTALS	\$24,410.00	\$25,660.00



CAMPUS VIEW, WEST VIRGINIA COLORED INSTITUTE.

West Virginia Colored Institute

BYRD PRILLERMAN, A. M., President

This institute is located at Institute, Kanawha County, and is reached by the Kanawha and Michigan Railroad, and by the Charleston Interurban Railroad.

Total enrollment, 1913-14 347

West Virginia Colored Institute

HISTORICAL.

There are three institutions in this state for the higher education of colored youth, namely, the West Virginia Colored Institute, the Bluefield Colored Institute, and Storer College. The first named institutions are state schools, while Storer College is a semi-private institution. The connection of the state with it will be given in the separate treatment of it, further on.

The West Virginia Colored Institute was established by chapter 65, Acts 1891, passed March 4th. The act of the Legislature was immediately based upon what is known as the "Second Morrill Act" passed by the Federal Congress, and approved August 30, 1890. Its title is "an act to apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the more complete endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," established, under the provisions of the first Morrill Act, which was approved July 2, 1862. By a proviso in this second act no state could obtain the benefits thereof unless it provided for the instruction of colored students in said branches, either in the same institutions or in separate ones; and the Legislatures of the states were required to make an equitable division of the annual appropriations made by the act where separate institutions were provided. This act of Congress appropriated \$15,000 for the fiscal year 1890, and an annual increase of \$1,000 to said amount for each year thereafter for ten years, so that at the end of the term the amount would be \$25,000. The act of the Legislature accepted the provisions of said act of Congress, and made a division of the appropriation by setting aside \$3,000 for the first five years after the passage of the act, and after that \$5,000, as the proper proportion for the education of colored youth. The Institute was placed under the government and control of a board of regents of five persons. It was made the duty of The Board of the School Fund to procure the necessary farming land, not exceeding fifty acres, in some suitable and proper locality in the county of Kanawha, and to erect the necessary buildings and improvements thereon. \$10,000 was appropriated and placed at the disposal of this board, and they were authorized in their discretion to borrow a similar sum from the irreducible school fund. Accordingly thirty-one acres, eight miles below Charleston on the Great Kanawha River, in what was then known as the Cabell settlement, now called Institute, was purchased and Fleming Hall was erected, and the school was opened to receive students on May 3, 1892, with J. E. Campbell, principal.

GROUNDS.

To the original thirty-one acres successive additions have been made by purchase, until the state now owns more than seventy-seven acres. Ten acres were purchased in April, 1911, which is valuable for farming purposes, and gives sewerage outlet to the Great Kanawha River. A large amount of drain-tile has been put in recently between the buldings and the river, by the State Board of Control.

BUILDINGS.

The following buildings belong to the institution: Fleming Hall, MacCorkle Hall, President's House, West Hall, Atkinson Hall, A. B. White Trades Building, Dawson Hall, greenhouse and barn.

Fleming Hall is the oldest building and was erected at a cost of \$10,000. The building is 83 feet long and 70 feet wide, constructed of brick and stone. The basement contains the dairy and chemical laboratory. The first floor contains the office of the president and seven recitation rooms. On the second floor there is a commodious assembly room and two recitation rooms.

MacCorkle hall is a beautiful large building, 106 feet long and fifty feet wide, accommodating 100 girls. The rooms are large, well furnished, and supplied with every modern convenience. The first floor is divided into kitchen, dining hall, parlors and the sleeping apartments of the matron.

West Hall was formerly a dormitory for the young men, but it is now occupied by the agricultural department, the school library, the Y. M. C. A., and the family of the superintendent of mechanical industries.

Atkinson Hall is the young men's dormitory. Accommodations are provided in this building for one hundred students and instructors in charge.

The A. B. White Trades School is a two story brick building, 228 feet in its greatest length and 144 feet in its greatest width, with ornamentation of stone, and roofed with slate. This building contains the industries for the boys, and is one of the largest and most convenient buildings of the kind in the country. Aside from the two-story part of this building, is a basement boiler room, 40x38 feet. This contains two 50-H. P. boilers used in heating the building and running a 50-H. P. dynamo. From this plant the buildings are lighted and heated.

Dawson Hall, a building 80x50 feet, and four stories high, including the basement, is situated on the west side of the campus, north of MacCorkle Hall. It is in every respect a spacious, modern, up-to-date building, and contains eleven large dormitory rooms in the attic, and rooms for the division of dressmaking, plain sewing, millinery, cooking and laundry, which constitute the department of Domestic Science and Arts.

VISITS.

April 11, 1913, Sheppard; October 12, 1913, Lakin; December 11, 1913, Dawson; December 18, 1913, Stephenson; May 23, 1914, Williamson; May 27, 1914, Lakin; June 6, 1914, Williamson.

PAY ROLL.

Name.	Position	Annual Salary.	Emoluments.
Byrd Prillerman.....	President.....	\$1,400.00	House.
Albert C. Spurlock.....	Superintendent Mechanical Industries.....	900.00	House.
Austin W. Curtis.....	Director of Agriculture.....	950.00	
S. H. Guss.....	Principal Normal Department.....	850.00	
Chas. E. Mitchell.....	Business Manager.....	1,300.00	Board.
William A. Spriggs.....	Carpentry.....	800.00	
Chas. E. Jones.....	Geography and History.....	800.00	
Joseph W. Lovette.....	Brickmasonry.....	800.00	
Solomon Brown.....	Wheelwrighting.....	800.00	
Albert Brown.....	Mechanical Drawing.....	720.00	
Mary E. Eubank.....	Domestic Science.....	720.00	
Mrs. Margaret M. Lowry.....	Plain Sewing.....	492.00	
Fannie Cobb-Carter.....	Training Teacher.....	750.00	
Charlotte Campbell.....	Cooking.....	578.00	
Elizabeth M. Mitchell.....	Music.....	500.00	
Elizabeth T. Coleman.....	Library.....	500.00	
S. Mae McKinney.....	English.....	850.00	
Amanda Gamble.....	Dressmaking.....	600.00	
Harry Davis.....	Painting.....	450.00	
W. A. Brown.....	Assistant Bookkeeper.....	450.00	
Alonzo C. Ellis.....	Stenographer.....	300.00	
Cornelia Spears.....	Matron.....	500.00	Board.
E. O. Fuiks.....	Storeroom.....	240.00	Board.
R. L. Brown.....	Engineer.....	684.00	
Bishop Ballard.....	Farm Foreman.....	696.00	
Roscoe Howard.....	Practical Farmer.....	492.00	
Jacob Johnson.....	Teamster.....	432.00	
N. A. Murray.....	Assistant Agriculture.....	900.00	
C. W. Smith.....	Commandant of Cadets.....	700.00	
F. H. Marshall.....	Dairyman.....	400.00	
W. W. Saunders.....	Director Extension.....	1,100.00	
P. H. Payne.....	Laundryman.....	480.00	
Don W. Jones.....	Printing and Bandmaster.....	720.00	
R. L. Jones.....	School Physician.....	500.00	
Biah Meadows Cook.....	Head Cook.....	420.00	Board.
Susie Hill.....	Cook.....	240.00	Board.
Georgia Ware.....	Assistant Model School.....	75.00	
Lucile Dixie.....	Assistant in Cooking Division.....	70.00	
Cora Taylor.....	Assistant in Sewing Division.....	70.00	
J. A. Kinney.....	Fireman.....	400.00	
Emmett Hughes.....	Janitor.....	400.00	
Samuel Burke.....	Janitor.....	400.00	
Grace Green.....	Janitress.....	400.00	
Ardonia Price.....	Janitress.....	400.00	
Carl Burke.....	Watchman.....	400.00	
B. T. Clark.....	Campus and Grounds.....	400.00	

CURRENT EXPENSE AND PER CAPITA COST.

The following schedule shows the purposes for which the appropriation and collections for current expense of West Virginia Colored Institute were expended for the fiscal year of nine months ending June 30, 1913, and the full fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, classified into 50 different items.

The amount expended for each item is shown together with the per capita cost of each item. The total enrollment of students for 1913 was 277, for 1914 was 347. The average number of employees for 1913 was 72, for 1914 was 67. The average net per capita cost for 1913 was \$99.64, for 1914 was \$73.42.

FOR WHAT EXPENDED.	Expended 1913	Per Capita 1913	Expended 1914	Per Capita 1914
Salaries	\$ 18,544.26	\$ 66.94	\$ 26,397.48	\$ 76.07
Labor	331.03	1.20	81.93	.24
Traveling Expenses	331.85	1.20	232.34	.67
Boarding House Salaries	523.50	1.89	733.50	2.12
Boarding House Food Supplies ..	6,718.26	24.26	9,646.86	27.80
Boarding House Furniture and Other Expenses	761.45	2.75	1,747.23	5.04
Desks and Chairs	173.25	.63	170.00	.49
Other Furniture	726.30	2.62	306.24	.88
Scientific Apparatus	89.70	.32	68.89	.20
Chalk—Other Blackboard Sup- plies	22.32	.06	4.32	.01
Cadet Uniforms	126.73	.46	2,045.11	5.89
Cadet Books, Stationery and Supplies			23.76	.07
Public Exercises	107.24	.38	106.58	.31
Advertising	34.40	.12	119.34	.35
Soap, Gold Dust and Other Cleansers	128.72	.46	99.46	.29
Brooms, Mops and Brushes	71.86	.26	113.60	.33
Toilet Paper	23.50	.08	27.00	.08
Disinfectants	50.40	.18		
Other Janitor Supplies			43.99	.13
Gas	1,765.98	6.37	2,906.29	8.37
Oils	160.62	.58	146.41	.42
Water and Ice	8.15	.03	47.64	.13
Telephone, Telegraph and Tolls ..	127.75	.46	165.52	.48
Postage	197.52	.71	299.26	.86
Stationery and Office Supplies ..	248.15	.90	89.23	.26
Freight, Expressage and Drayage ..	99.44	.36	95.32	.28
Gas and Electric Supplies	23.11	.06	22.81	.06
Engine Room Supplies	42.46	.14	41.37	.12
Machinery and Tools			60.00	.17
Plumbing Supplies	137.90	.50		
Repairs to Buildings	168.55	.61		
Laundry	24.69	.09		
Miscellaneous Hardware	83.49	.30	18.49	.06
Laboratory Supplies	152.80	.55	146.64	.42
Athletic Supplies and Expenses ..	447.70	1.61	447.64	1.29
Model School Supplies			3.20	.01
Mechanical Department Supplies ..	1,318.64	4.76	1,107.41	3.18
Agricultural Department Supplies ..	474.80	1.71	448.02	1.29
Musical Instruments and Sup- plies	259.23	.90	1,649.23	4.75
Laundry			402.70	1.16
Library	3.00	.01	373.14	1.08
Publications	18.35	.07	17.40	.05
Text Books and Maps	924.52	3.34	959.24	2.77
Domestic Science Supplies	867.09	3.09	247.22	.71
Refund for Breakage			496.00	1.43
Seeds, Plants, Fertilizer, etc....	654.34	2.36	327.46	.94
Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	70.33	.25	100.06	.29
Live Stock	1,031.85	3.72	463.25	1.34
Feed for Live Stock	488.64	1.76	418.35	1.21
Miscellaneous	610.48	2.20	234.80	.68
TOTALS	\$ 39,143.32	\$ 141.32	\$ 53,700.74	\$ 154.75
Less Discount Deducted.....	144.08	.52	163.67	.47
Less Freight	4.80	.02	7.87	.02
Net Amount Expended	\$ 38,994.44	\$ 140.78	\$ 53,529.20	\$ 154.26
Moneys Collected.....	11,395.43	41.14	29,061.54	80.84
Net Cost to State	\$ 27,599.01	\$ 99.64	\$ 24,467.66	\$ 73.42

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The following schedule shows the repairs and improvements made, and the expenditures therefor, at West Virginia Colored Institute during the period of twenty-one months covered by this report.

FOR WHAT EXPENDED.	Amount.
Lumber and Carpenter Work	\$ 2,902.22
Painting	1,456.87
New Sewer Line	2,306.12
Plastering	1,742.77
Drayage	32.25
Hardware	63.08
Water System	40.00
Cement	302.47
Plumbing, Steam Heating, Gas Fitting	2,951.18
Electric Wiring and Supplies	249.20
Hot Water Heater	70.91
Sky Lights	200.00
Hose	74.95
Glass	125.05
Tin Work	19.28
Repairs to River Landing and Road	73.01
Fire Escapes	421.40
Fruit Trees	68.00
Fencing	123.80
Walks and Grounds	15.00
Repairs to Machinery	52.24
Repairs to Boiler	175.86
Roofing	336.85
Wall Paper	49.47
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 13,851.98

Part of the above expenditures for repairs and improvements were paid from money received from insurance company on account of fire at Dawson Hall.

BUILDINGS AND LAND.

A parcel of land three hundred and five feet by four hundred sixty-four feet was purchased at a price of \$1,050.00.

Expenditure was made for plans and specifications for the new dormitory and dining hall, amounting to \$716.84.

COMMENT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

This school has grown so rapidly that it has been almost impossible to furnish capacity to meet the increase in the attendance of students. It has done a great work for the education and culture of the colored youth of the state. The reports herewith printed of the Principal and of the Business Manager give in detail the improvements and additions made during the period covered by this report, and also state in detail the needs and things desired, so that it is not necessary for us to go into these matters.

The last Legislature made an appropriation of \$32,000 for buildings and land at this institution. Out of this appropriation we bought a small piece of ground lying between the buildings and the railroad, and let a contract for the erection of a new building, which is now in course of construction. It is two stories high, has a large basement, is built of brick and re-inforced concrete, and is fireproof. The basement will be used for storage purposes, the first floor for kitchen and dining room, and the second floor furnishes dormitory capacity for 30 students.

FINANCIAL REPORT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.**TABLE NO. 1.**

Showing Amounts Recommended to be returned to the State Treasury,
1912, Which Amounts were returned as Recommended.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance September 30, 1912	Amount Returned to State Treasury Unexpended	Balance October 1, 1912
Salaries of Officers, Teachers and Employees..	\$ 5.73	\$ 5.73	.....
Current Expense	1,251.17	1,251.17	.....
Repairs and Improvements	37.49	37.49	.....
TOTALS	\$ 1,294.39	\$ 1,294.39	.....

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance September 30, 1912	Amount Returned to State Treasury Unexpended	Balance October 1, 1912
Enrollment and Tuition Fees	\$ 414.85	.....	\$ 414.85
Music Fees	537.94	.....	537.94
Boarding House	5,080.81	.....	5,080.81
Morrill Fund	9,579.66	.....	9,579.66
Athletic Fees	199.84	.....	199.84
Medical Fees	366.35	.....	366.35
Books	242.45	.....	242.45
Breakage Fees	407.50	.....	407.50
Laundry Fees	193.30	.....	193.30
Uniforms	68.35	.....	68.35
Miscellaneous	337.58	.....	337.58
TOTALS	\$ 17,428.63	.....	\$ 17,428.63
GRAND TOTALS	\$ 18,723.02	\$ 1,294.39	\$ 17,428.63

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.**TABLE NO. 2.**

From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1913.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Legislative Appropriation 1913	Total Amount Available 1913	Disburse- ments 1913	Balance June 30, 1913
Salaries of Officers, Teachers and Em- ployees	\$ 16,000.00	\$ 16,000.00	\$ 13,035.08	\$ 2,964.92
Current Expense	6,000.00	6,000.00	5,802.36	197.64
Repairs and Im- provements	6,000.00	6,000.00	2,303.38	3,696.62
TOTALS	\$ 28,000.00	\$ 28,000.00	\$ 21,140.82	\$ 6,859.18

TABLE NO. 2.—Continued.
BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1913	Total Amount Available 1913	Disburse- ments 1913	Balance June 30, 1913
Enrollment and Tu- tion Fees	\$ 414.85	\$ 125.00	\$ 539.85	\$ 191.20	\$ 348.65
Music Fees	537.94	241.33	779.27	138.58	640.89
Boarding House ..	5,080.81	9,017.13	14,097.94	7,533.87	6,564.07
Morrill Fund	9,579.66	39.72	9,619.38	9,449.61	169.77
Athletic Fees	199.84	227.20	427.04	344.35	82.69
Medical Fees	366.35	92.00	458.35	450.00	8.35
Books	242.45	524.35	766.80	513.66	253.14
Breakage Fees	407.50	82.00	489.50	403.00	86.50
Laundry Fees	193.30	402.78	596.08	265.44	330.64
Uniforms	68.35	84.50	152.85	80.00	72.85
Miscellaneous	337.58	611.69	949.27	815.60	133.67
TOTALS	\$ 17,428.63	\$ 11,447.70	\$ 28,876.33	\$ 21,085.11	\$ 8,691.22

TABLE NO. 3.
From July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914.
LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance July 1, 1913	Legislative Appropri- ation 1914	Total Amount Available 1914	Disburse- ments 1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Salaries of Officers, Teachers and Em- ployees	\$ 2,964.92	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 22,964.92	\$ 19,472.59	\$ 3,492.33
Current Expense...	197.64	7,500.00	7,697.64	7,567.60	130.04
Repairs and Im- provements	3,696.02	7,500.00	11,196.02	10,938.24	258.38
Buildings and Land	.....	16,000.00	16,000.00	1,766.84	14,233.16
TOTALS	\$ 6,859.18	\$ 51,000.00	\$ 57,859.18	\$ 39,745.27	\$ 18,113.91

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance July 1, 1913	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1914	Total Amount Available 1914	Disburse- ments 1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Enrollment and Tu- tion Fees	\$ 348.65	\$ 431.00	\$ 779.65	\$ 223.07	\$ 556.58
Music Fees	640.89	242.33	883.22	319.93	563.29
Boarding House ..	6,564.07	12,618.16	19,182.23	10,957.70	8,224.44
Morrill Fund	169.77	10,000.00	10,169.77	9,093.08	1,076.69
Athletic Fees	82.69	371.61	454.30	441.70	12.60
Medical Fees	8.35	522.00	530.35	508.00	22.35
Books	253.14	679.66	932.80	791.04	141.76
Breakage Fees	86.50	503.00	589.50	498.00	91.50
Laundry Fees	330.64	475.35	805.99	452.01	353.98
Uniforms	72.85	2,083.00	2,155.85	2,130.50	25.35
Miscellaneous	133.67	825.93	959.60	763.99	195.61
TOTALS	\$ 8,691.22	\$ 28,752.04	\$ 37,443.26	\$ 26,179.11	\$ 11,264.15

TABLE NO. 4.
From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1914.
LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Legislative Appropriation 1913-14	Total Amount Available 1913-14	Disburse- ments 1913-14	Balance June 30, 1914
Salaries of Officers, Teachers and Em- ployees		\$ 36,000.00	\$ 36,000.00	\$ 32,507.67	\$ 3,492.33
Current Expense		13,500.00	13,500.00	13,369.96	130.04
Repairs and Im- provements		13,500.00	13,500.00	13,241.62	258.38
Buildings and Land		16,000.00	16,000.00	1,766.84	14,233.16
TOTALS		\$ 79,000.00	\$ 79,000.00	\$ 60,886.09	\$ 18,113.91

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1913-14	Total Amount Available 1913-14	Disburse- ments 1913-14	Balance June 30, 1914
Enrollment and Tu- tion Fees	\$ 414.85	\$ 556.00	\$ 970.85	\$ 414.27	\$ 556.58
Music Fees	537.94	483.66	1,021.60	458.31	563.29
Boarding House ..	5,080.81	21,635.29	26,716.10	18,491.66	8,224.44
Morrill Fund	9,579.86	10,039.72	19,619.38	18,542.69	1,076.69
Athletic Fees	199.84	598.81	798.65	786.05	12.60
Medical Fees	366.35	614.00	980.35	958.00	22.35
Books	242.45	1,204.01	1,446.46	1,304.70	141.76
Breakage Fees	407.50	585.00	992.50	901.00	91.50
Laundry Fees	193.30	878.13	1,071.43	717.45	353.98
Uniforms	68.35	2,167.50	2,235.85	2,210.50	25.35
Miscellaneous	337.58	1,437.62	1,775.20	1,579.59	195.61
TOTALS	\$ 17,428.63	\$ 40,199.74	\$ 57,328.37	\$ 46,364.22	\$ 11,264.15

**APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED BY STATE BOARD OF
CONTROL.**

	Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1916.	Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1917.
Current General Expense	\$ 8,500.00	\$ 8,500.00
Repairs and Improvements	8,500.00	8,500.00
Salaries and Wages	20,000.00	20,000.00

PROFESSIONAL REPORT OF PRESIDENT PRILLERMAN.

I have the honor herewith to submit my report for the biennial period ending June 30, 1914. I wish to thank the members of the board for their uniform courtesy and the great interest shown in the institution over which I have the honor to preside.

The biennial period which closed June 30, 1914, has been the most successful in the history of this institution, both in point of attendance



FLEMING HALL, WEST VIRGINIA COLORED INSTITUTE.



MACCORDLE HALL, WEST VIRGINIA COLORED INSTITUTE.

and results accomplished. The average enrollment for the previous biennial period was 262. The average enrollment for the biennial period just closing was 312. The enrollment for the year 1912-1913 was 277, and for the year 1913-1914 was 347. Of these 347 students, 299 were from West Virginia and the remaining 48 from the following states and foreign countries: Florida, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, British West Indies, Danish West Indies and Africa.

At the commencement exercises for 1913 there were graduated 27 students as follows:

	Males	Females	Totals
Normal Course	6	15	21
English Course	1	1	2
Agricultural Course	1	..	1
Commercial Course	1	2	3
Totals	9	18	27

All twenty-one graduating from the normal course taught in the schools of West Virginia last year. Two girls of the normal course have married. One of the young men of the normal course is building him a large two-story house at Institute. One of the young men of the normal course held a farmers' institute in connection with the closing exercises of his school in Raleigh County. Thomas J. Woodly, another member of the normal course, taught at Clothier, Logan County, last winter and this summer he is doing work in electricity and plumbing at the coal mines there. The girl of the English course who married is following the trade of dressmaking at Elkins, West Virginia. One graduate from the agricultural course returned to this institution to study. Two member of the commercial course returned to Institute to study, and the other engaged in work in Charleston. There were no academic graduates for the year 1913 for the reason that one year was added to the course.

At the commencement exercises, May 27th, 1914, the address to the graduates was made by Hon. H. D. Hatfield, Governor of West Virginia. The diplomas were presented by Hon. M. P. Shawkey, State Superintendent of Free Schools. Remarks were also made by Hon. James S. Lakin, President of the State Board of Control and by Superintendent George S. Laidley, and Hon. Elliott Northcott, members of the State Board of Regents. On this occasion, ground for the new dining hall was broken by Governor Hatfield and Mr. Lakin.

	Males	Females	Totals
Normal Course	8	31	39
Academic Course	5	..	5
Commercial Course	2	2	4
Agricultural Course	1	..	1
Totals.....	16	33	49

All the normal graduates intend to teach in West Virginia. Of the five academic graduates, one has decided to enter the college department of Howard University for further preparation to studying medicine, one the college department of the State University of Iowa, with a view to studying law, one the architectural course of Armour Institute, Chicago, and one the agricultural college of the Ohio State University. The other has not yet decided what he will do.

Among the distinguished persons who addressed the school the past year were Hon. H. D. Hatfield, Governor of West Virginia, (two addresses); Hon. M. P. Shawkey, State Superintendent of Free Schools; Superintendent George S. Laidley and Hon. Elliot Northcott, members of the State Board of Regents; Rev. J. W. E. Bowen, Ph. D., of Atlanta, Ga., Hon. E. L. Long, State Treasurer of West Virginia; Rev. G. B. Howard, D. D., of Pittsburg, Pa.; Hon. T. C. Townsend, Prosecuting Attorney of Kanawha County; Mr. Joe Mitchell Chapple, Editor "The National Magazine," Boston, Mass.; Rev. J. E. Bird, D. D., of Charleston; Hon. Howard Williams, Commissioner of Agriculture for West Virginia; Hon. Wm. M. O. Dawson, Treasurer of the State Board of Control; Mr. A. M. Pritchard, President Charleston National Bank, Charleston and Mr. Ocea Taylor, Representative from the United States Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

The Lincoln Bust.

Hon. William Seymour Edwards presented the school with a bust of Abraham Lincoln. This work was executed by the sculptor, Mr. Henry K. Bush-Brown, of Washington, D. C. The bust is an exact copy of the one that marks the spot where Abraham Lincoln delivered his famous Gettysburg address, November 19, 1863. On September 27, 1913, the bust was presented by Hon. T. C. Townsend, unveiled by William Seymour Edwards, Jr., and accepted on the part of the state by Hon. H. D. Hatfield, Governor of West Virginia. It is hoped that this generous gift by the grandson of Arthur Tappan will inspire other wealthy men of the state to contribute of their means for the development of a better citizenship of the negro youth in this state. One of the greatest needs of the institution is a Christian association building equipped with facilities for Bible study, athletic sports and swimming pool.

One of the best illustrations of what the West Virginia Colored Institute is doing for the state of West Virginia may be seen in the fact that more than one-third of all the homes owned by negro citizens of Institute are owned by graduates of this institution. Some of these also own property at other places in the state. It may be interesting to the board to know that all the building that is done in the vicinity of the institution is done by negro workmen. As I write this report there are now working at Institute and in Charleston as carpenters, brickmasons, and painters, twenty young men, all of whom are graduates and students of this institution.

The literary course of study has been so modified and strengthened that graduates from the academic course are admitted to the freshman classes of the leading colleges and universities of the North and West.

All the industrial departments are doing well, but that of agriculture has made more rapid progress in the last few years than any other. Mr. J. H. Arnold, expert in Animal Husbandry, of Washington, D. C., said that of all the farms under his supervision, our is doing best under the management of Mr. Curtis. With a new dairy herd, I predict that still greater development will be shown the coming year. Agriculture is the only occupation in this country in which the negro has absolutely fair competition with other races, and I think that every encouragement and every enticement should be held out to the youth of our state to take this subject. At present, there are four graduates of this institution taking the college course in agriculture—two at the Ohio State University, and two at the Agricultural College of Michigan. Two other graduates have decided to enter the Agricultural College of the Ohio State University.

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1912-1914.

TABLE NO. 1.
Enrollment 1912-1913.

	CANDIDATES FOR DIPLOMAS							TOTALS			
	Graduates	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals
Normal	22	22	22	28	38	31	79	110	31	79	110
Academic			4	14	20	28	10	38	28	10	38
Commercial	6	6	9			5	10	15	5	10	15
Teachers' Review									3	2	5
Specials										7	7
TOTALS	28	28	35	42	58	64	99	163	69	106	175

THE SCHOOL	SPECIALS			TOTALS		
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals
Preparatory Classes				21	39	60
Agricultural				14		14
Carpentry				22		22
Masonry and Plastering				16		16
Mechanical Drawing				93		93
Painting				11		11
Printing				13		13
Smithing	1			13		13
Wheelwrighting				11		11
Cooking			1		91	91
Dressmaking					45	45
Millinery					3	3
Plain Sewing		4			89	89
Music (Instrumental)		2		4	50	54
Summer School				12	56	68
TOTALS	1	6	1	230	373	603
Entire Enrollment				107	170	277
GRAND TOTALS	1	6	1	337	543	880
All students other than Commercials and Specials are taught vocal music				102	157	259

TABLE NO. 2.
Enrollment 1913-1914.

	CANDIDATES FOR DIPLOMAS							TOTALS			
	Graduates	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals
Normal	39	40	28	33	46	29	118	147	29	118	147
Academic	5	5	12	22	27	48	18	66	48	18	66
Commercial	4	9	4	..	..	3	10	13	3	10	13
Teachers' Review .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
Specials .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	7
TOTALS	48	54	44	55	73	80	140	220	84	153	237

	SPECIALS			TOTALS		
THE SCHOOL	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals
Preparatory classes	28	32	60
Agricultural	16	..	16
Carpentry	27	..	27
Masonry and Plastering	14	..	14
Mechanical Drawing	96	..	96
Painting	12	..	12
Printing	16	..	16
Smithing and Wheelwrighting	27	..	27
Cooking	108	108
Dressmaking	43	43
Millinery	7	7
Plain Sewing	3	..	..	109	109
Music (Instrumental)	4	47	51
Summer School	18	70	88
TOTALS	3	..	258	416	674
Entire Enrollment	136	211	347
GRAND TOTALS	3	..	304	627	1,021
All students other than Commercials and Specials are taught vocal music	108	170	284

Comparative Enrollments.

	Year 1912-13			Year 1913-14			In-crease	De-crease.
	M.	F.	Totals	M.	F.	Totals		
No. Teachers employed....	15	8	23	14	8	22	.....	1
Total enrollment	107	170	277	136	211	347	.....	70
Number in Normal course or Training course for Teachers	30	80	110	26	120	146	.....	36
In Business course, not in Normal	4	11	15	5	10	15	.....	.....
In High-school grades not in Normal	34	11	45	48	18	66	.....	21
Below Normal, Business or High-school grades	89	114	203	104	84	188	.....	15
Graduates from Teachers' Training Course	6	15	21	8	32	40	.....	19
Graduates from Business Department	1	2	3	1	1	2	.....	1
Graduates from Academic Department .....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	5
Graduates from Agricultural Department	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Graduates from English Course	1	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	1

REPORT OF C. E. MITCHELL, BUSINESS MANAGER.

I have the honor to submit my business report for the biennial period ending June 30, 1914.

In the first place we wish to express our appreciation for the many courtesies and valuable lessons taught us by the State Board of Control in our effort to render efficient service.

The goal and purpose of all economic activities is the satisfaction of human wants. These wants at the West Virginia Colored Institute have been the subject of great concern during the biennial period just ended; and the interest manifested by His Excellency, the Governor, as well as by the Board of Control and the Board of Regents, can merit nothing but the highest encomiums from those who are anxious that the educational institutions of this Commonwealth take first rank in the production of well trained boys and girls who are destined to become a part of its citizenship.

Class Rooms.

The seven class rooms in Fleming Hall have been taxed to overflowing; and the increased attendance has made it necessary for a division in the classes, quarters needed for other purposes having to be used to accommodate the overflow.

Laboratories.

The chemical, physical and agricultural laboratories are well equipped. Such additions as are necessary from time to time have been generously furnished upon requisition, and the character of the work done has measured up to the requirements of the various departments.



ATKINSON HALL, WEST VIRGINIA COLORED INSTITUTE.



A. B. WHITE TRADES BUILDING, WEST VIRGINIA COLORED INSTITUTE.

Library.

The library was moved from West Hall to the A. B. White Trades Building in order that additional dormitory space might be provided for our girls. The addition of many volumes of literature and reference books, as well as such periodicals as were deemed necessary to create the proper spirit for daily reading and research work, has been advantageously used by the students. A library needs constant attention. Additional equipment in the form of new books is always in demand.

Chapel.

Our chapel is a part of Fleming Hall, and is furnished with opera chairs. The seating capacity of three hundred and fifty is entirely too small, and another year will, in all probability, find it inadequate to accommodate the student body. The walls of our chapel have been strengthened by roof trusses, and the uncertainty as to the safety of the building has been relieved by this improvement. During the past year, the institution was the recipient of a bust of Abraham Lincoln, which was placed in the chapel. The student body is grateful to Hon. Wm. Seymour Edwards, who was generous enough to present us with this bust.

West Hall.

The entire second story of West Hall is now used as a dormitory for girls, the library space being remodeled into rooms. This building is frame and, owing to its exposure, considerable discomfiture is experienced during the long winter months. The windows need re-stripping, and if storm windows were provided we might be able to ward off some of the cold, penetrating winds that make it necessary for the students and teachers to use oil and gas stoves. This means of providing sufficient heat in a frame building is especially fraught with danger.

East Hall.

This building, though intended as a residence for the President of the institution, has been provided with some equipment for the use of girl students domiciled therein, every available space intended for students being crowded.

Dawson Hall.

The fourth floor or attic in this hall is used for senior students and contains eleven rooms. A fire during the month of January made it necessary for us to use the rooms on the third floor for dormitory space and to remove the class rooms to other parts of the building. The inconvenience suffered by the catastrophe was borne with discretion and proper judgment. Temporary repairs were immediately made and after the excitement incident to the fire had subsided, we were unfortunate enough to have two sections of the boiler in this building cracked. The board has erected fire escapes on this building and permanent repairs to the roof, as well as the purchasing of two sections for the boiler, is urgently requested.

MacCorkle Hall.

This building is used as a girls' dormitory. It also houses the boarding department of the school. Aside from some extra plumbing and the installation of several large gas lights, nothing involving an unusual expenditure has been necessary. For the first time in many years, the constant complaint against the condition of the girls' laundry, which is in the basement of this building, has either been forgotten or the improvements made from time to time have corrected the evil.

Atkinson Hall.

The boys are domiciled in this building. Apparently, life has been made much easier for them by the many improvements made. The replastering and placing of additional bathrooms in the dormitory, as well as other minor changes, have had a tendency to alleviate the former dissatisfaction that prevailed. Shower baths for the boys are very much needed, and I hope the board will order them installed in the basement of this building.

A. B. White Trades Building.

In this building the various trades are taught the boys. We have also been forced to use it for dormitory purposes, library, and a chemical laboratory. It is a two-story brick structure, its maximum length being 228 feet and its maximum width 144 feet. The basement is used as a boiler room. Our central heating plant is installed in the basement, and the lighting of the institution is furnished from this point by a 50 horse-power dynamo. This dynamo has been in use for a number of years, and aside from minor repairs and a new switch-board recently installed, has been run with very little expense to the state. The engine is entirely too small and there should be installed a more modern equipment for this purpose. Indeed, the addition of a new building, which has been authorized, will make it one of the absolutely indispensable acquisitions to our plant.

Water.

The water supply has for many years been one of the problems that need attention. We have a spring which should be enclosed and a pump installed therein. The water furnished from one of the deep wells contains considerable salt, which is injurious to boilers, and, at certain times, cannot be used for cooking purposes. This leaves us one deep well to depend upon for the main water supply. The water system to the river was left in an unfinished state, and in order to complete the work as at first proposed by the board, it will be necessary to make an expenditure of several hundred dollars on the pumping station situated on the banks of the river. A pump at MacCorkle Hall furnishes drinking water for the students. The well at Dawson Hall has never produced a quality of water that was free from impurities. If the board will allow us to drill a well for the use of our boys

in the rear of Atkinson Hall, it will greatly assist us in remedying evil which results in the unavoidable infraction of a rule in our penal code.

Fuel.

The supply of gas at the institution for the past year has been the means of saving many annoyance and inconveniences to which we were formerly subjected. Comparitively little trouble has been encountered and the Charleston-Dunbar Natural Gas Co., has readily responded to our calls for greater pressure whenever it became necessary.

Light.

Reference has already been made to the fact that our old dynamo will not be able to furnish light for all the buildings on the grounds. Lights should be installed at the barn where our stock is housed. Lamps and lanterns are dangerous. Our campus is in darkness during the summer months and every night during the year after ten o'clock. Any conflagration or other trouble of a serious nature happening after that hour would endanger, not only the lives of many, but it would be some time before sufficient light could be obtained by which to do effective work.

Boys' Industries.

The practical and theoretical instruction given in Printing, Carpentry, Smithing, Wheelwrighting, Masonry, Plastering and Painting, supplemented by a course in Mechanical Drawing, furnishes our boys who are enterprising and ambitious with trades which will best equip them for the battle of life. The making of competent workmen is by no means our exclusive aim. The cultivation of intelligent citizenship, patriotism, and a spirit of gratefulness for the many gratuitous appropriations made by the Legislature and the considerations accorded us by the state officials is considered quite as assential in the promotion of efficiency as manual skill and technical knowledge. The ideal to be sought is the enlightened citizen capable of efficient service in his social and civic obligations as well as the vocation selected, willing not only to work for his own personal benefit, but to labor in the service of the community in which he lives. That the money expended by the state in the promotion of this work among our boys has been wisely expended is demonstrated by the lives they have lived after leaving the institution.

Girls' Industries.

The cost of vocational training for our girls is not lost. The teaching of sewing, cooking, millinery and dressmaking has been broadened and the old way of teaching these trades has given away to scientific methods. We have larger classes for the girls' trades than for the boys trades. The crowded condition of some of the classes makes it impossible to give them proper instruction. If more money was expended for proper facilities to carry on this feature of

the work, it would greatly aid us. The Domestic Science Department should include household economy and hygiene, as well as an elementary training in the care of the sick. Reference has been made to the fire which handicapped the work of this department for several weeks. Notwithstanding the many embarrassments to which they have been subjected, the various divisions which make up the department have been run at a cost that cannot be considered as extravagant.

Athletics.

The former field used for athletic purposes cannot be used another year on account of the erection of a new building, and recommendation is respectfully made that a suitable place be set aside and the necessary improvements made thereon for our school sports. Some place is also needed where the girls can play basket ball and engage in other sports that tend towards their physical development.

Farm and Garden.

The Institute farm has very deservedly come into its own after many years of constant effort on the part of those who have been intrusted with its development. The excellent condition of the crops that have been raised on the land that was drained some years ago, as well as the beautiful stand of alfalfa in the immediate vicinity of the railroad station, is an evidence that the farm can be brought up to a high standard. There are several other fields that are in need of drainage.

Field No. 1 was seeded in soy beans last June and a remarkable growth was harvested in October, the yield per acre being over three tons of first class hay.

Field No. 2 is a permanent pasture and should be drained.

Field No. 3 was planted in garden seed and the products were used in the boarding department.

Field No. 4 was planted in garden peas the latter part of March and yielded thirty-two bushels of peas. This was a one-third better yield than had ever been produced in this field, which is due to the scientific methods employed by the Director of Agriculture.

Field No. 5 is at present seeded partly in timothy and clover. The yield taken last fall from this field averaged two tons of hay to the acre.

Field No. 6 was seeded last fall with corn and Irish potatoes, and after they were harvested a grass mixture was planted.

Field No. 7 is the field that was drained. After the rye and vetch had been turned under and the field planted in corn, a yield of seventy-five bushels to the acre was made. A cover crop of crimson clover was then planted. This clover was turned under in the spring and four acres planted in Irish potatoes.

The wisdom of draining these fields has been clearly demonstrated.

Our school garden has received the unstinted praise and admiration of the government officials who have visited Institute, and it very modestly wears the distinction of being the best school garden to be seen at any of the schools of this character and class.

In seeking to bring up our herd of cows, the board purchased, some weeks ago, two registered and three high grade cows besides the four cows and a first class Guernsey bull which we had on hand. We hope to be able to breed with this stock a herd that will supply not only the wants of the institution, but assist the farmers in the neighborhood in their endeavors to raise a higher grade of cattle.

Our barn is badly in need of the necessary repairs to house these cows in the fall and winter, and as soon as possible, this work should be ordered done.

Music.

The board exchanged all of our old pianos at the institution and installed three Knabe, two Haines, and one concert-grand piano. These pianos have given general satisfaction.

Both vocal and instrumental music is taught at the school. Indeed the efforts made along this line can be better appreciated by a visit when you can hear and compare the singing and playing of the students with those of other institutions.

A school orchestra composed of the students and teachers helps to swell the strains and tones made by a school chorus of sixty or more voices. This cultural side of our institution has its place in helping us meet the problems of life.

Laundry.

A laundry run by steam in Dawson Hall has become a permanent fixture at this place. It is not only a convenience for the students, but after some years of doubt as to its feasibility, it has proven itself an actual necessity.

Medical.

That the general health around the institution has been better than in former years has been admitted. The replastering of the boys' dormitory has practically stamped out a very troublesome disease known as "Itch." Other diseases that from time to time had a tendency to break out among us have been held in check by the careful attention given the students and teachers by the school physician who visits the institution twice a week and holds himself in readiness for emergency calls.

Repairs.

Aside from the regular repairs necessary to keep the plant up, the following repairs and improvements have been made at this institution:

Replastering Atkinson Hall.

Made general repairs to porch and all rooms needing carpentry work.
Repaired porch and steps at MacCorkle Hall.
Changed library in West Hall to dormitory rooms for girls.
Changed exhibit room in A. B. White's Trades Building to library.
Painted three dormitories. Trades Building, Academic Building, barn and two tanks.

Installed new system of sewerage.
Installed new lavatories in Atkinson Hall and Dawson Hall.
Strengthened roof truss in chapel in Fleming Hall.
Repaired road and landing at river.
Furnished new cement for boiler room in Trades Building.
Built retaining wall at lake.
Changed heating system in greenhouse.
Repaired roof of Dawson Hall, (caused by fire.)
Erected fire escapes at Dawson Hall.
Closed contract for the erection of new dining hall—same being in the process of erection.

Our Needs.

New deep well pump.
100-H. P. dynamo, (complete).
Central heating plant extended so as to include Dawson Hall and greenhouse.
Well for boys in rear of Atkinson Hall.
Cement walks.
Pony press for printing department.
Complete drainage for farm and campus.
New dairy barn and silo.
Academic building.
Tin roof on present barn.
Necessary repairs to barn in order that stock may be housed.
Removal of laundry from Dawson Hall.
Change of location for athletic field.
Campus lights.
Inter-communicating telephone system for buildings.
New sections for boilers in green house and Dawson Hall.



BARN, WEST VIRGINIA COLORED INSTITUTE.

Salaries by Departments, 1913-1914.

DEPARTMENT	Teachers		Employees		Students		Yearly Salary	Increase	Decrease
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914			
President			1	1			\$ 1,700.00	\$ 1,730.00	\$ 30.00
Literary	5	5	1	1	250	333	3,860.00	3,885.00	25.00
Agriculture	2	2	3	3	14	16	3,352.00	3,458.00	106.00
Mechanical	8	7			191	192	5,850.00	5,290.00	\$560.00
Dom. Science	4	4			223	256	2,200.00	2,300.00	100.00
Music	1	1			Inst. 43	51	500.00	500.00	
					Vocal 277	333			
Commercial	1	1	1	1	15	16	1,700.00	1,700.00	
Matron							500.00	500.00	
Laundryman			6	6			878.60	890.02	11.42
Engineer			1	1			650.00	684.00	34.00
Account Janitors, Watchmen, Storeroom Firemen and Repairmen employed during school term (8 mos. Rate \$4.00 and \$8.00)							2,278.00	2,800.85	522.85
During vacation period (3 1/4 mos.) Rate \$33.33							699.93	655.00	44.93
Sub totals							\$23,968.53	\$24,192.87	\$829.27
Net Increase									\$604.93
									224.34

Boarding House:

Boarding House..... Cooks 2 Emp. 1 \$ 590.00 \$ 660.00 \$ 70.00

Receipts for and During the Year Ending June 30, 1914.

- From Student Fees:
 - For Matriculation, Tuition, Music Fees.....\$ 673.33
 - For Board 12,618.16
 - For Other Non-Education Services 2,703.62
 - Uniforms for Students 2,083.00
 - Farm Garden, Dairy and Shops 824.91
- From State:
 - Appropriation—Current Expense 7,500.00
 - Pro-rated Fire Adjustment 309.50
 - Appropriation, Repairs and Improvements 7,500.00
 - Pro-rated Fire Adjustment 610.00
 - Appropriation, Salaries of Teachers, etc. 20,000.00
 - Appropriation, Buildings and Land 16,000.00
- From U. S. Government:
 - Morrill (1890) and Nelson (1907) 10,000.00

\$80,822.52

Disbursements for and During the Year Ending June 30, 1914.

- From Student Fees:
 - From Matriculation, Tuition, Music Fees\$ 543.00
 - From Boarding House 10,957.79
 - Other Educational Services 2,842.75
 - Uniforms for Students 2,119.50
 - Farm Garden, Dairy and Shop 759.80
- From State:
 - Appropriation, Current Expense 7,877.10
 - Appropriation, Repairs and Improvements 11,548.24
 - Appropriation, Salaries of Teachers, etc. 19,422.59
 - Appropriation, Buildings and Land..... 1,070.84
- From U. S. Government:
 - Morrill (1890) and Nelson (1907) 9,093.08

\$66,284.69

Recapitulation.

Receipts:		
1912-13—		
Balances—Legislative	\$ 6,859.18	
Balances—Board of Control Funds	8,691.22	
1913-14—		
Total receipts from all sources	80,822.52	
Disbursements:		
1913-14—Total expenditures		\$66,234.69
June 30, 1914—		
Unexpended balances—Legislative	18,859.91	
Unexpended balances—Board of Control	11,278.32	
TOTALS	\$96,372.92	\$96,372.92

LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED BY PRESIDENT.

1. I recommend that the name of the institution be changed by striking out the word "colored." This recommendation is made upon the request of a great many members of the alumni of this institution.

2. That cadets of this institution be granted all advantages that are accorded cadets at the State University. Inasmuch as negroes are not admitted to the state militia, I think our male youth ought to be accorded full recognition of cadets at this institution.

3. That in accepting the provisions of the Smith-Lever Agricultural Extension Act, special provision be made whereby a part of this fund may be distributed through the West Virginia Colored Institute. This is important not only because the negroes of this state need the special instruction that may be given them through this medium, but because it will set a proper example for the other southern states. The provisions of this act affect the welfare of at least 7,000 000 negroes in this country. I have the honor of being Chairman of the Conference composed of the heads of the Negro Land Grant Colleges, and therefore, I have a personal pride in wanting my state to take the lead in this matter.

PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT OF NEEDS.

(a) The Current Expense Fund should be increased from \$7,500 to \$8,500 a year for the reason that both the plant and the student body have grown.

(b) In addition to the \$7,500 for repairs and improvements for each year of the biennial period, I recommend that \$3,000 additional be appropriated for the year beginning July 1, 1915, for walks, as this is the estimated amount it will take to build the necessary walks.

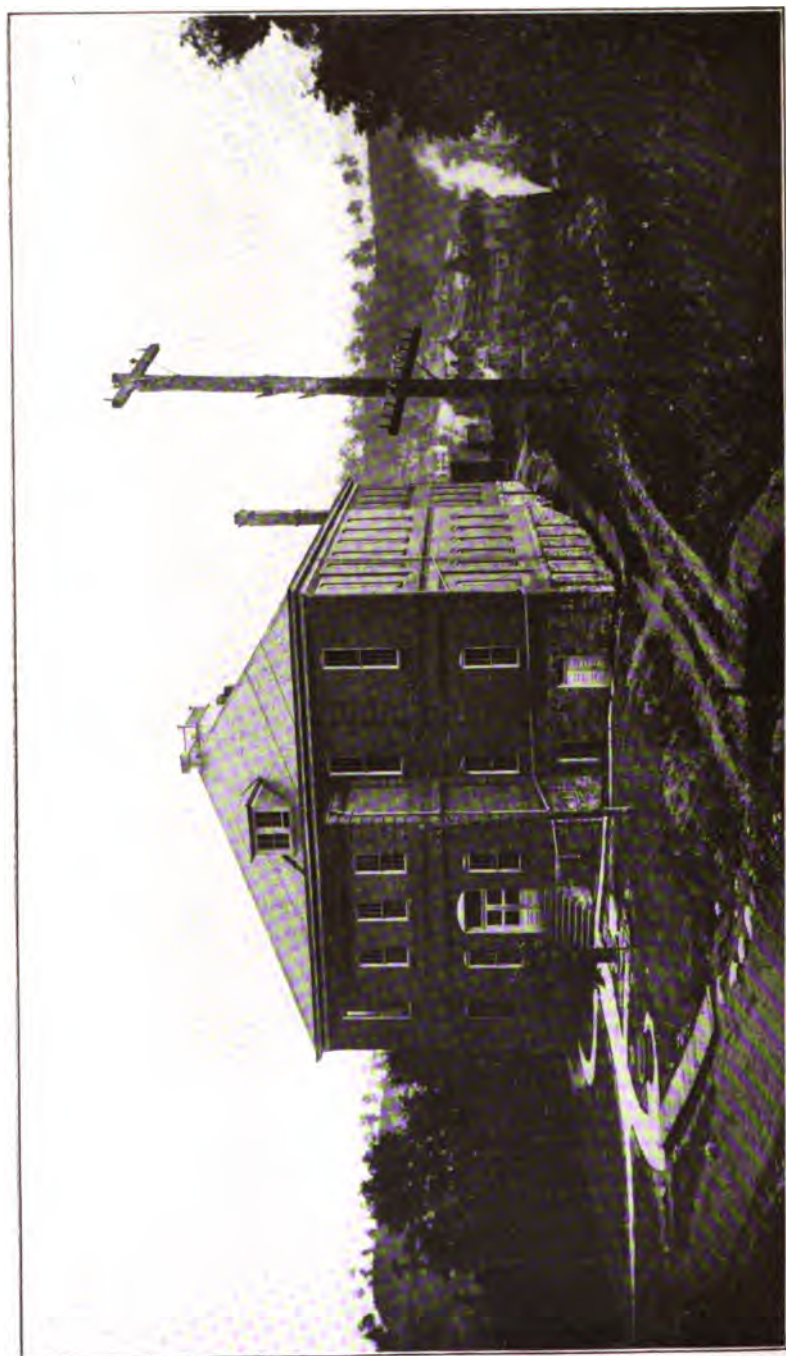
(c) The appropriation for salaries of officers, teachers and employees should be increased from \$20,000 to \$25,000 for the reason that it is necessary under the growing conditions of the school to increase the number of teachers and to give opportunity for the salaries of deserving teachers and other employees to be increased.

There is a strong desire on the part of the citizens of the state for a college course established at this institution. After careful

consideration I approve the establishment of such a course. It will therefore be necessary to increase our salary fund.

(d) The present school building is entirely too small. There are only two rooms in it capable of seating the large classes in school. I recommend that \$85,000 be appropriated for the biennial period with which to erect a school building with a chapel on the first floor capable of seating 2,000 people. This building should be known as Hatfield Hall.

The Brook's Farm consisting of 97 acres can be purchased for \$8,000 cash. About 37 acres of this is river bottom and the remaining 60 acres hill. This land adjoins the Institute property and is the only land within a mile of the institution that it is possible to secure at any reasonable figure. If the opportunity to secure this particular tract is not used, we shall probably never have another such opportunity to secure more land.



MAHOOD HALL, BLUEFIELD COLORED INSTITUTE.

Bluefield Colored Institute

R. P. SIMS, Principal

This institution is located at Bluefield, Mercer County, and is reached by the Norfolk and Western Railroad.

Total enrollment, 1913-14 194

Bluefield Colored Institute

HISTORICAL.

Bluefield Colored Institute was established by chapter 40, Acts 1895, passed February 21. The title of the act is "to establish a high grade school at Bluefield, Mercer County, for the colored youth of the state." This school was established to provide additional facilities for the education of the colored youth of the state, and located in Mercer County because of the large colored population in that region. The act appropriated \$3,000 to buy land and erect a building. The school was placed under the control of a board of regents consisting of the State Superintendent of Free Schools and four other persons, the four to be appointed by the Governor. This board was directed to select a site, to let the contract for the building, and to provide suitable furniture, apparatus, etc. It is provided in the act that there should be taught in the school "such branches of learning as are taught in the preparatory department of the West Virginia University, and in the normal schools in this state." The school was open for students December 6, 1896, with Hamilton Hatter as principal.

GROUND.

The first purchase consisted of four acres of ground, and four and one-half acres have been added since, making a total of eight and one-half acres. It is located on the foot hills at the base of Stony Ridge mountain, at an elevation of almost twenty-seven hundred feet. It front on the Norfolk and Western Railroad, and is just within the western limits of the city of Bluefield. Part of the land is covered with forest, part is in grass, and part is planted in fruits.

BUILDINGS.

There are three large buildings: Mahood Hall, Lewis Hall and West Hall; and three small cottages used by the institution.

Mahood Hall, a two-story brick structure, with basement, was erected in 1896 and enlarged in 1902. It is the main building of the school, and is fitted out for school work.

Lewis Hall is a four-story frame structure with a two-story wing and basement. It is used as a dormitory for girls, and has seventy rooms. It was erected in 1897.

West Hall is a two-story frame structure, erected in 1900. It is used as a dormitory for boys, and can accommodate about forty students.

VISITS.

October 23, 1913, Lakin.

PAY ROLL.

Name.	Position.	Annual Salary.	Emoluments.
R. P. Sims.....	Principal.....	\$1,200.00	Rooms.
J. D. Coleman.....	Assistant Principal.....	900.00	Rooms.
S. L. Wade.....	Languages.....	800.00	House.
Mabel S. Brady.....	Geography, Needlework.....	550.00	Rooms.
Hattie E. Newburn.....	Sewing and Dressmaking..	550.00	Room.
Mary F. Clifford.....	English.....	550.00	Room.
Elizabeth J. Miles..	Cooking, Laundering.....	550.00	Room.
Stella J. Sims.....	Preceptress.....	240.00	
Ellen F. Greene.....	Training Teacher.....	500.00	Room.
Jeanne Kelley.....	Vocal Teacher.....	33.33	per month and fees. Room.
Annie L. White.....	Instrumental Teacher.....	250.00	and fees. Room.
Grace E. Robinson..	Latin.....	550.00	Room.
A. D. Brown.....	Janitor.....	576.00	
Veola E. Wenard...	Secretary and Librarian...	40.00	per month.

CURRENT EXPENSE AND PER CAPITA COST.

The following schedule shows the purposes for which the appropriation and collections for current expenses of Bluefield Colored Institute were expended for the fiscal year of nine months ending June 30, 1913; and the full fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, classified into 38 different items.

The amount expended for each item is shown, together with the per capita cost of each item. The total enrollment of students for 1913 was 182, for 1914 was 194. The average number of employees for 1913 was 12, for 1914 was 13. The average net per capita cost for 1913 was \$37.32, for 1914 was \$54.18.

FOR WHAT EXPENDED.	Expended 1913	Per Capita 1913	Expended 1914	Per Capita 1914
Salaries	\$ 5,269.88	\$ 28.96	\$ 7,710.13	\$ 39.74
Labor	5.16	.03	59.25	.31
Traveling Expenses	37.41	.21	52.11	.27
Boarding House Salaries	110.00	.59	.....	.....
Boarding House Food Supplies	3,901.42	21.44	4,747.29	24.47
Boarding House Furniture and Other Expenses	633.46	3.48	689.45	3.55
Desks and Chairs .....	.....	.....	350.88	1.81
Other Furniture	5.70	.03	133.72	.69
Scientific Apparatus .....	.....	.....	69.18	.36
Chalk—Other Blackboard Sup- plies	3.66	.02	4.50	.02
Public Exercises	11.43	.06	18.25	.09
Advertising	2.12	.01	9.00	.05
Brooms, Mops and Brushes .....	.90	.....	34.22	.18
Disinfectants	1.50	.04	.....	.....
Other Janitor Supplies	1.87	.01	14.99	.08
Coal	567.60	3.12	395.87	2.04
Electricity	338.48	1.85	398.40	2.03
Oils .....	.....	.....	3.75	.02
Water and Ice	404.84	2.22	480.99	2.48
Telephone, Telegraph and Tolls	55.77	.31	58.15	.30
Postage	25.03	.14	44.00	.23
Stationery and Office Supplies	15.92	.08	68.50	.35
Freight, Expressage and Drayage	13.05	.07	133.34	.69
Gas and Electric Supplies	35.24	.19	74.93	.38
Plumbing Supplies	2.70	.01	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Hardware	3.01	.02	21.48	.11
Laboratory Supplies	41.79	.23	17.41	.09
Mechanical Department Supplies	4.12	.02	3.57	.02
Agricultural Department Supplies	13.11	.08	6.60	.03
Musical Instruments and Sup- plies	90.50	.50	801.21	4.13
Kindergarten Supplies	9.73	.05	.....	.....
Library	16.00	.09	93.32	.47
Publications	37.70	.21	26.57	.14
Text Books and Maps	10.45	.06	.....	.....
Domestic Science Supplies	99.58	.55	306.81	1.59
Laundry .....	.....	.....	17.25	.09
Seeds, Plants, Fertilizer, etc.	1.00	.01	8.00	.04
Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	2.10	.01	14.70	.08
Miscellaneous	22.15	.12	30.09	.16
TOTALS	\$ 11,798.18	\$ 64.82	\$ 18,895.71	\$ 87.09
Less Discount Deducted	38.82	.21	51.04	.26
Less Freight .....	.....	.....	2.94	.02
Net Amount Expended	\$ 11,759.36	\$ 64.61	\$ 18,841.73	\$ 86.81
Moneys Collected	4,966.13	27.29	6,329.84	32.63
Net Cost to State	\$ 6,798.23	\$ 37.32	\$ 10,511.89	\$ 54.18

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The following schedule shows the repairs and improvements made, and the expenditures therefor, at Bluefield Colored Institute during the period of twenty-one months covered by this report.

FOR WHAT EXPENDED.	Amount.
Lumber and Carpenter Work	\$ 432.06
Painting	1,284.43
Plumbing, Heating and Gas Fitting	387.10
Roofing	78.28
Plastering	55.18
Papering	68.79
Glass	36.82
Electric Wiring and Supplies	54.00
Hardware	20.28
Drayage	61.00
Fencing	43.07
Domestic Science Equipment	79.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 2,600.01

COMMENT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

Respecting the character of this school, the work it has done and is doing and its needs, we refer to the report of Principal Sims, herewith printed.

FINANCIAL REPORT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.**TABLE NO. 1.**

Showing Amounts Recommended to be returned to the State Treasury, 1912, Which Amounts were returned as Recommended.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance September 30, 1912	Amount Returned to State Treasury Unexpended	Balance October 1, 1912
Current Expense	\$ 605.45	\$ 605.45	.....
Repairs and Improvements	153.47	153.47	.....
TOTALS	\$ 758.92	\$ 758.92	.....

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance September 30, 1912	Amount Returned to State Treasury Unexpended	Balance October 1, 1912
Enrollment and Tuition Fees	\$ 294.61	.....	\$ 294.61
Boarding House	1,983.50	.....	1,983.50
Miscellaneous	256.68	.....	256.68
TOTALS	\$ 2,534.69	.....	\$ 2,534.69
GRAND TOTALS	\$ 3,293.61	\$ 758.92	\$ 2,534.69

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

TABLE NO. 2.

From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1913.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Legislative Appropriation 1913	Total Amount Available 1913	Disburse- ments 1913	Balance June 30, 1913
Salaries of Officers, Teachers and Em- ployees		\$ 6,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 5,259.73	\$ 740.27
Current Expense...		2,250.00	2,250.00	1,729.97	520.03
Repairs and Im- provements		1,009.00	1,000.00	403.60	596.40
TOTALS		\$ 9,250.00	\$ 9,250.00	\$ 7,393.30	\$ 1,856.70

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1913	Total Amount Available 1913	Disburse- ments 1913	Balance June 30, 1913
Enrollment and Tui- tion Fees	\$ 294.61	\$ 309.00	\$ 603.61	\$ 148.62	\$ 454.99
Music		4.75	4.75	4.75	.....
Boarding House	1,988.50	4,511.44	6,494.94	4,608.48	1,886.46
Miscellaneous	256.58	140.94	397.52	5.16	392.36
TOTALS	\$ 2,534.69	\$ 4,966.13	\$ 7,500.82	\$ 4,767.01	\$ 2,733.81

TABLE NO. 3.

From July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance July 1, 1913	Legislative Appropriation 1914	Total Amount Available 1914	Disburse- ments 1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Salaries of Officers Teachers and Em- ployees	\$ 740.27	\$ 8,000.00	\$ 8,740.27	\$ 7,373.90	\$ 1,366.37
Current Expense...	520.03	3,000.00	3,520.03	3,518.50	1.53
Repairs and Im- provements	596.40	2,000.00	2,596.40	2,196.41	399.99
TOTALS	\$ 1,856.70	\$ 13,000.00	\$ 14,856.70	\$ 13,088.81	\$ 1,767.89

TABLE NO. 3.—Continued.
BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance July 1, 1913	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1914	Total Amount Available 1914	Disburse- ments 1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Enrollment and Tuition Fees	\$ 454.99	\$ 441.22	\$ 896.21	\$ 349.99	\$ 546.22
Music .....	.....	169.50	169.50	169.50	.....
Boarding House ..	1,896.46	5,555.99	7,442.45	5,573.77	1,868.68
Miscellaneous	392.36	163.10	555.46	54.77	470.69
TOTALS	\$ 2,733.81	\$ 6,329.84	\$ 9,063.65	\$ 5,948.33	\$ 3,115.32

TABLE NO. 4.
From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1914.
LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Legislative Appropriation 1913-14	Total Amount Available 1913-14	Disburse- ments 1913-14	Balance June 30, 1914
Salaries of Officers, Teachers and Employees	\$ 14,000.00	\$ 14,000.00	\$ 12,533.52	\$ 1,466.48
Current Expense	5,250.00	5,250.00	5,248.47	1.53
Repairs and Improvements	3,000.00	3,000.00	2,600.01	399.99
TOTALS	\$ 22,250.00	\$ 22,250.00	\$ 20,482.00	\$ 1,767.00

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1913-14	Total Amount Available 1913-14	Disburse- ments 1913-14	Balance June 30, 1914
Enrollment and Tuition Fees	\$ 294.61	\$ 750.25	\$ 1,044.86	\$ 496.22	\$ 548.64
Music .....	.....	174.25	174.25	141.00	33.25
Boarding House ..	1,983.50	10,067.43	12,050.93	9,997.19	2,053.74
Miscellaneous	256.58	304.04	560.62	89.93	470.69
TOTALS	\$ 2,534.69	\$ 11,295.97	\$ 13,830.66	\$ 10,716.34	\$ 3,114.32

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED BY STATE BOARD OF
CONTROL

	Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1916.	Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1917.
Current General Expense	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00
Repairs and Improvements	2,000.00	2,000.00
Salaries and Wages	8,000.00	8,000.00

TABLE NO. 3.—Continued.
BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance July 1, 1913	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1914	Total Amount Available 1914	Disburse- ments 1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Enrollment and Tu- tion Fees	\$ 454.99	\$ 441.25	\$ 896.24	\$ 349.60	\$ 546.64
Music .....	.....	169.50	169.50	136.25	33.25
Boarding House	1,886.46	5,555.99	7,442.45	5,378.71	2,063.74
Miscellaneous	392.36	163.10	555.46	84.77	470.69
TOTALS	\$ 2,733.81	\$ 6,329.84	\$ 9,063.65	\$ 5,949.33	\$ 2,114.32

TABLE NO. 4.
From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1914.
LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

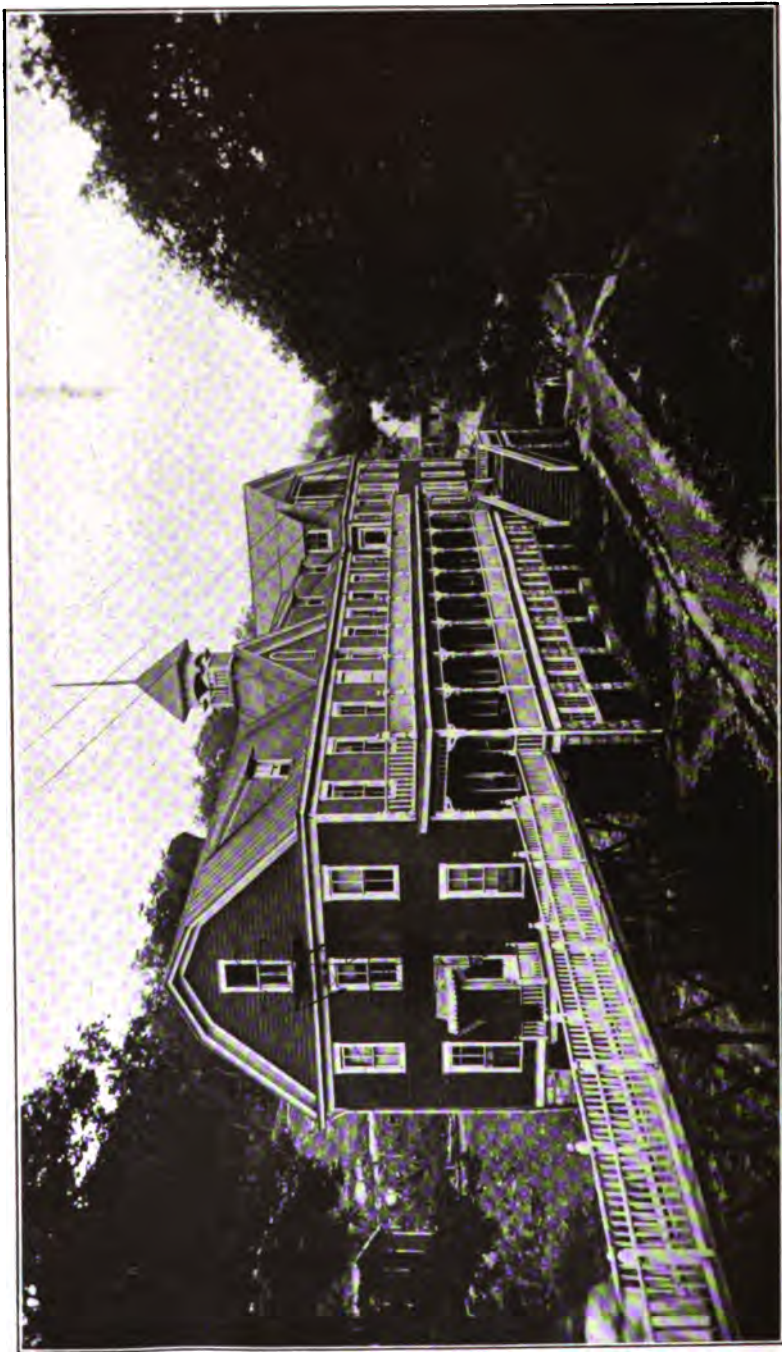
FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Legislative Appropri- ation 1913-14	Total Amount Available 1913-14	Disburse- ments 1913-14	Balance June 30, 1914
Salaries of Officers, Teachers and Em- ployees	\$ 14,000.00	\$ 14,000.00	\$ 12,633.63	\$ 1,366.37
Current Expense	5,250.00	5,250.00	5,248.47	1.53
Repairs and Im- provements	3,000.00	3,000.00	2,600.01	399.99
TOTALS	\$ 22,250.00	\$ 22,250.00	\$ 20,482.11	\$ 1,767.89

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912.	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1913-14	Total Amount Available 1913-14	Disburse- ments 1913-14	Balance June 30, 1914
Enrollment and Tu- tion Fees	\$ 294.61	\$ 750.25	\$ 1,044.86	\$ 498.22	\$ 546.64
Music .....	.....	174.25	174.25	141.00	33.25
Boarding House ..	1,988.50	10,067.43	12,050.93	9,987.19	2,063.74
Miscellaneous	256.58	304.04	560.62	89.93	470.69
TOTALS	\$ 2,534.69	\$ 11,295.97	\$ 13,830.66	\$ 10,716.34	\$ 3,114.32

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED BY STATE BOARD OF
CONTROL

	Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1916.	Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1917.
Current General Expense	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00
Repairs and Improvements	2,000.00	2,000.00
Salaries and Wages	8,000.00	8,000.00



GIRLS' DORMITORY, BLUEFIELD COLORED INSTITUTE.

PROFESSIONAL REPORT OF PRINCIPAL SIMS.

The uncertainty as to the location of the school, which has kept back improvement, extension and growth, seems now to be settled, so it is possible to urge a definite policy. A review of the occupations of the graduates will serve to show how narrow has been the policy of the school, while at the same time pointing out the need of enlarging its field of endeavor.

Since the founding of the school, it has graduated 119 persons; 83 women and 36 men. Ninety-five per cent. of the women are teaching in the common schools; the remainder are doing domestic work. Twenty-one of the men are following the professions of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, and the ministry, or are now in school studying those professions; three are taking University courses in Science and Arts and one in Agriculture; five are teaching in the rural schools. The four who graduated this June plan to re-enter school in the fall. The remaining three are at common labor.

The school will continue, at least it should, to provide such instruction as is needed to prepare youth to undertake the work mentioned above. And from these, if they are well prepared, must come the spiritual enrichment of the black man's life. This spiritual life must have a material base.

The high grade citizenship, which all desire for the negro, will not come until he has economic freedom; the right to sell his labor in every market that bids for service. Hungry and hopeless, no man is reliable. Much of the disorder and confusion in American life, arising from the presence of this man upon its soil, will pass away, when he secures the chance to become a self-confident, hopeful, efficient laborer. Efficiency is acquired through instruction; skill gives hopefulness; hopefulness leads to endeavor, which if successful, gives confidence. It would seem that any system of education should attempt to give to the youth of the land sufficient training of hand to enable those who may elect, or who are compelled to do so, to earn by manual labor a decent living. It should give to all sufficient information to enable them to do whatever they do, with courage and wisdom, and at the same time put before youth such ideals as will keep their actions within the accepted bounds of right.

Now it is the hand instruction that has been largely neglected at Bluefield, due, of course, to the fact that there has always been a question as to the school's future. There has always been given to girls some work in Domestic Art, and Domestic Science. This work has been greatly improved during the past two years, but this should be gradually extended so that the girl having finished the work will become a self-reliant, capable, upright woman. The instruction given should leave the girls fit to become true and proper guiding influences of a home. The instruction given boys should make them proper companions of such women. Omitting railway employees and barbers, the state of West Virginia has a smaller number of skilled negro laborers than any other state, with an equal black population.

To the writer, this does not seem to be true, because the field is more limited, but because the schools have made no systematic study of the occupations open now to this youth, or that may be opened if properly trained persons in sufficient numbers could be found and their course so conducted as to meet those demands.

In establishing industrial courses for boys at Bluefield, one should not be adopted that is already given elsewhere unless conditions make the duplication necessary. Only such courses should be established as will give instruction which the boy may put to immediate any profitable use. The men who are to conduct these courses should be both capable and willing to make an industrial study of the field, so that when called upon they would be able to give expert advice touching needed changes. It seems best to begin this work with a course in kitchen gardening and electricity.

There should be a demonstrator with headquarters at the school to go to the mining camps and public schools of the coal fields to instruct the women in their household duties.

We maintain a model school of about 40 pupils, sufficient for the normal graduating class to obtain experience in the first five grades. There is a special teacher who supervises these rooms. The most approved methods are here used.

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1912-1914.

TABLE NO. 1.
Enrollment, 1912-1913.

	Senior	Third Year	Second Year	First Year	Preparatory	Males	Females	TOTALS		
								Males	Females	Totals
Preparatory .....	...	...	...	...	40	13	27	13	27	40
Normal	23	17	24	70	...	44	90	44	90	134
Special	3	3	...	2	...	3	5	3	5	8
TOTALS	26	20	24	72	40	60	122	60	122	182

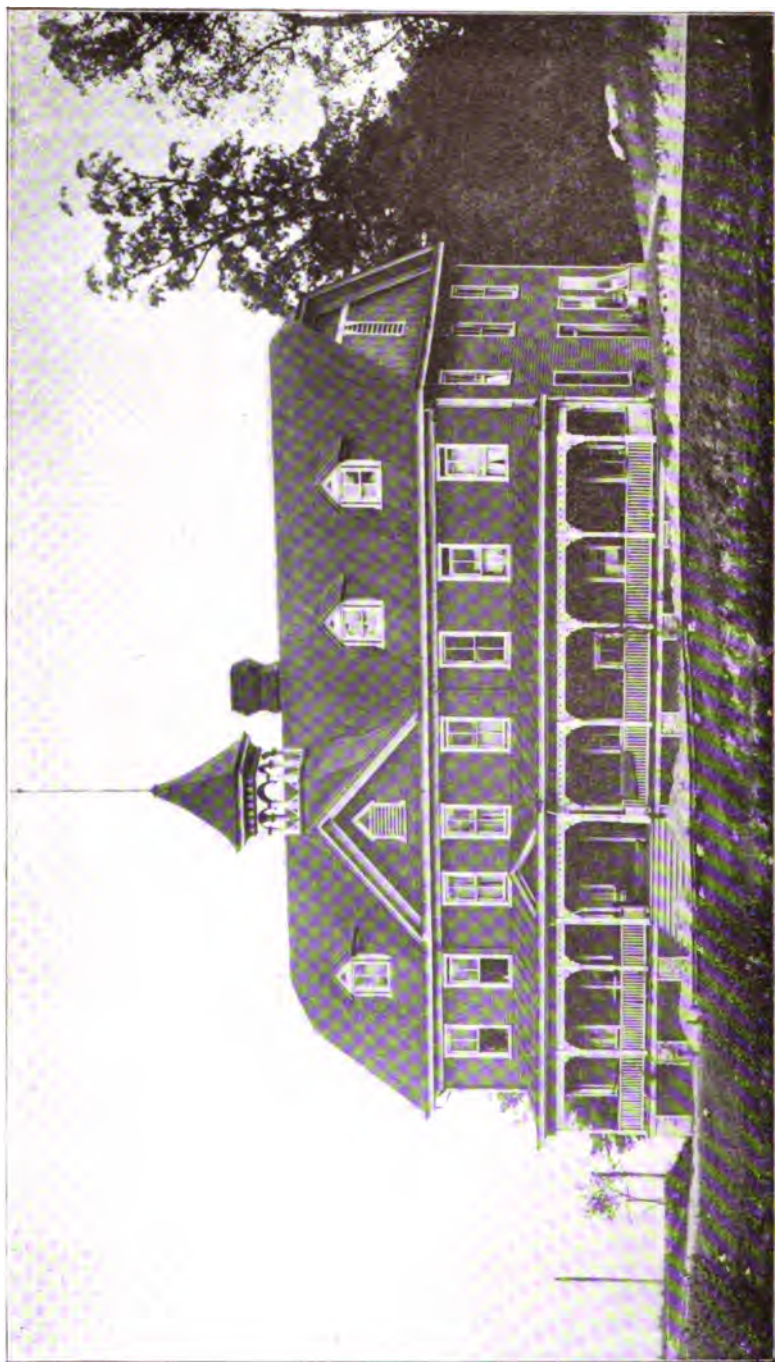
TABLE NO. 2.
Enrollment, 1913-1914.

	Senior	Third Year	Second Year	First Year	Preparatory	Females	Females	TOTALS		
								Males	Females	Totals
Preparatory .....	...	...	...	...	31	14	17	14	17	31
Normal	23	23	46	71	...	58	104	58	104	162
Special	1	...	1	1
TOTALS	23	22	46	71	31	72	122	72	122	194

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BOYS' DORMITORY, BLUEFIELD COLORED INSTITUTE.

BUSINESS REPORT OF PRINCIPAL.

Dormitories and Recitation Rooms.

When it is remembered that the school plant, as it now stands, was intended to meet the needs at the time the buildings were constructed, and that the attendance has increased 102 per cent. during the past eight years, it becomes plain that class room and dormitory space is inadequate for the school's present demands. With two exceptions, the class rooms have seating capacity for twenty-five pupils, while classes have from 22 to 68 members. The laboratories and library are fairly well equipped for the purposes for which they are intended to serve, and new apparatus and books are added each year. But the rooms are too small to accommodate the growing student body. The library, if large enough, could be made to serve as a public library for the town people.

Chapel.

The chapel is sufficiently large for all gatherings. It is, in fact, one of the best assembly rooms in the city.

Water, Light and Fuel.

The school uses coal as fuel; this it buys from dealers in the city. Water and light are also obtained from corporations in the city.

Athletics.

Athletics of the school have not been developed, for lack of sufficient play space. There should be appropriated from the enrollment and tuition fees, a reasonable sum to grade the baseball field and grade our tennis courts and basket ball grounds for girls. To meet the current expense of running the athletics, a small fee should be charged each student at the time of enrollment and this fee be reported to the Board of Control, as an athletic fee.

PRINCIPAL'S STATEMENT OF NEEDS.

The following appropriations will be needed:

	1916	1917
Current Expense	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00
Repairs and Improvements	4,000.00	4,000.00
Teachers and Employees	9,000.00	9,000.00

This is asking for an increase in all these funds. The current expense fund for the last biennial period was scarcely sufficient for the needs, and the gradual growth will increase somewhat the expense.

Two of the dormitories being frame buildings, as they grow older the repairs upon them become greater. There is at present need of repairs to the floors in Mahood Hall.

The teachers and employees fund should be increased, because the changes asked for in my professional report, will require a larger teaching force than now employed.

Buildings and Lands.

The boys' dormitory should be made double the present size. The existing structure is frame; for permanency and security, future buildings should be brick or stone; \$30,000 would seem a reasonable estimate for this change.

If the changes indicated in my professional report are made, there will be needed an industrial building. To build and equip this building, will require not less than \$20,000. Walks and roadways needed will cost \$2,000.



HARDY'S FERRY, WEST VIRGINIA.



Storer College

HENRY T. McDONALD, A. M., President

HARPERS FERRY

Storer College

HISTORICAL.

Storer College is a product of the Civil War. Hardly had the struggle ended when Mr. John Storer, of Maine, offered to aid in the education of the Freemen by giving \$10,000 toward the founding of a school, provided the same amount should be raised. Appeal was made to the Free Baptists to meet the offer, and they met it. Then came the question of location of the proposed school, and after carefully considering apparent needs and opportunities, suggestion was made that the General Government be asked to give to the corporation holding the funds for the school, the war battered buildings, four in number, situated on beautiful Camp Hill, Harper's Ferry, to be used for educational purposes. Application was made for such disposition of the buildings, and largely through the influence of James A. Garfield, then a member of the House, and Henry Wilson and William Pitt Fessenden, members of the Senate, the appropriation requested was made. Dr. N. C. Brackett, of well beloved memory, had been with Sheridan's army during the last year of the war, in Christian Commission work, and at that time was working for the Freedman's Bureau. He was called into consultation and made director of the work. The Freedman's Bureau was interested in the project and contributed several thousand dollars toward the building of old Lincoln Hall and the starting of the work of the school. The total contribution of the Bureau amounted to \$18,000.

On October 2, 1867, the school opened in the Lockwood House, which had been the home of the Paymaster in the days when the armory and arsenal were flourishing institutions of the town. Nineteen pupils were enrolled. In 1868 the Legislature granted a charter to the school, giving it degree conferring powers. True to the right ideals of a well ordered school, that power has never been used.

From the beginning the work of building up the material things of the school went on as rapidly as possible. The rigid policy of no debt, has always been strictly followed, so that never has the school had a burden of that sort to bear. Its growth in equipment has been gradual, but certain, until now it has 12 buildings used as residences, dormitories and for general school purposes. And this does not include the barn and other out-buildings connected with the work done in agriculture.

GROUNDS.

The original grant by Congress of seven acres has been increased as occasion made possible, till now we own over thirty acres of valuable property. Camp Hill, where most of it lies, is so called because it was

for nearly a century the rallying place and camp ground of Federal troops, when for any reason they were assembled here. It is an elevation of land between the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers, facing the water gap, which Thomas Jefferson said was worth a trip across the Atlantic to see. In all directions the views are surpassingly beautiful.

During the Civil War the buildings then standing were constantly used, by first one side and then the other, and the campus, besides being a camp ground, was in part the cemetery for those who died here. Relics of the strife are on every hand.

BUILDINGS.

Anthony Memorial Hall contains the offices, library, chemical laboratory, recitation rooms, and general assembly hall. It is a brick building, 130 feet long and with a maximum width of 60 feet.

DeWolfe Industrial Building, of gray stone, three stories in height, contains the physical and botanical laboratory, demonstration kitchen and agricultural class room.

The Industrial Building, of gray stone, is where the work in carpentry, glazing, cabinet making and general wood-working is done.

Myrtle Hall, The Lockwood, Jackson Cottage, all substantial brick buildings, and Sinclair Cottage, a frame building, are the dormitories for young women and will accommodate 125 girls, beside the teachers resident in them.

Lincoln Hall is the fine stone dormitory recently erected to replace old Lincoln Hall which was burned. This building is four stories in height, contains a fine reception room, a Y. M. C. A. room given in memoriam, the Superintendent's flat, the gymnasium, kitchen, store room, dining room, bath-rooms and accommodations for about 80 men.

Curtis Memorial Church, built of pressed brick, in Norman style of architecture, contains the pipe organ and is made attractive by memorial windows.

The President's House, the Brackett House and The McDaniel Cottage are used as homes by various members of the faculty.

The historic John Brown's Fort, rebuilt on the campus and thus preserved for all time, is used as a museum. It attracts hundreds to the school annually. In preserving this unique building the school has performed a distinct educational function.

The pump house, barn, silo, slaughter house and other building used in the department of gardening and agriculture, are important members of the group of buildings used for educational purposes.

VALUATION OF PLANT.

The four buildings given the school by the U. S. Government cost the government something over \$100,000. They have been enlarged and improved, though not considered as worth near that figure now. These buildings, together with the ones added and the land holdings of the school, are easily worth \$200,000.

Situated as the holdings are, in the best part of the town, they have a greater possible value. However, this is the school which at Harper's Ferry is contributing to the educated citizenship of our state at so very small expense to the commonwealth.

PAY ROLL.

Name.	Position.	Annual Salary.	Emoluments.
Henry T. McDonald.....	President, Professional Work, Science.	\$1,400.00	House.
Mrs. Lura B. Lightner.....	Prescpdress.....	700.00	House.
Mrs. Louise W. Brackett.....	Drawing.....	250.00	Light, heat, rooms, board.
Ella V. Smith.....	Bookkeeping, English.....	400.00	House.
Mrs. Elizabeth M. McDonald.....	History, German.....	400.00	Rooms, light, heat.
Elizabeth Sims.....	Sewing and Dressmaking.....	375.00	per month.
William R. Peregro.....	Carpentry.....	50.00	Rooms.
Henry H. Winters.....	Gardening and Husbandry.....	600.00	Rooms, board, light, heat.
William A. Saunders.....	Professional Work, Science.....	500.00	Room, light, heat.
Mrs. Emily C. Jenness.....	French, History.....	275.00	Room, light, heat.
John W. McKinney.....	Bands, Orchestra, Janitor.....	480.00	Room, light, heat.
Mary M. Peyton.....	Librarian.....	350.00	Room, light, heat.
Mrs. Alice M. Metcalf.....	Botany, Mathematics.....		Her services are given free
John C. Newcomer.....	Mathematics.....	900.00	House.
Mrs. Celeste B. Newcomer.....	Cookery.....	250.00	House.
Sarah A. Benedict.....	English.....	450.00	Room, light, heat.
Mabel S. Young.....	Geography, Physical Training.....	350.00	Room, light, heat.
Harriet D. Church.....	Latin.....	450.00	Room, light, heat.
Marion E. Green.....	English.....	300.00	Room, board, light, heat.
Charlotte M. Nason.....	Music.....	200.00	Feeg, room, board.
Lawrence L. Taylor.....	Gardening, Husbandry.....	360.00	Room, light, heat.
Mrs. Henry Crane.....	Cook.....	20.00	per month, room, board, light, heat.
Mrs. John Hamilton.....	Cook.....	20.00	per month, room, board, light, heat.

In addition to these several boys are employed as janitors and assistants in farming.

COMMENT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

Storer College is not a State school. This Board is brought in contact with it by reason of the fact that the appropriations made for its benefit by the Legislatures of 1911 and 1913 are required to be expended at the discretion and upon the approval of this Board. Previous to this, for many years, the State has had connection with this school. It was incorporated by chapter 117, Acts 1868, passed March 3d. The incorporators named in the act are sixteen, who and their associates are created a body politic and corporate by the name and style of "The President and trustees of Storer College," and which is declared to be "an institution of learning for the education of youth, without distinction of race or color, at or near Harper's Ferry." The number of incorporators is limited to twenty-five. The charter was amended by chapter 85 of the Acts of 1883, making the State Superintendent of Free Schools *ex officio* one of the twenty-five trustees, and providing that one of the said trustees should be elected president. It also divides the trustees into eight classes, and makes the term of each trustee eight years. The trustees were empowered to fill vacancies occurring in their membership. Another slight amendment was made to the charter by chapter 46 of the Acts of 1907.

For many years, beginning in 1881, the Legislature made appropriations for the normal training of colored teachers, pursuant to the law now contained in serial section 2272 of the Code of 1913. Under contracts with the State Superintendent of Free Schools many of these teachers attended Storer College. Beginning with 1897 a new feature was adopted, and in that year the Legislature appropriated \$1,000 for that year and the next to pay tuition, room rent and the use of books for forty or more colored pupils in the normal department of Storer College. The same appropriation was made in 1901 for that year and for 1902, except that the number was increased to fifty. The same appropriation was made in 1903, and in addition thereto \$1,500 was appropriated for fifty or more pupils in the industrial department—both for the years 1903 and 1904. The Legislature of 1905 made the same appropriations as were made in 1903. In 1907, however, there was appropriated for Storer College for each of the years 1907 and 1908, \$1,500 for salaries of teachers. The Legislature of 1909 made this same appropriation for the salaries of teachers, and added \$1,000 for the industrial department—both for the years 1909 and 1910. And the same was done in 1911, both appropriations being made for the years 1911 and 1912. Also in 1911, \$1,000 was appropriated for the education and normal training of colored teachers. These appropriations made in 1911 were to be expended at the discretion and upon the approval of the State Board of Control. For this last appropriations of \$1,000, for the education and normal training of colored teachers, no demand was made, and it was not expended, as stated in our last report. The appropriations made to Storer College by the Legislature of 1913 were as follows: \$3,300 for salaries of teachers, being \$900 for the period of nine months ending June 30, 1913, \$1,200 for the year ending June 30, 1914, and the same amount for the year ending June 30, 1915. For each of these three periods

there was appropriated \$1,500 for the industrial department. For promoting the horticultural and trucking industry there was appropriated a total sum of \$10,000—\$2,000 for the first named period of nine months, and \$4,000 for each of said fiscal years. All these appropriations were to be expended at the discretion and upon the approval of the State Board of Control. Of the appropriation of \$10,000 for promoting the horticultural and trucking industry none has been expended, because we were compelled reluctantly to hold that the plan formulated by the authorities of Storer College did not come within the terms of the appropriation, which plan involved the purchase of land.

It will be seen from this brief statement that the State has had much to do with this school for many years. We do not hesitate to say that of all the agencies in this State for the education and uplift of the colored people Storer College has been among the greatest. It has indeed done a great and meritorious work. It is a conscientious school, and is so conducted as to develop good habits and self-reliance on the part of the students. It is situated in a region quite remote from either the West Virginia or the Bluefield Institute. President McDonald tells in his report what the school has done, and gives good and earnest reasons why it is entitled to increased aid from the State. We recommend his report to the earnest consideration of the Legislature, with the hope that it will be as liberal as prudence and funds at its disposal may warrant. In a legal sense this school is a private one, but really it is a public school. It is well and economically managed. Everything is done that is possible to give every boy or girl who wants an education, help to enable him or her to attend the school.

FINANCIAL REPORT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

TABLE NO. 1.

From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1913.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Legislative Appropriation 1913	Total Amount Available 1913	Disburse- ments 1913	Balance June 30, 1913
Salaries of Teachers	\$ 1,375.00	\$ 900.00	\$ 2,275.00	\$ 1,125.00	\$ 1,150.00
Industrial Department	916.67	1,500.00	2,416.67	749.98	1,666.69
Promoting the Horticultural and Trucking Indus- try .....	.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00
TOTALS	\$ 2,291.67	\$ 4,400.00	\$ 6,691.67	\$ 1,874.98	\$ 4,816.69

TABLE NO. 2.
From July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914.
LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance July 1, 1913	Legislative Appropriation 1914	Total Amount Available 1914	Disburse- ments 1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Salaries of Teachers	\$ 1,150.00	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 2,350.00	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 850.00
Industrial Department	1,666.69	1,500.00	3,166.69	999.99	2,166.70
Promoting the Horticultural and Trucking Industry	2,000.00	4,000.00	6,000.00	.....	6,000.00
TOTALS	\$ 4,816.69	\$ 6,700.00	\$ 11,516.69	\$ 2,499.99	\$ 9,016.70

TABLE NO. 3.
From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1914.
LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Legislative Appropriation 1913-14	Total Amount Available 1913-14	Disburse- ments 1913-14	Balance June 30, 1914
Salaries of Teachers	\$ 1,375.00	\$ 2,100.00	\$ 3,475.00	\$ 2,625.00	\$ 850.00
Industrial Department	916.67	3,000.00	3,916.67	1,749.97	2,166.70
Promoting the Horticultural and Trucking Industry .....	.....	6,000.00	6,000.00	.....	6,000.00
TOTALS	\$ 2,291.67	\$ 11,100.00	\$ 13,891.67	\$ 4,374.97	\$ 9,016.70

PROFESSIONAL REPORT OF PRESIDENT McDONALD.

West Virginia and Storer College.

The relationship which has obtained between the state and the school for about thirty-five years has been close. The first twenty-five years of the separate existence of our state, there was no chance for colored youth to receive anything but the elementary education given in the common schools, excepting as they came to Storer. Early recognition by State officials of this fact led them to see the advantage of providing for better training here, and arrangements were accordingly made whereby the youth of the state were trained at Harper's Ferry. It was plain that teachers for the schools of the state were needed, and so the normal training of teachers was made emphatic from that early day till now.

When the two state schools for colored youth were established they were so located that Storer should serve the eastern and northern portions of the state. And the continued understanding has been that while the school is not strictly a state institution, the state shall in its educational authorities have direct and continuous influence in its educational policy, and to that end the State Superintendent of Free Schools is *ex officio* a member of the board of trustees.

Cost to the State.

With no cost to the state, there is a plant here worth \$200,000, consisting of fourteen buildings, over thirty acres of valuable land, good equipment, and served by well trained teachers, ministering to the educational needs of West Virginians at an expense which has never exceeded \$2,500 per annum. Here the state educates a boy or girl for about one-sixth what it costs at Bluefield and one-twelfth of what it costs to educate a boy or girl at West Virginia Colored Institute. The per capita cost to the state, in 1912-1913 was \$12.89; for 1913-1914 the per capita cost was \$15.43.

Service Rendered.

There have been 514 who have graduated from the normal course and 32 who have graduated from the academic or college preparatory course. All of these have had more or less training in the manual arts and in domestic science. Many of the leading teachers, editors, physicians, lawyers and professional men, besides the large number of farmers and workers in less well known walks of life, of our state, have been trained at Storer College. They have all rendered positively efficient service. Not one has been in prison; not one has been a source of discontent; none have been beggars, or numbered among the undesirable citizenship of a community. Wherever they are, they are known for their thrift and usefulness. They may always be counted an asset. Sons of Storer have gone to the mission fields and there given to the less fortunate a new and higher conception of the meaning of life.

Equipment.

Storer has good equipment for doing normal work. Our laboratories are modern and our library is one of the best in the state. This year there has brought substantial addition to the 7,000 volumes owned by the school, in the presence of a considerable number of added valuable volumes of reference, together with a set of the Encyclopedia Britannica and a set of the new edition of the Cambridge edition of the cyclopedia. The library is open every school day and administered by a special librarian. About fifty choice periodicals are on the table and students have constant access to them. There are several hundred unbound magazines and pamphlets in the magazine room of the school.

Industrial Courses.

From the very beginning of the work here there has been insistence upon the necessity for dignifying the labor of every-day life. To that end manual training has been given during all these years. We have not done as much of this kind of work as we have wished, but we have done all that we could do. The State can do no more efficient thing, than to maintain and enlarge the courses in manual training given here.



CAMPUS VIEW, STORER COLLEGE.

Improvements.

During the past biennial period the school has installed about 1500 ft. of water mains, has laid about 950 ft. of sewer, has expended for land \$1200, has cleared about an acre of new land for gardening, planted a fine young orchard of apple, peach, plum, quince and cherry trees, to use for demonstration purposes, has added a man in the agricultural department. This was done in anticipation of receiving the added appropriation made by the Legislature in its last biennial session. It is earnestly hoped this appropriation will be renewed and that the school will thus be enabled to still more largely and efficiently serve this section of West Virginia, which in agriculture and fruit raising stands first.

Religious Life.

Lest there be misapprehension as to the facts, statement needs to be made that there is absolutely nothing sectarian or in the remotest degree dogmatic in the teaching of the school. The colored people are blessed with a natural desire to be religious. One of the most lamentable things of the day is the seeming loss to them of a strong hold on a religious life. For them education without the refining and directing force of a Christian life, is something of very questionable worth. Our students are glad to attend the services in the college church. These services are made enjoyable by the pipe organ and the music furnished by our vested choir of trained voices. Moreover, here there is training of vital worth, for only the best of music is used. There is a flourishing C. E. Society. The Y. M. C. A. is an active force among the young men. Everywhere the worth and need for strong, righteous living is exemplified and taught.

Attendance.

The enrollment for 1912-1913 was 194. Of these 104 were West Virginians. The enrollment for 1913-1914 was 162. Of this number 98 were from the state.

Our normal class of 1913, numbering 31, was the largest class of normal graduates ever sent out from a school for colored youth in the state. The falling off in attendance the past year is accounted for this way. Without warning from the State Board of Education, the class of 1913 was refused the state certificates, which till that time had been regularly granted by the board to those whom we recommended. We had supposed that we were meeting the requirement of the Board, but it was found that we did not then do quite as much professional work as they wished—though our academic requirements for graduation more than met their standard. Hence the action. The result was that students who had applied for acceptance here went elsewhere, where the certificates must be granted normal graduates, and we suffered the loss indicated. It is believed that this lessening in attendance is but a temporary condition.

The Future.—A Domestic Science Hall.

The coming year it is expected that several hundred yards of cement walks will be put down. The water system will in all probability be in-

creased in capacity, by building a pumping station at a well on the school grounds near the Shenandoah river and forcing up to the campus the water needed. About \$5,000 is in hand to be used when the rest of the funds are obtained to erect the greatly needed Domestic Science Hall. Many states have aided such independent institutions as Storer, by making appropriations to use in erecting halls and equipping them. West Virginia could aid a very worthy cause by appropriating toward the erection of this hall where young women may be trained to self-supporting and useful industry. I earnestly urge the consideration of this need.

Agricultural Training.

Under "Improvements" something has been said as to what the institution is doing to train young men to a proper appreciation of the farm life. The time is fast approaching when the common people will no longer be able to buy land. The radical changes in methods in farming make it useless to talk about developing the farm-hand along the methods of past days. Every man who would succeed on the farm must have such a liberal training as is found in school, to supplement his farm experience. He must be trained to think. No place for giving such training is comparable to the school. Moreover, farming is now considered the application daily of more science than is found in most professions. That farmers may catch an understanding of the truth that they are dealing with scientific facts as related to life; ignorantly, if untrained in school, wisely and appreciatively, if trained in school; they need the school-day experiences. The State ought to spend its money for such training in localities where the net good from such expenditure will be maximum, and where the necessary expenditure will be a minimum. Judged by this standard no school for colored youth in the State excels Storer. I think I should say one thing more. When some years ago we decided to place a man in charge of the work of farming and gardening, and have his entire time devoted to that work, there were unnumbered, unoccupied and unused lots of land about town. The people, white and colored, raised scarcely more vegetables than they needed. We began to raise produce for the market. We could not supply the demand. Others saw what could be done. They imitated. Now the number of unproductive lots is negligible, and we have practically educated a whole community. We have lost a valuable market, but energized and directed the activities of hundreds. Still that is why we teach. No school for colored youth in the state is better equipped for teaching agriculture, horticulture and gardening than is Storer.

School Ideals.

Though incorporated as a college, the school has never done collegiate grade of work, and has never stultified itself by granting paper degrees to any person. It has insisted upon thorough preparation for doing something worth while. There is a sad lack of trained leaders for the colored race. For entrance at theological seminaries, medical schools, law schools, and everywhere that an educational standard is set, the requirements are

being raised. Storer has maintained always that the mass may be best trained by raising up wise, conservative, safe leaders. This she has made possible by the academic training she has offered and given. Is not this the school in the state where such training should be encouraged by the state?

An Educational Question.

I think it may properly be asked whether there is any needless duplication of educational energies in the training of our colored youth. Ought not the courses in mechanic arts and general agriculture to be done where preparation for and maintenance of such work is given? Ought not the training of young men and women for the vocations, with a well ordered supplementary training in manual arts and domestic arts, be given elsewhere. Or, is the state receiving in return for its investment in educational equipment, the kind and quality of citizenship which it should expect? Ought doctors and teachers, for example, to be trained in an institution where training in the manual arts and sciences should be given? Ought mechanics and agriculturists to be trained in normal schools?

STATEMENT OF NEEDS.

I ask that \$3,000 be appropriated annually for each of the years 1915-1916 and 1916-1917, for the salaries of normal teachers.

That \$2,000 be appropriated for each of the two years 1915-1916 and 1916-1917 for the salaries of industrial teachers.

That \$1,000 be appropriated annually for the purchase of supplies for industrial courses.

That \$10,000 be appropriated annually for each of the two years 1915-1916 and 1916-1917 to be expended in the erection and equipment of a Domestic Science Hall.

My reasons for asking for same are:

There has been no increase in appropriation for salaries of teachers for a long time. There has been great increase in the cost of living, and increase in appropriation for the purpose specified in the regular state schools.

Our work is more extensive and vital than ever. Our normal course has been lengthened according to state requirements, and our industrial courses have been materially strengthened.

We added another teacher to the department of gardening and husbandry in the fall of 1913.

We are located in that part of the state where agricultural and horticultural training ought especially to be encouraged.

Appropriations to Storer are economical investments in education on the part of the state. And the presence and maintenance of the school is a convenience to the colored population of the state naturally adjacent to the institution. This portion of the colored population is the most stable and long-resident within the state.

The school is dependent upon the appropriations made to maintain its courses and standard of work.

The making of the biennial appropriations is in keeping with a policy of nearly forty years.

When the West Virginia Colored Institute and Bluefield Institutes were established, they were located so that Storer should have and serve a section of the state apart from them. It has always been understood that the school should be a recipient of state aid.

A number of the states have continued for many years to give state aid to private institutions, for the building of buildings, scholarships, and general maintenance. I suggest the following few states by way of illustration: Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Maryland—and the list might be made longer. These states have evidently deemed such action wise.

Storer has great need for a Domestic Science Hall. The need for trained dressmakers, home-keepers, cooks, laundresses, milliners, is particularly evident. Demand for these is always much greater than the supply. The state would be aiding in meeting a need which is present and which will be for all time, in assisting in making such building possible. The training of useful citizens cannot be furthered in a better way than this. If we are to have sanitary homes, healthy boys and girls, better and more useful women, they must have such training as should be given in such a building. Will not West Virginia do in this what a number of the states have done, supply a need, that will certainly bring large and far-reaching returns to the whole state in rightly productive citizenship. These are some of the reasons for asking for the appropriation to aid in the erection and equipment of a Domestic Science Hall.

When per capita investment is considered, I am of the opinion that all citizens of our state will agree that Storer gives the largest returns of any school in the state, and for that additional reason the appropriations should be made.



UPPER CONNOQUENESSING SANDSTONE, TYGART VALLEY FALLS,—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The West Virginia Geological and Economical Survey

I. C. WHITE, State Geologist

MORGANTOWN.

MEMBERS OF SURVEY COMMISSION.

HENRY D. HATFIELD.....	Charleston
<i>Governor of West Virginia.</i>	
E. L. LONG.....	Charleston
<i>Treasurer of West Virginia.</i>	
THOS. E. HODGES.....	Morgantown
<i>President West Virginia University.</i>	
E. D. SANDERSON.....	Morgantown
<i>Director West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station.</i>	

The Legislatures of 1911 and 1913 provided that the appropriations for the State Geological and Economic Survey thereby made, should be expended at the discretion and upon the approval of the State Board of

Note—Thos. E. Hodges resigned as President of the West Virginia University, effective August 1, 1914, and was succeeded by Frank B. Trotter, as Acting President.

The West Virginia Geological and Economic Survey

The report of Dr. I. C. White, State Geologist and Superintendent of the State Geological and Economic Survey, which is given in full below, so thoroughly covers the workings of the Survey, that it is unnecessary for us to add anything further.

PAY ROLL.

Name.	Position.	Annual Salary.
I. C. White.....	State Geologist and Superintendent of the Survey..	No Salary.
Geo. P. Grimsley.....	Assistant Geologist (half-time).....	\$1,500.00
Ray V. Hennen.....	Assistant Geologist.....	3,000.00
C. E. Krebs.....	Assistant Geologist (three-fourths time).....	2,200.00
D. B. Reger.....	Assistant Geologist.....	2,000.00
Wm. Armstrong Price.....	Paleontologist (\$900, paid by W. V. U.).....	900.00
D. D. Teets, Jr.....	Field Assistant.....	1,500.00
Robt. M. Gawthrop.....	Field Assistant.....	1,500.00
B. H. Hite.....	Chief Chemist.....	600.00
J. Berghius Krak.....	Assistant Chemist.....	2,000.00
J. L. Williams.....	Chief Clerk.....	1,800.00
R. C. Tucker.....	Stenographer and Draftsman.....	1,500.00

FINANCIAL REPORT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing Amounts Recommended to be returned to the State Treasury, 1912, Which Amounts were returned as Recommended.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance September 30, 1912	Amount Returned to State Treasury Unexpended	Balance October 1, 1912
Co-operation with U. S. G. S. in Topographic Mapping	\$ 5,010.10	.....	\$ 5,010.10
Preparation and Publication of Two Reports.	1,150.49	.....	1,150.49
Field and Other Expenses	567.75	.....	567.75
Salaries of Geological Staff	4,775.31	.....	4,775.31
TOTALS	\$ 11,503.65	.....	\$ 11,503.65

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance September 30, 1912	Amount Returned to State Treasury Unexpended	Balance October 1, 1912
Sale of Publications	\$ 1,802.14	.....	\$ 1,802.14
TOTALS	\$ 1,802.14	.....	\$ 1,802.14
GRAND TOTALS	\$ 13,305.79	.....	\$ 13,305.79

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

TABLE NO. 2.

From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1913.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS	Balance October 1, 1912	Legislative Appropriation 1913	Total Amount Available 1913	Disburse- ments 1913	Balance June 30, 1913
Co-operation with U. S. G. S. in Topographic Mapping..	\$ 5,010.10	\$ 9,000.00	\$14,010.10	\$ 6,064.82	\$ 7,945.28
Preparation and Publication of Reports	1,150.49	4,666.66	5,817.15	1,288.25	4,528.90
Field and Other Expenses...	567.75	1,000.00	1,567.75	1,097.38	470.37
Salaries of Geological Staff..	4,775.81	4,900.00	9,675.81	9,350.80	325.01
Stream Gauging		133.33	133.33		133.33
Soil Studies and Maps.....		200.00	200.00		200.00
TOTALS	\$11,508.65	\$19,899.99	\$31,408.64	\$18,800.75	\$13,602.89

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS	Balance October 1, 1912	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1913	Total Amount Available 1913	Disburse- ments 1913	Balance June 30, 1913
Sales of Publications.....	\$ 1,802.14	\$ 1,463.56	\$ 3,265.70	\$ 2,262.01	\$ 1,003.69
TOTALS	\$ 1,802.14	\$ 1,463.56	\$ 3,265.70	\$ 2,262.01	\$ 1,003.69

TABLE NO. 3.

From July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS	Balance July 1, 1913	Legislative Appropriation 1914	Total Amount Available 1914	Disburse- ments 1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Co-operation with U. S. G. S. in Topographic Mapping..	\$ 7,945.28	\$12,000.00	\$19,945.28	\$13,297.07	\$ 6,648.21
Preparation and Publication of Reports	4,528.90	14,000.00	18,528.90	13,978.42	4,550.48
Field and Other Expenses...	470.37	3,000.00	3,470.37	3,465.16	5.21
Salaries of Geological Staff..	325.01	14,600.00	14,925.01	14,891.65	33.36
Stream Gauging	133.33	400.00	533.33	532.00	1.33
Soil Studies and Maps.....	200.00	600.00	800.00	570.85	229.15
TOTALS	\$13,602.89	\$44,600.00	\$58,202.89	\$46,735.15	\$11,467.74

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS	Balance July 1, 1913	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1914	Total Amount Available 1914	Disburse- ments 1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Sales of Publications.....	\$ 1,003.69	\$ 1,723.53	\$ 2,727.22	\$ 2,564.24	\$ 162.98
TOTALS	\$ 1,003.69	\$ 1,723.53	\$ 2,727.22	\$ 2,564.24	\$ 162.98

TABLE NO. 4.

From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1914.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS	Balance October 1, 1912	Legislative Appropriation 1913-14	Total Amount Available 1913-14	Disburse- ments 1913-14	Balance June 30, 1914
Co-operation with U. S. G. S. in Topographic Mapping...	\$ 5,010.10	\$21,000.00	\$26,010.10	\$19,361.89	\$ 6,648.21
Preparation and Publication of Reports	1,150.49	18,666.66	19,817.15	15,266.67	4,550.48
Field and Other Expenses...	587.75	4,000.00	4,587.75	4,562.54	5.21
Salaries of Geological Staff..	4,775.31	19,500.00	24,275.31	24,241.95	33.36
Stream Gauging.....		533.33	533.33	532.00	1.33
Soil Studies and Maps.....		800.00	800.00	570.85	229.15
TOTALS.....	\$11,503.65	\$64,499.99	\$76,003.64	\$64,535.90	\$11,467.74

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS	Balance October 1, 1912	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1913-14	Total Amount Available 1913-14	Disburse- ments 1913-14	Balance June 30, 1914
Sale of Publications	\$ 1,802.14	\$ 3,187.09	\$ 4,989.23	\$ 4,826.25	\$ 162.98
TOTALS.....	\$ 1,802.14	\$ 3,187.09	\$ 4,989.23	\$ 4,826.25	\$ 162.98

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

	Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1916.	Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1917.
Current General Expense	\$40,000.00	\$40,000.00

REPORTS OF DR. I. C. WHITE, State Geologist.

Complying with the request of the Board of Control, the State Geologist and Superintendent of the State Geological and Economic Survey here-with presents his official report of the work accomplished by this Survey (1) during the period beginning October 1st, 1912, and ending with June 30th, 1913, and (2), for the year beginning July 1st, 1913, and ending with June 30th, 1914, as also the needs of the Survey for the next biennial period, together with an estimate of the time and funds required to complete the work with observations on other matters pertaining directly to the State's economic welfare.

The history, work, and aims of the Survey were so fully set forth in the Second Biennial Report of the State Board of Control, Volume II, Part II, pages 277 and 298, inclusive, published in 1912, that it is only necessary to cite the reader to the facts and statements therein already available for reference, and information.

PROFESSIONAL REPORT OF THE STATE GEOLOGIST.

For the partial year beginning October 1, 1912, and ending June 30, 1913.

Topographic Surveys.

The topographic Survey of the State in cooperation with the U. S. G. Survey was continued during October, 1912, and to the middle of November, when the field parties were disbanded, and the camp property stored for the winter. As is well known, the men engaged on these topographic surveys in constructing a contoured or topographic map (a sample of which is illustrated herewith) of the State on a scale of 1 to 62,500, or practically one inch to the mile, are appointed to their positions and their salaries fixed by the U. S. G. Survey, which assumes entire charge and responsibility for the cooperative topographic Surveys, the only part the State has had in the matter being to furnish a little more than half of the funds required for the field and office work, and to designate the quadrangles or areas to be surveyed from year to year. For the period in question, the proportion of financial cooperation was on the basis of \$12,000 for the State from July 1, 1912 to June 30, 1913, as against \$10,000 of funds from the U. S. G. Survey for the same period. During this time, four quadrangles; namely, the

Crawford, containing 232.48 sq. mi.....Lewis, Upshur and Braxton Counties.

Sago, containing 232.48 sq. mi.....Barbour, Upshur and Randolph Counties.

Big Bend, containing 236.44 sq. mi.....Summers, Mercer, Raleigh and Monroe Counties.

Meadow Creek, containing 235.66 sq. mi.....Fayette, Raleigh, Greenbrier and Summers Cos.

Totalling 947.06 sq. mo., were completed along with much triangulation in adjoining areas. In the winter and spring months, from the middle of November to May, 1913, the drafting of the field notes was completed in the Washington office by the permanent staff of the U. S. G. Survey, and the resulting 4 quadrangles transmitted for publication when engraved on copper. This work of engraving is done at the entire expense of the U. S. G. Survey, and on account of the care and accuracy generally requires from two to three years' time after any quadrangle is surveyed before the engraving and publication can be completed, only one of those surveyed in 1912 having yet been published; namely, the Big Bend quadrangle, issued in April, 1914.



TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY, KINGWOOD QUADRANGLE.—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.



During the time from October 1st, 1912, to June 30th, 1913, the following employees of the U. S. G. Survey were engaged in the different branches of the topographic work:

Topographic Engineers:

E. I. Ireland;
Fred McLaughlin;
George Hawkins;

Topographers:

C. B. Kendall;
R. C. McKinney;

Junior Topographers:

S. A. Judson;
Kastka Mudd;
K. E. Schlachter;
J. H. Le Feaver;

Assistant Topographers:

J. B. Metcalfe, Jr.;

Topographic Aids:

K. W. Trimble;
M. A. Roudabush;
Kenneth F. Maxcy;
C. S. Wells;

Recorders:

E. T. Collins;
E. C. Moore;

Rodmen:

A. P. Clomei;
L. S. Bailey;
E. C. Moore;
Addison Pennell;
A. D. Oliphant;
J. A. Sanders;
Carroll Hall;
Dewitt McLaughlin;
Klett McKinley;

Teamsters:

Will Sylvester;

Cooks:

Cleveland McPherson.

In May, 1913, triangulation and topographic parties began field work and continued the same through June of that year on the following quadrangles:

Hackers Valley.....Webster, Randolph, Upshur, Lewis
and Braxton Counties;
PickensRandolph Upshur and Webster
Counties;
BluefieldMercer County;
PeterstownMonroe, Summers and Mercer
Counties;
WinonaFayette, Greenbrier and Nicholas
Counties;
SummersvilleNicholas and Clay Counties.

Geologic Work From October 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.

During this period the detailed field work on Preston County was completed by Assistants Ray V. Hennen and D. B. Reger, and also on Kanawha County by Assistant C. E. Krebs and his aid, D. D. Teets, Jr., and the maps and manuscripts of the detailed reports on the same practically completed for submission to contract for engraving and printing.

Publications.

The work of engraving maps of Monongalia, Marion and Taylor Counties, and of Cabell, Wayne and Lincoln, as well as the printing of these

two reports, was prosecuted during the period from October 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913, by the lithographers, A. Hoen & Co., of Baltimore, Md., and by the printers who secured the contract for publishing the reports in question; namely, the Wheeling News Lithograph Co., of Wheeling, West Virginia.

The following publications were issued during this period (October 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913):

(1) A new Geologic Map of the State, prepared by the Survey Staff in co-operation with the West Virginia Semi-Centennial Commission, the new base being substantially the same as that prepared by Ray V. Hennen for the Survey in 1908, but reduced to a scale of eight miles to the inch. The Semi-Centennial Commission received 2,000 copies of this map, published in March, 1913, in consideration of its bearing nearly half of the cost of lithographing and publication, thus decreasing to the Survey by \$353.00, the cost of 2,000 copies of the new map enclosed in strong metal clasp, printed envelopes, ready for mailing. This edition of the State Map, which shows the distribution of the several coal series, and operating mines thereon, together with oil and gas pools, anticlinal lines, Limestone and Iron Ore areas (the latter being added to the map for the first time), was delivered to the Survey in May, 1913, at a cost of only \$388.00, the other \$353.00 being paid according to the co-operative agreement by the Semi-Centennial Commission. This sum (\$388.00) was paid from the Receipts of Sales of Publications.

(2) Volume V (A)—The Recent and Fossil Flora of West Virginia, comprising a complete list, so far as known, of all the plants now living in the State, by Dr. C. F. Millspaugh, Curator of Botany in the Field Columbian Museum, Chicago, and a list of the fossil plants so far discovered which lived in the State a long time ago and have become extinct, by Dr. David White, Paleobotanist, and Chief Geologist of the United States Government Survey, was issued in June, 1913, in an edition of 3,500 copies, containing 491 pages, besides the xlii. pages of introductory matter, at a total cost of \$2,443.25, the funds for which were provided by a balance (\$1,610.09) left over from the appropriation of \$5,000.00 for the preparation and publication of Volume V. on Forestry and the Wood Industries of the State, the remainder (\$833.16) being paid principally from the Receipts of Sales of Publications. The work of Drs. Millspaugh and White was purely a "labor of love," neither of them receiving any compensation for the arduous work in preparing and compiling the data for this Volume.

(3) During June, 1913, the Beckley quadrangle and the Louisa partial quadrangle were also published.

Soil Surveys.

The co-operative Soil Survey agreement under which West Virginia secures a detailed study and colored map of each county by the soil experts of the United States Bureau of Soils of the Department of Agriculture, by simply paying the field expenses of the soil experts, was renewed for the year 1912-1913, and,

During October and November, 1912, Mr. W. J. Latimer, an expert of the United States Bureau of Soils, completed his field studies on the soils of Preston and Kanawha Counties. He also prepared and delivered his reports and soil maps on these areas to the United States Department of Agriculture before June 30, 1913. Copies of these Soil Reports and Maps are published in the Detailed County Reports, thus giving them a much wider distribution among the citizens of each county, the geology of which is studied and reported on by the State Survey Staff.

Sales of Publications.

Nothing is a better barometer or indication of the necessity for the existence of any institution than the demand for its products, whether such institution be a factory, a University, or a State Survey. Judged by this standard, the West Virginia Geological Survey has demonstrated its usefulness and right to existence many times over, since, although 20 odd States of the Union have had their Geologic Publications on sale for many years, the receipts from the sales of the publications of the West Virginia Geological Survey from the date (October, 1901) when sales first began up to June 30, 1913, have aggregated much more than that from all the other States combined, a record in which the Survey Staff has a just right to take pride.

From October 1, 1901 to October 1, 1912, the receipts from sales of publications totaled	\$ 12,330.64
The receipts for the 9 months from October 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913, were	1,380.96

Or a total from the beginning of	\$ 13,711.60
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All of which moneys under the law governing the Survey has been put back into the productive work of the same, in paying postage and express charges, telephone bills, the printing of circulars, purchase of stationery, defraying the cost of publications, and salaries of employees not otherwise provided for, and thus decreasing the cost of the Survey to the State by a not insignificant sum.

These sales in themselves constitute a complete answer to any critics who might claim that the Survey is not accomplishing results in comparison to its modest cost.

The receipts by months from October 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913, have been as follows:

October, 1912	\$ 210.75
November, 1912	134.03
December, 1912	91.00
January, 1913	158.39
February, 1913	174.97
March, 1913	156.37
April, 1913	162.50
May, 1913	121.61
June, 1913	171.75

TOTAL	\$ 1,380.96
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It is a very rare event when a single day passes without bringing one or several cash orders for the publications of the State Survey, and they come not alone from the citizens of West Virginia, but from nearly every State of the Union.

Stream Gauging.

Co-operative work with the United States Government Survey in the study of the water power resources of the State through the gauging of streams was inaugurated by the legislature at its 1913 session. An appropriation of \$400.00 annually for the pay of observers at the several stations already organized and equipped by the United States Government Survey was provided. This work had been undertaken by the United States Government Survey several years ago, and it had repeatedly requested co-operation on the part of the State in order that the valuable data already collected and only partially studied and published might be sooner made available. The salaries of the several observers are merely nominal, as will be seen from the following list of observers and salaries attached, beginning with April 1, 1913:

Observer	Monthly Rate of Pay.
J. W. Riley	\$3.00
Henry A. Hays	3.00
Cherry Woodzell	4.00
Henry Jones	4.00
C. L. Davis	4.00
Daniel Brock	5.00
W. J. Hancock	4.00
C. J. Henry	5.00
B. N. Slisson	4.00
S. A. Campbell	3.00
Joseph Gerken	5.00

PROFESSIONAL REPORT OF THE STATE GEOLOGIST.

For the year beginning July 1, 1913 and ending with June 30, 1914.

Topographic Surveys.

Just before the beginning of the field season of 1913 the Director of the United States Government Survey telegraphed the State Geologist that financial co-operation on the part of the United States Government Survey in the making of topographic maps in West Virginia would cease with the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1913, giving as a reason that West Virginia, having been completely covered with some kind of topographic surveys while enormous areas in other States of the Union had never had any Surveys, should not further share in the bounty of financial co-operation until her sister States had gotten their proper proportion of these public funds. The State Geologist, while not able to deny the essential facts upon which Dr. Smith based his conclusions, could not admit the justice of terminating so suddenly a co-operative agreement, which had been in force for 12 years, with no previous intimation that it would ever terminate until the entire area of the State had been surveyed on the new and more accurate scale of one mile to the inch, or 1 to 62,500, since at the end of the field season of 1912, there remained 7,976.36 square miles of the State's 24,170 total square miles of surface which, although this remaining area had been covered 25 to 30 years ago with inaccurate and hastily surveyed topographic maps made entirely at Government expense, yet they were on a scale of two miles to the inch, or one to 125,000, with contours for only every 100 feet, instead of for 20

and 50 feet, and hence were practically worthless and entirely out of date so far as making any use of them in accurate geologic work is concerned. Hence, the State Geologist appealed direct to the Secretary of the Interior, the Hon. F. K. Lane, under whose supervision the United States Geological Survey is carried on, and he acknowledged the justice of West Virginia's claim that the notice of termination of co-operation was too sudden and overruled Director Smith by authorizing the continuation of co-operation for another year or until June 30, 1914, at which date it was to terminate so far as giving any Government financial aid to West Virginia's topographic Surveys is concerned, unless some legislation on the subject of the allotment of the Government appropriation for topographic surveys (which in recent years has been \$350,000 annually) among the several States should be enacted by Congress.

In the meantime dissatisfaction with the allotments made by the Secretary of the Interior of funds from the Government appropriations for topographic Surveys spread to other States, and in order to get some fixed rules instead of arbitrary action determined by one or two individuals, Mr. Buchanan, of Texas, a member of the House Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department, of which Hon. James M. Graham, of Illinois, is Chairman, introduced a Resolution on the subject. This Resolution (H. R. 13,457) was not at all satisfactory to the State Geologists of the 35 States in which State Surveys exist, and hence the Executive Committee of the Association of American State Geologists, of which organization the State Geologist of West Virginia is President, took up the matter with Mr. Graham's committee at Washington, and on May 19, 1914, secured a hearing on the subject. This Executive Committee of the Geologists' Association consisted of I. C. White, Chairman; Dr. H. B. Kummel, State Geologist of New Jersey, and Dr. F. W. De Wolf, State Geologist of Illinois, and at its sessions previous to the hearing before the Congressional Committee in question it prepared a series of basic principles which in the opinion of the State Geologists should govern the Secretary of the Interior in the allotment of topographic funds among the several States of the Union. The views of the Geologists met with such favor from Mr. Graham and the members of his House Committee, and especially Mr. Buchanan, the author of the bill under consideration, that the Committee of State Geologists was asked to prepare an entirely new bill to govern the allotment of topographic funds among the several States of the Union in harmony with the principles announced by them, and this has already been done and forwarded to Washington. Mr. Buchanan has assured the geologists that he will accept the new bill as a substitute for his own, and the Secretary of the Interior has intimated that even if the bill gets no farther this session than to be agreed to by the House Committee and recommended for passage, he would regard its provisions as binding in the absence of any statutory rules governing such allotments, and would carry out their spirit in the assignment of topographic funds among the several States. Under the terms of these regulations as suggested by the Geologists, West Virginia would re-

ceive about \$5,000 of Government funds for co-operative topographic work during the fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1914, and this sum would be decreased gradually each year until the small unresurveyed area of the State had been completed. Owing to the press of business in Congress and the absence of many members, it has been impossible for Mr. Graham to secure a quorum of his committee to take official action on the bill prepared by the Geologists as a substitute for the Buchanan bill, and hence it may not get before the House at the present session, but in all probability, sooner or later, its principles will be enacted into law and then each State, including our own, will know exactly what amount of Government funds it will receive annually on account of topographic work and hence can regulate its own appropriations for the same accordingly.

The action of the Secretary of the Interior in withdrawing financial aid from the co-operative topographic Surveys in West Virginia after the close of the present fiscal year on June 30, 1914, has resulted in crippling the topographic work in the State for the coming field season, since the State Board of Control, on advice of the Attorney General, concluded it would not be carrying out the spirit of the State appropriation for co-operative topographic Surveys made by the Legislature, if it should permit the expenditure of the \$12,000 for 1914 unless the United States Geological Survey should expend the same sum in West Virginia; namely, \$10,000, which it had heretofore done for several years, and hence only an unexpended balance of \$8,047.19 remaining over from appropriations made in previous years is available for topographic work during the present season, and with which it is hoped to complete the topographic Surveys of Berkeley, Jefferson and Morgan Counties, as also to complete the Winona quadrangle, covering portions of Fayette, Greenbrier and Nicholas.

In the event that the Secretary of the Interior adopts the views of the State Geologists for the allotment of the topographic appropriation for the coming fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1914, it would give an additional \$5,000 of Government co-operative aid to West Virginia and then the State Board of Control could legally release one-half, or \$6,000, of the State appropriation of \$12,000 for the same fiscal year, thus permitting the survey of a large additional area during the present season, since there would then be available about \$19,000 of co-operative funds for this department of the Survey's work.

As shown in a subsequent portion of this report, there will have been surveyed on June 30, 17,456.56 square miles of the State's 24,170 total area, leaving 6,713.44 still unsurveyed on the new scale of accuracy and completeness, and which by the close of the field season of 1914 should be reduced to approximately 6,000 square miles yet to be surveyed.

This remaining area will be practically all in the most mountainous and difficult region of the State, where the cost per square mile will be greatest, and hence it will require approximately \$21.00 per square mile, or a total of \$126,000.00 to finish the topographic map of the entire State. The State Geologist would recommend that an appropriation of \$25,000.00



WINIFREDE COAL SEAM, KANAWHA COUNTY.—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.



COALBURG COAL AT MINE OF KELLEY CREEK COLLIERY COMPANY.—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

for this work be appropriated by the Legislature for the year 1915-16, and the same amount for the year 1916-17, since with the smaller amounts \$4,000 to \$5,000, the State will probably receive from Government allotments during these two years, enough work can be accomplished to enable the completion of the topographic Survey with about the same appropriations for the years 1917-18, 1918-19 and 1919-20, or in only six years from June 30, 1914. The Government staff of trained surveyors and topographic engineers will gladly go ahead with the work to completion if West Virginia will make the necessary appropriations for carrying on the work, hence it would be advisable that the Legislature make a certain definite appropriation to be expended by the State Board of Control in completing the topographic mapping of the State, irrespective of whether the United States Geological Survey continues to furnish any co-operative funds or otherwise, since it would be so obviously unfair to the remaining counties of the State not to get the benefits of these accurate maps when 39 sister counties have been completely surveyed, 13 others have been partly surveyed and only three (Hardy, Pendleton and Pocahontas) remaining, in which no co-operative surveys have been made, that the Legislature could not fail to authorize the completion of this great work, so that every county in the State could have an accurate topographic map of its area.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, topographic Surveys have been completed on the following quadrangles:

Bluefield; Mercer County, containing	187.20 Sq. Mi.
Peterstown, Monroe, Summers and Mercer, containing	140.22 Sq. Mi.
Winona, Fayette, Greenbrier and Nicholas, containing	234.87 Sq. Mi.
Summersville, Nicholas and Clay, containing	234.07 Sq. Mi.
Hacker Valley, Webster, Braxton, Lewis, Upshur and Randolph, containing	233.28 Sq. Mi.
Pickens, Randolph, Upshur and Webster, containing	233.28 Sq. Mi.
TOTAL	1,262.92 Sq. Mi.

Triangulation parties have also been in the field during a portion of May and June, 1914, in the counties of Berkeley, Jefferson and Morgan, so that these latter areas are now ready for the beginning of topographic work therein. The following letter from the United States Geological Survey's Chief Geographer gives the names and areas of the several quadrangles completed up to this time, together with date of publication,

"DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
WASHINGTON.

Topographic Branch.

June 19, 1914.

"Dr. I. C. White,

State Geologist,

Morgantown, West Virginia.

"My Dear Doctor White:

"In reply to your letter of June 13:

"I am authorized by the Director to inform you that the following quadrangles and partial quadrangles in West Virginia have been topographically mapped by this Survey in co-operation with the State:

Date Published.	Name	Counties.	Sq. Miles
Feb., 1910.	Antietam (W. Va. portion)	Jefferson	3.26
Nov., 1907.	Arnoldsburg	Calhoun, Gilmer, Wirt, Roane.	232.48
Nov., 1908.	Athalia (W. Va. portion)	Cabell	16.22
July, 1912.	Bald Knob	Roane, Raleigh, Wyoming, Logan	235.66
June, 1913.	Beckley	Raleigh, Fayette	235.66
Apr., 1907.	Belington	Barbour, Tucker, Preston, Randolph.	231.67
Mar., 1906.	Belleville (W. Va. portion)	Wood, Wirt, Jackson	221.90
Apr., 1914.	Big Bend	Summers, Raleigh, Monroe, Mercer.	236.44
June, 1904.	Blacksville (W. Va. portion)	Monongalia, Marion	203.76
Not yet published.	Bluefield (W. Va. portion)	Mercer	187.22
Dec., 1911.	Bramwell (W. Va. portion)	Mercer, McDowell, Wyoming	202.22
Jan., 1904.	Bruceston (W. Va. portion)	Preston	203.43
June, 1906.	Burnsville	Braxton, Lewis, Gilmer.	232.48
June, 1905.	Cameron (W. Va. portion)	Marshall	210.60
Nov., 1913.	Centertown (W. Va. portion)	Doddridge, Harrison, Wetzel, Tyler	230.86
Mar., 1907.	Ceredo (W. Va. portion)	Wayne	50.00
Apr., 1907.	Charleston Special	Kanawha, Putnam	234.07
Oct., 1902.	Clarksburg	Marshall	48.92
Mar., 1910.	Clay	Harrison, Marion	230.86
May, 1908.	Clendenin	Clay, Nicholas, Kanawha	234.07
Not yet published.	Crawford	Kanawha, Clay	232.48
Feb., 1914.	Eccles	Lewis, Upshur, Braxton	235.66
Dec., 1906.	Elizabeth	Raleigh, Fayette, Kanawha, Boone, Wyoming	231.67
May, 1908.	Elkins	Wirt, Ritchie, Wood	232.48
Oct., 1902.	Fairmont	Randolph, Barbour	230.86
Sept., 1910.	Fayetteville	Marion, Monongalia, Taylor, Harrison	234.87
Mar., 1914.	Flat Top	Fayette, Nicholas, Kanawha	236.44
Mar., 1910.	Gasaway	Mercer, Summers, Raleigh, Wyoming	233.28
Jan., 1912.	Gilbert (W. Va. portion)	Braxton, Gilmer, Nicholas, Clay, Calhoun	228.00
Feb., 1906.	Glenville	Mingo, McDowell, Wyoming, Logan	232.43
Aug., 1908.	Glenwood (W. Va. portion)	Gilmer, Braxton, Cabell	190.39
Oct., 1902.	Guyandot (W. Va. portion)	Mason, Putnam, Cabell	187.61
Not yet published.	Hacker Valley	Chell, Wayne, Lincoln	233.28
Feb., 1907.	Harrisonville	Webster, Braxton, Lewis, Upshur, Randolph	231.67
Nov., 1906.	Holbrook	Ritchie, Gilmer, Calhoun, Wirt	231.67
Sept., 1912.	Holden	Ritchie, Doddridge, Gilmer	235.66
Aug., 1912.	Jager (W. Va. portion)	Logan, Mingo, Lincoln	195.00
Nov., 1907.	Kenna	McDowell	232.28
Nov., 1907.	Keno (W. Va. portion)	Jackson, Roane, Kanawha, Putnam	230.86
Mar., 1907.	Kingwood	Jackson, Wood	238.08
Dec., 1905.	Littleton (W. Va. portion)	Preston, Tucker	236.66
Aug., 1913.	Logan	Wetzel, Marshall, Tyler	80.00
June, 1911.	Louisia (W. Va. portion)	Logan, Wyoming, Boone	234.87
Aug., 1911.	Madison	Wayne	203.76
June, 1905.	Mannington (W. Va. portion)	Roane, Kanawha, Lincoln, Logan, Marion, Monongalia	

Date Published.	Name	Counties	Sq. Miles
Aug., 1904.	Marletta (W. Va. portion)	Wood, Pleasants	115.59
Sept., 1912.	Matavan (W. Va. portion)	Mingo, Logan	156.78
Not yet published.	Meadow Creek	Summers, Greendrier, Fayette, Raleigh	186.76
June, 1908.	Middif	Lincoln, Logan, Putnam, Wayne	235.86
Oct., 1902.	Milton	Cabell, Mason, Kanawha	234.87
May, 1910.	Montgomery	Fayette, Kanawha	234.07
July, 1902.	Morgantown (W. Va. portion)	Monongalia, Preston	234.87
Apr., 1912.	Mullens	Wyoming, Raleigh	233.51
June, 1912.	Naugatuck (W. Va. portion)	Mingo, Lincoln, Wayne	236.44
Apr., 1906.	New Martinsville (W. Va. portion)	Wetzel, Marshall, Tyler	155.00
June, 1905.	New Matamoras (W. Va. portion)	Tyler	172.39
Dec., 1907.	Otter	Clay, Braxton, Calhoun, Roane, Kanawha	11.41
June, 1904.	Parkersburg (W. Va. portion)	Wood	233.28
July, 1908.	Parsons	Tucker, Randolph, Preston	36.50
Not yet published.	Peterstown (W. Va. portion)	Monroe, Summers, Mercer	231.67
Apr., 1911.	Peytona	Roane, Kanawha	140.22
Dec., 1904.	Phillippi	Barbour, Taylor, Harrison, Upshur	234.87
Not yet published.	Pickens	Kandolph, Upshur, Webster	231.07
Apr., 1912.	Pineville	Wyoming, McDowell, Logan	233.28
Sept., 1903.	Point Pleasant (W. Va. portion)	Mason	236.44
Nov., 1907.	Pomeroy (W. Va. portion)	Mason	135.06
Apr., 1912.	Pounding Mill (W. Va. portion)	McDowell	4.00
Oct., 1908.	Ravenwood (W. Va. portion)	Jackson, Mason, Roane	33.00
July, 1907.	Ripley	Pleasants, Ritchie, Tyler	132.12
Apr., 1908.	Saint Albans	Kanawha, Putnam, Lincoln	232.45
Nov., 1906.	Saint Marys (W. Va. portion)	Upshur, Barbour, Randolph	234.07
Not yet published.	Sago	Roane, Wirt, Calhoun	187.86
Nov., 1907.	Spencer	Brooke, Hancock	232.48
Sept., 1904.	Steubenville (W. Va. portion)	Nicholas, Clay	84.81
Not yet published.	Summersville	Braxton, Webster, Nicholas	234.07
Nov., 1910.	Sutton Special	Taylor, Monongalia, Preston, Barbour	233.28
Jan., 1907.	Thornton	Lewis, Gilmer, Doddridge, Harrison	231.67
July, 1904.	Vadls	Roane, Kanawha	233.28
Dec., 1907.	Walton	Wayne, Cabell, Lincoln	234.87
May, 1908.	Wayne	McDowell, Wyoming	237.22
Apr., 1912.	Weich	Hancock	55.87
June, 1904.	Wellsville (W. Va. portion)	Lewis, Upshur, Harrison	231.67
June, 1904.	Weston	Doddridge, Ritchie, Tyler	230.86
Oct., 1905.	Wheeling (W. Va. portion)	Ohio, Marshall, Brooke	172.59
Oct., 1912.	Williamson (W. Va. portion)	Mingo	18.58
Oct., 1912.	Williamsport (W. Va. portion)	Berkeley	57.20
Sept., 1908.	Winfield	Putnam, Jackson, Mason	233.28
Not yet published.	Winona	Fayette, Greendrier, Nicholas	234.87
Completed during June, 1914.)			
TOTAL.			17,124.35

"The West Virginia portions of the following quadrangles have been mapped on the scale of 1:62,500, but the work has not been done in cooperation with the State:

Date Published.	Name	Counties.	Sq. Miles
Oct., 1900.....	Accident (W. Va. portion).....	Preston.....	9.97
July, 1900.....	Flintstone (W. Va. portion).....	Mineral, Hampshire.....	38.19
Sept., 1898.....	Frostburg (W. Va. portion).....	Mineral.....	40.98
Dec., 1901.....	Hancock (W. Va. portion).....	Morgan, Berkeley.....	153.87
Apr., 1900.....	Pawpaw (W. Va. portion).....	Morgan, Hampshire.....	91.20
	TOTAL.....		332.21

"As you will note from the list given above, the mapping of the Winona quadrangle will be completed before July 1. It is believed that it will be impracticable to begin topographic mapping in Berkeley and Jefferson counties until after that date, as the triangulation work in the field is now in progress and the results of this work must be computed in the office before the mapping can be undertaken."

"Yours very truly,

"R. B. MARSHALL,
"Geographer."

The following list of employees of the co-operative topographic Survey were on the June, 1914, pay roll:

Topographic Engineers:

Geo. T. Hawkins;

Fred McLaughlin;

Assistant Topographers:

J. B. Metcalfe, Jr.;

Junior Topographers:

Fred W. Crisp;

K. Mudd;

Rodmen:

Latham E. Humphries;

E. C. Moorē;

Robert E. Shawver;

Addison Pennell;

J. D. Milley;

B. M. Hildebrand;

B. B. Chamblin.

Sale of State's Interest in Cooperative Topographic Camp Equipment for Field Parties.

In the twelve years of co-operative topographic surveying, during which time it was necessary for most of the field parties to live in tents, and have their own animals, carts and wagons, a considerable amount of camp equipage, including horses, mules, etc., was acquired at the equal and joint expense of the State Survey and the United States Geological Survey. When the State Board of Control decided that it could not lawfully authorize the expenditure of the State appropriation of \$12,000 for the year beginning July 1, 1914, for topographic work, and that only the balances remaining in the treasury from the appropriations of previous years could be used in topographic Surveys during the present field season, it became evident that it would be good business policy to dispose of the State's interest in this co-operative property, rather than to pay for its maintenance for two years before it could be utilized successfully, with larger appropriations made available by the next Legislature, since when field parties are small it is more economical to find lodgings and subsistence among the residents of the region to be surveyed. Hence with the consent of the State Board of Control all of the joint property was inventoried and valued by members of the United States Geological Survey staff, who had used the same and were familiar with the condition of the property.

The following list gives the several items of co-operative property and the value placed upon each by E. I. Ireland and Fred McLaughlin:

List of Property Stored with L. V. Shawver, Corliss, West Virginia.

Articles.	Total Value.	Articles.	Total Value.
1 Axe .....	.40	1 Oilstone .....	.20
1 Axe, hand .....	.40	2 Openers, can .....	.10
8 Bags, assorted	7.20	11 Pans, assorted	2.00
3 Basins, wash .....	.30	2 Pans, fry .....	.50
1 Bell, dinner .....	.25	1 Pick, ice .....	.10
1 Bit, carpenter .....	.10	100 Pins, iron tent	9.00
10 Blankets, saddle, double	12.50	1 Pin, rolling .....	.20
1 Board, bread .....	.25	2 Pins, turning point .....	....
1 Board, wash .....	.40	3 Pitchers .....	.50
2 Bolders, oatmeal, etc. ....	.80	1 Pitchfork .....	.30
9 Bowls, assorted	1.00	24 Plates, dinner, assorted....	1.50
3 Boxes, mess	20.00	2 Platters, meat .....	.50
1 Box, tool	7.50	3 Pliers, pinchers, nippers...	.75
1 Brace, carpenter .....	.25	2 Pots, coffee and tea.....	1.00
10 Bridles, riding	20.00	1 Punch, leather .....	.25
1 Brush, horse .....	.10	1 Punch, revolving .....	.40
8 Buckets	1.00	1 Pump for fly killer.....	1.00
1 Box, lamp	7.50	1 Riveting set .....	.25
1 Brush, paint .....	.10	14 Saddles, riding	84.00
2 Brooms .....	.30	12 Saucers .....	.25
1 Can, oil, etc.	1.00	1 Saw, carpenter .....	.10
8 Canteens	2.00	1 Scale, spring-balance.....	.10
12 Chairs	10.00	1 Screwdriver .....	.05
1 Block	1.00	6 Shakers, salt and pepper...	.30
2 Cloths, table .....	.50	1 Shears .....	.20
1 Coffee mill .....	.30	1 Shovel .....	.25
2 Combs, curry .....	.30	2 Sieves, flour .....	.10
1 Cover, wagon	1.00	2 Spoons, cooking .....	.25
12 Cups, granite	1.00	6 Spoons, table .....	.30
1 Carving set	1.50	12 Spoons, tea .....	.30
1 Clipper, horse .....	.30	5 Spurs, (pairs)	1.25
2 Collars, horse (extra)	2.50	1 Stove, cooking	5.00
3 Dippers .....	.25	1 Stove, heating	3.00
5 Dishes, serving	1.00	1 Strainer, tea .....	.10
4 Drills, rock .....	.50	1 Stretcher	1.00
3 Files, rasps, etc.....	.30	2 Tables, camp	1.50
12 Forks, table	1.00	4 Tables, drafting	5.00
12 Glasses, drinking	1.00	8 Tents with poles, 9x9.....	32.00
11 Halters, leather, etc.....	15.00	2 Tents with poles, 14x14....	20.00
3 Hammers	1.00	7 Tent flies, 9x9	7.00
1 Hammer, farrier .....	.75	2 Tent flies, 14x14	5.00
2 Harness, double team	40.00	3 Tubs, wash .....	.75
1 Harness, light double	17.50	1 Turner, cake .....	.10
6 Hatchets	3.00	1 Umbrella .....	.75
3 Irons, flat	1.00	1 Veterinary outfit	1.00
2 Irons, climbing	3.00	2 Wagons, camp (heavy).....	37.50
1 Iron, waffle .....	.30	2 Whips, buggy	1.00
1 Jack, wagon .....	.50	1 Whip, team	1.00
3 Kettles	1.00	2 Wrenches, monkey .....	.30
2 Knives, butcher, bread, etc.	1.00	1 Wrench, buggy .....	.10
1 Knife, farrier .....	.25	1 Awl .....	.05
12 Knives, table	1.00	1 Halter	1.50
10 Lamps	8.00	1 Knife, butcher .....	.25
1 Lantern .....	.75	1 Stove, heating	1.50
1 Lap robe	1.00		
1 Masher, potato.....	.25		
		TOTAL VALUE.....	\$436.30

Descriptions of Animals Pastured with L. V. Shawver, Corliss, West Virginia.

No.	Age	Height	Weight	Name	Remarks.	Total Value
1	19	15 ½	1100	Zeke	Black horse mule	\$ 50.00
108	17	16	1125	Dan Patch	Dun horse; black points	40.00
26	20	14 ½	900	Jay	Bay horse	100.00
24	21	16 ½	1150	Dick	Light bay gelding; white stripe in forehead	100.00
6	19	15 ½	1000	Mack	Bay horse	90.00
109	18	15 ½	1050	Force	Dark Dun horse	30.00
42	19	15 ½	1100	Star	Sorrel mare mule; white spot in forehead	100.00
21	24	15 ½	950	Billy	Black horse mule; blind in left eye	50.00
5	20	16	1100	Atkinson ..	Bay horse; star in forehead; left hind foot white; white snip on nose; drives single	90.00
25	12	.....	1200	Tom	Black horse; used saddle	100.00
Total						\$750.00

List of Property Stored with B. M. Morrison, Buckhannon, West Virginia.

Articles.	Total Value.	Articles.	Total Value.
2 Axes	\$ 1.00	4 Lanterns	1.00
1 Basin, wash . . . . .	.10	1 Mattock . . . . .	.50
2 Bits, carpenter . . . . .	.10	1 Opener, can . . . . .	.10
1 Board, wash . . . . .	.10	1 Outfit, cobbling . . . . .	.50
2 Bowls, assorted . . . . .	.20	9 Pans, bread, dish, stew, etc. . . . .	.90
8 Boxes, mess	1.00	1 Pin, rolling . . . . .	.10
1 Brace, carpenter . . . . .	.25	2 Pitchers, assorted . . . . .	.30
8 Bridles, riding	2.00	15 Plates, dinner, assorted	1.50
4 Buckets . . . . .	.40	2 Pots, coffee and tea . . . . .	.50
1 Can, oil, etc. . . . .	.25	1 Punch, leather . . . . .	.25
1 Chain, log	1.00	1 Riveting set . . . . .	.25
10 Chairs	2.50	1 Saddle, pack	4.00
1 Chopper, meat . . . . .	.10	10 Saddles, riding	60.00
2 Blocks . . . . .	.50	13 Saucers . . . . .	.25
1 Comb, curry . . . . .	.10	1 Saw, carpenter . . . . .	.10
15 Cups, granite . . . . .	.50	1 Scale, spring-balance . . . . .	.10
1 Cutter, clinch . . . . .	.05	1 Screwdriver . . . . .	.05
1 Cutter, wire . . . . .	.10	3 Shakers, salt and pepper . . . . .	.15
6 Dishes, serving	1.20	1 Shears . . . . .	.10
2 Drills, rock . . . . .	.20	1 Shovel . . . . .	.20
2 Files, rasps . . . . .	.10	1 Sleeve, flour . . . . .	.10
1 Fork, carving . . . . .	.10	5 Skillets	1.00
18 Forks, table . . . . .	.36	6 Spoons, table . . . . .	.20
16 Glasses, drinking . . . . .	.48	13 Spoons, tea . . . . .	.25
1 Hammer, carpenter . . . . .	.20	1 Stove, cooking	5.00
4 Harness, double team	40.00	1 Stove, heating	1.00
1 Harness, double team, light	8.00	6 Tables, camp	3.00
2 Harness, single	10.00	4 Tents, with poles, 7x7	4.00
1 Hatchet . . . . .	.25	10 Tents, with poles, 9x9	10.00
1 Jack, wagon . . . . .	.25	1 Tent, with poles, 14x14	1.00
6 Kettles	1.50	8 Tent flies, 9x9	2.00
2 Knives, butcher, breads, etc. . . . .	.20	1 Tub, wash . . . . .	.25
1 Knife, carving . . . . .	.25	1 Wagon, spring	1.50
1 Knife, farrier . . . . .	.10	1 Wrench, monkey . . . . .	.20
17 Knives, table . . . . .	.51		
4 Lamps, assorted	2.00		
		TOTAL VALUE	\$175.80

Of this total value, amounting to \$1,362.10, West Virginia was, of course, entitled to half, of \$681.05, and on the advice and consent of the State Board of Control the West Virginia Topographic Survey was given a credit in April, 1914, of \$681.05, to be expended by the Government in topographic surveys during the present field season, it being a part of the contract of sale that no part of the expense of storing the property or maintenance of the animals after the close of the field season in November, 1913, should be charged to West Virginia. Much of the property was old and greatly depreciated in value, and hence the State Geologist deemed it most economical and businesslike to dispose of the property, and then a year hence purchase whatever might be necessary for camp life if the State should make the appropriations requested, since in that event the expense of storage and maintenance would be saved, and then whatever camp equipage it is found necessary to acquire would be in comparatively good conditions when the field work ends in 1920, and could be disposed of without any great loss from the original purchase prices.

Publications During the Year Ending June 30th, 1914.

The following publications of the Survey have been issued during the past fiscal year:

(1) October 2, 1913, *Detailed Report, Monongalia, Marion and Taylor Counties*, with case of Soil, Topographic and Geologic Maps, each covering the entire area in one sheet; 2,500 copies, with 100 extra copies of the Topographic Map and 400 extra copies of the Geologic Map; 844 pages +xvii, of introductory matter; the whole illustrated with 37 half-tone plates and 11 figures in the text; cost.....\$4,268.25

(2) November 8, 1913, *Detailed Report, Cabell, Wayne and Lincoln Counties*, with case of Soil, Topographic and Geologic Maps, made separately for each county; containing 483 pages +xvi, of introductory matter, and illustrated with 26 half-tone plates and six zinc etchings in the text; 2,500 copies, with 100 extra Topographic Maps of each county, and 400 extra Geologic Maps of each; total cost..... \$4,463.62

(3) March 25, 1914, *Revised Edition of the State Coal, Oil, Gas, Iron Ore and Limestone Map*; 3,000 copies, each enclosed in strong metal clasp envelopes with proper printing thereon, ready for mailing; cost paid from Sales of Publications Fund\$530.00

(4) June 9, 1914, *Detailed Report on Kanawha County*; 2,500 copies, with case of Soil, Topographic and Geologic Maps in single sheets, including 100 extra copies of the Topographic Map, and 400 extra copies of the Geologic Map; the whole containing 679 pages +xxviii, of introductory matter, and illustrated with 38 half-tone plates and 14 zinc etchings or figures in the text; cost.....\$4,501.37

(5) *Quadrangles Published During Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1914:*
Ccedopartial quadrangle.....November, 1913
EcclesquadrangleFebruary, 1914
Bigbend.....quadrangle..... April, 1914.

Besides the above-named publications already issued during the year, one other, namely, the *Detailed Report on Preston County*, with the usual complement of maps and many illustrations, is nearly through the press and should be ready for distribution early in the coming August.

In addition to this the manuscripts and maps of the *Detailed Report on Boone County*, by Krebs and Teets, and of *Logan and Mingo*, by Hennen and Reger, aided by Gawthrop, were completed during June, 1914, and the contracts for their publication have been let. Both of these reports and their accompanying maps should be printed and ready for distribution near the close of the year 1914.

Complete List of Publications of the Survey.

The following table gives the name of each publication of the State Survey in the order of its appearance, together with the number of copies published and the total cost of issues:

Year Issued.		Total Cost.
1899	Coal, Oil and Gas Map, 2,000 copies	\$ 300.00
1899	Volume I, Petroleum and Natural Gas, 392 pages, 2,000 copies	378.26
1901	Bulletin No. 1, Bibliography and Cartography, 85 pages, 1,500 copies	149.00
1903	Volume II, Coal, 725 pages, 7,000 copies	2,542.18
1904	Volume I (A), Petroleum and Natural Gas, 625 pages, 5,000 copies	1,924.46
1904	New Edition, Coal, Oil, Gas and Limestone Map, 5,000 copies	500.30
1905	Railroad and County Products Map, 5,000 copies	634.56
1905	Volume III, Clays, Limestone and Cements, 565 pages, 2,500 copies	1,793.46
1906	Detailed County Report and case of maps (Ohio, Brooke and Hancock), 378 pages, 2,500 copies	2,472.80
1908	Volume II (A), Supplementary Coal Report, 720 pages, 5,900 copies	3,778.31
1908	Third Edition, Coal, Oil, Gas and Limestone Map, new base, 5,000 copies	778.00
1909	Volume IV, Iron Ores, Building Stones and other Minerals, 603 pages, 2,500 copies	1,735.06
1910	Detailed County Report and case of maps (Marshall, Wetzel and Tyler), 654 pages, 2,500 copies	3,398.20
1910	Detailed County Report and case of maps (Pleasants, Wood and Ritchie), 352 pages, 2,500 copies	\$2,984.80
	Structural Map of same counties, 1911, 2,550 copies	405.30
1910	Fourth Edition, Coal, Oil, Gas and Limestone Map, 5,000 copies	631.00
1911	Bulletin Two, Levels and Coal Analyses, 385 pages, 3,500 copies	1,534.26
1911	Volume V, Forestry and Wood Industries, (including 4,000 copies Forestry Map), 481 pages, 3,500 copies	3,462.43
1911	Detailed County Report and case of maps (Wirt, Roane and Calhoun), 573 pages, 2,500 copies	3,064.35
1912	Detailed County Report and case of maps, (Jackson, Mason and Putnam), 387 pages, 2,500 copies	3,720.13
1912	Detailed County Report and case of maps (Doddridge and Harrison), 712 pages, 2,500 copies	3,631.35
1913	Fifth Edition, Coal, Oil, Gas, Iron Ore and Limestone Map, new base, 2,000 copies	388.00
1913	Volume V (A), The Recent and Fossil Flora of West Virginia, 491 pages, 3,500 copies	2,443.25
1913	Detailed County Report and case of maps (Monongalia, Marion and Taylor), 844 pages, 2,500 copies	4,269.25
1913	Detailed County Report and case of maps (Cabell, Wayne and Lincoln), 483 pages, 2,500 copies	4,463.62
1914	Sixth Edition (Revised), of Coal, Oil, Gas, Iron Ore and Limestone Map, 3,000 copies	530.00
1914	Detailed County Report and case of maps (Kanawha), 679 pages, 2,500 copies	4,712.88
TOTAL		\$ 56,912.64

Prices of Publications.

The following circular gives a list of the publications of the Survey now on sale, with a short description of contents, and price of each, together with reduced or combination prices when several or all of these publications are desired:

Publications of the West Virginia Geological Survey

Teachers and Public Libraries get a Discount of 40 per cent. from the prices quoted on this circular, but they pay the delivery charges, either express or postage.

(0) *Detailed Report on Kanawha County*, issued under date of April 1st, 1914, with 679 pages + XXIII, containing 38 halftone plates and 14 figures in the text; also a case of 3 maps covering the soils, topography, and geology of the county, separately. In addition to the description of the Kanawha coal series and all the geologic features of the county, the geologic map gives the structural contours on the Pittsburgh coal horizon north from the Kanawha and Elk rivers, and on the Kanawha Black Flint south and east of the Elk and Kanawha rivers, as also the location of the anticlines and synclines showing their relations to the several oil and gas pools of the county. The soil map and report of the experts of the U. S. Department of Agriculture covering this region of the State should prove of especial value to the agricultural and horticultural interests. Price, with case of maps, delivery charges paid by the Survey, \$2.00, but in combination with other publications, see below. Extra geologic maps, \$1.00 each; topographic, 50 cents each.

(1) *Detailed Report on Cabell, Wayne and Lincoln Counties*, issued under date of April 15th, 1913, 483 pages + XVI, with 26 half-tone plates and 6 zinc etchings in the text, also a case of 9 maps, covering the soils, topography, and geology of each county separately. In addition to the description of all the geologic features of the counties in question, the geologic maps give the structural contours on the Pittsburgh coal horizon, as also the location of the anticlines and synclines showing their relations to the several oil and gas pools of the district. The soil maps and reports of the experts of the U. S. Department of Agriculture covering this great agricultural and tobacco region of the State should prove of especial value to the agricultural and horticultural interests. Price, with case of maps, delivery charges paid by the Survey, \$2.00, but in combination with other publications, see below. Extra topographic or geologic maps, 25 cents for each county.

(2) *Detailed County Report on Monongalia, Marion and Taylor Counties*, published under date of September 1st, 1913, the largest volume yet issued by the Survey, containing 844 pages, + XVII, with 37 plates of illustrations and 11 figures in the text, and a case of 3 maps (Soil, Topographic and Geologic) of the entire area. In addition to the detailed study and description of all the rocks, the geologic map gives the structural contours on the Pittsburgh coal, and thus is very valuable to any one interested in coal, oil, or gas, in showing the exact position of all the anticlines, synclines and structural terraces. The suggestions of Ray V. Hennen, the author of the Report, as to the location of prospective oil and gas territory which have heretofore been so frequently verified are very full and complete in this Report. Price, with case of maps, delivery charges paid by the Survey, \$2.50, but in combination with other publications, see the general list of the publications of the W. Va. Geological Survey, Morgantown, W. Va., Extra copies of the Topographic Map, 50 cents, and of the Geologic and Structural map, \$1.00 each.

(3) *Volume V (A), The Living and Fossil Flora of West Virginia*, issued under date of June 1st, 1913, 491 pages + XIII. *Part I, The Living Flora* by Dr. C. F. Millspaugh, a complete revision of the "West Virginia Flora" published in 1896 with many additions and new species brought up to date. Invaluable for students and teachers of Botany. *Part II, the Fossil Flora*, by Dr. David White gives a complete list of the fossil plants associated with each of the great coal beds, thus constituting a splendid guide to correlation. Price, including delivery charges, \$1.50, but in combination, see below.

(4) *Detailed County Report on Doddridge and Harrison Counties*, under date of September 1st, 1912, 712 pages + XVI, with 29 plates of illustrations and 5 Figures in the text, and a case of 3 maps (soil, geologic and topographic) of the entire area in single sheets. In addition to the detailed study and description of all the rocks, the geologic map gives the structural contours on the Pittsburgh coal, and thus is very valuable to any one interested in coal, oil, or gas, in showing the exact positions of all the anticlines, synclines, and structural terraces. The line where the Pittsburgh coal of commercial thickness and value disappears in Doddridge county is shown with much more accuracy on these maps with their larger scale of one inch to the mile, than was possible on the State map with its much smaller scale. Price, with case of maps, delivery charges paid by the Survey, \$2.00, but in combination with other publications of the Survey, see below. Extra copies of geologic map \$1.00, topographic 50 cents.

(5) *New Bulletin No. 2—Levels and Coal Analyses*, published under date of December 1st, 1910, 285 pages + XVI. *Part I* contains a list of railway profiles, distance tables, and elevations along all the Railways and principal Rivers of the State in a much more detailed and accurate manner than ever heretofore published, as well as the elevations of all the permanent bench marks made in West Virginia through the precise level work of the U. S. G. Survey up to the close of the year 1909. *Part II* takes up the coal beds of the State and collects together all the analyses heretofore made by the Survey of each coal bed in regular order from the oldest or Pocomoke group to the highest and youngest, at the same time correcting inaccuracies and other errors that had unavoidably crept into previous tables of analyses. Price, cloth, delivery charges paid by the Survey, \$1.50 when ordered separately, but in combination, see below.

(6) *New Volume V, Forestry and Wood Industries*, 500 pages, handsomely illustrated with 58 page plates, and accompanying forest map folded in pocket of cover and showing in separate colors the virgin forests, cut-over, and farm lands of the State, issued under date of February 1st., 1911. This Volume describes the principal forest trees of the State, giving both the common and botanical names, and tells the purposes for which each can be used. The virgin forests are given with estimates of the acreage still remaining in the several counties. The Wood Working Industries are described along with interesting accounts of the insects and other agencies that destroy timber. Also a general summary of the forest laws in other States with valuable suggestions as to a forest policy suitable for West Virginia. Published in cloth only; price, delivery charges prepaid, \$2.00, but in combination, with Volume V (A), \$2.75. For other combinations at reduced prices, see below. Extra copies of Forestry map, 50c each.

(7) *Volume I (A), Petroleum and Natural Gas*, 625 pages, issued under date of July 1st., 1904. Contains a full history of the oil and gas developments of West Virginia, as well as statistics of production to date. Also the full statement of the Anticlinal Theory of oil and gas occurrence, with descriptions of the different Sands and Oil regions, together with hundreds of oil and gas well records from every county within the oil or gas zone, and many from the adjoining States of Pennsylvania and Ohio. Price, postage paid by the Survey, cloth, \$1.25, if ordered separately, but in combination, see below.

(8) *Volume II, Coal*, 725 pages, issued June 15, 1903. Gives a full description of all the Coal Formations, and the separate coal beds of the State, together with accurate analyses from complete sections of every coal mine in commercial operation up to January 1, 1903. Price, postage paid by the Survey, cloth, \$1.50, when ordered separately, but in combination, see below.

(9) *Supplementary Coal Report, Volume II (A)*, 720 pages, issued under date of September 15th, 1908, with map showing location of bore holes, the records of which are given in the text. This *Supplementary Coal Report* devotes much more space than did the older Volume II to the region southwest from the Great Kanawha and New rivers. The revised correlation of the coals of the *Kanawha series* is also given in full, together with corrections of the errors made in the correlations attempted in Volume II. Price, \$2.00, when ordered separately, or \$2.25 with Coal, Oil, Gas, Limestone and Iron Ore Map, postage paid by the Survey. For other combinations at reduced prices, see below.

(10) *Volume III, Clays, Limestones and Cements*, 500 pages, issued under date of April 1st, 1906. Treats of the origin, properties and uses of *clays*, with chemical analyses of clays of the State, also the manufacture and development of the sand-lime brick industry. The second part of the report is an account of the limestones of the State, methods of burning lime, and its many uses including the new processes of hydrating lime. The third part treats of cements, their classification, manufacture and uses. Illustrated by 53 figures in the text and 44 full-page plates. Price, postage paid by the Survey, Cloth, \$1.50, if ordered separately, but in combination, see below.

(11) *Volume IV, Iron Ores, Building Stones and Other Minerals*, 603 pages, cloth, issued under date of September 25th, 1900. This volume gives descriptions and analyses of all the principal Iron Ore deposits of the State together with a history of the old charcoal furnace industry. The main building stones of the State are described and elaborate tests given of their strength and crushing limit, together with chemical analyses, petrographic determinations, etc. The *Glass Sands*, Salt Industry and Brines of the State are also described and analyses given. Illustrated with 24 page plates, and 16 figures and maps in the text, showing location of iron ores, geological structures, Blast Furnaces, etc. Price, postage paid by the Survey, \$2.00 when ordered separately, but in combination, see below.

(12) *Detailed County Report on Ohio, Brooke and Hancock Counties*, 337 pages + XXIX, with an atlas of topographic, geologic, and soil maps of each county. Only a few copies in stock. Price, including maps and delivery, \$2.00.

(13) *Detailed County Report on Marshall, Wetzel and Tyler Counties*, 654 pages + XVIII, with case of 3 maps—topographic, geologic and soil, published under date of October 1st, 1909. In this Report a new feature is introduced, showing the structure of the rocky strata by contours on the Pittsburgh coal bed, thus bringing out the exact positions of the anticlines and synclines, and exhibiting the location of all the oil and gas pools developed in these 3 counties to the close of 1909. The line of *disappearance of the Pittsburgh coal* is shown with more accuracy than possible on the small scale of the State map. Price, with case of maps, postage paid by the Survey, \$2.00, but in combination, see below.

(14) *Detailed County Report on Pleasants, Wood and Ritchie Counties*, with a case of topographic, geologic, and soil maps, containing 352 pages + XIV, published under date of April 1st, 1910. The topographic and geologic maps show all the roads, by-roads, houses, school houses, churches, villages, streams, etc. The oil and gas pools developed up to 1900 are also shown by appropriate symbols. Price of Volume and case of maps, postage prepaid, \$1.75, but in combination with other publications of the Survey, see below. Extra copies of geologic structural map, \$1.00, topographic 50 cents.

(15) *Detailed County Report on Wirt, Roane and Calhoun Counties*, 573 pages + XX, with case of 3 maps—topographic, geologic, and soil—published under date of July 1st, 1911. Besides the detailed study and description of all the rocks, the geologic map gives also the true location of all oil and gas pools, developed up to July 1st, 1911, and shows by structural contours, the several anticlinal and synclinal arches including the southern extension of the famous Burning Springs or Volcano anticlinal. Price, with case of maps, postage paid by the Survey, \$2.00, but in

combination, see below. Extra copies of geologic map, \$1.00, topographic, 50 cents.

(16) *Detailed County Report on Jackson, Mason and Putnam Counties*, under date of December 15th, 1911, 387 pages +XIV, with 36 plates and illustrations, and a case of 3 maps (topographic, geologic and soil) of the entire area in single sheets, being the largest maps yet published by the State Survey. In addition to the detailed study and description of all the rocks, the geologic map gives the structural contours on the Pittsburgh coal horizon, as well as the approximate area underlain by that bed. Price, with case of maps, delivery charges paid by the Survey, \$2.00, but in combination with other publications of the Survey, see below. Extra copies of geologic map, \$1.00 each; topographic, 50 cents each.

(17) *Revised Edition, Coal, Oil, Gas, Limestone and Iron Ore Map*, issued under date of February 1, 1914. It contains a thorough revision of the coal, oil, and gas developments, several anticlinals being added and others corrected from later observations. The names and addresses of 918 coal companies operating in the State are given by counties, as well as the locations of their mines. The names of many new towns, post-offices, etc., are added, and the valuable *Iron Ore* deposits of the State are also indicated on this map, and all the special features of previous editions corrected and brought up to date, showing the approximate areas of the several coal series, as well as the oil and gas pools. Scale 8 miles to the inch. Price, enclosed in strong envelope and delivered by mail, 50 cents each, but in combination with other publications, see below.

(18) *Railroad and County Products Map*, issued under date of October 1st, 1905, showing all the Railroads of the State and their routes to the sea-board and Lakes. The main trunk lines and their branches are printed in separate colors so as to indicate at a glance the shortest and best routes for shipments, etc. Also the chief products of every county in the State are shown by counties on the margin of the map. Price, postage paid by the Survey, 50c when ordered separately, but in combination, see below.

The prices quoted above are the retail ones in cloth binding when only a single publication is ordered (the payment, cash, check, or 2-cent postage stamps up to \$1.50 only, must always accompany the order, as the Survey Commission does not permit any open accounts), but as many wish both of the maps, or the entire set of the Survey publications, a considerable reduction in price is offered by the following combinations, for which any or all of the Detailed County Reports can be included by adding one dollar for each County Report desired except Monongalia, Marion and Taylor, and Ohio, Brooke and Hancock, for which \$1.50 each must be added:

(1)	{ Coal, Oil, Gas, Limestone and Iron Ore Map..... Railroad and County Products Map..... }	...\$.75
(2)	{ New Bulletin No. 2, Levels and Coal Analyses..... Volume II, Coal..... Volume II (A), Supplementary Coal Report..... Both Coal, etc., and Railroad Maps..... }	... 4.50
(3)	{ New Bulletin No. 2, Levels and Coal Analyses..... Volume II (A), Supplementary Coal Report..... Volume II, Coal..... Volume I (A), Petroleum and Natural Gas..... Both Coal, etc., and Railroad Maps..... }	... 5.00
(4)	{ New Bulletin No. 2, Levels and Coal Analyses..... Volume V, Forestry..... Volume IV, Iron Ores, Building Stones, etc..... Volume II (A), Supplementary Coal Report..... Volume III, Clays, Limestones and Cements..... Volume I (A), Petroleum and Natural Gas..... Both Coal, etc., and Railroad Maps..... }	... 7.50
(5)	{ Volume V (A), Flora..... New Bulletin No. 2, Levels and Coal Analyses..... Volume V, Forestry..... Volume IV, Iron Ores, Building Stones, etc..... Volume II (A), Supplementary Coal Report..... Volume II, Coal..... Volume III, Clays, Limestones and Cements..... Volume I (A), Petroleum and Natural Gas..... Both Coal, etc., and Railroad Maps..... }	... 9.00

Complete Set of All Described Publications Including County.

(6)	{	Report and Maps (Ohio, Brooke and Hancock).....	} ... 19.00
		Report and Maps (Marshall, Wetzel and Tyler).....	
		Report and Maps (Pleasants, Wood and Ritchie).....	
		Report and Maps (Wirt, Roane and Calhoun).....	
		Report and Maps (Jackson, Mason and Putnam).....	
		Report and Maps (Doddridge and Harrison).....	
		Report and Maps (Monongalia, Marion and Taylor).....	
		Report and Maps (Cabell, Wayne and Lincoln).....	
		Report and Maps (Kanawha County).....	

Morgantown, W. Va., June 1, 1914.

I. C. WHITE, *State Geologist.***Inventory of Publications in Stock June 30, 1914.**

The following inventory of West Virginia Geological Survey publications gives the number and kind of these in stock up to July 1st, 1914:

GENERAL REPORTS AND MAPS.

	Copies.
Bulletin No. 1 (Cloth, 12; Paper, 439).....	451
Volume I (Paper).....	175
Volume I (A), (Cloth, 115; Paper, 1230).....	1345
Volume II, (Cloth, 271; Paper 2245).....	2518
Volume II (A).....	2882
Bulletin No. 2.....	1588
Volume III.....	115
Volume IV.....	806
Volume V.....	2003
Volume V (A).....	1188
Coal, Oil, Gas and Limestone Map, 1899 Edition.....	8
Coal, Oil, Gas and Limestone Map, 1904 Edition.....	20
Coal, Oil, Gas and Limestone Map, 1908 Edition.....	52
Coal, Oil Gas and Limestone Map, 1910 Edition.....	40
Coal, Oil, Gas, Iron Ore and Limestone Map, 1913 Edition.....	79
Coal, Oil, Gas, Iron Ore and Limestone Map, 1914 Edition.....	2205
Railroad and County Products Map.....	378
Forestry Map.....	600

DETAILED COUNTY REPORTS.

Ohio, Brooke and Hancock.....	26
Marshall, Wetzel and Tyler.....	635
Pleasants, Wood and Ritchie.....	356
Wirt, Roane and Calhoun.....	1360
Jackson, Mason and Putnam.....	1332
Doddridge and Harrison.....	1366
Monongalia, Marion and Taylor.....	1560
Cabell, Wayne and Lincoln.....	1735
Kanawha County.....	1820

EXTRA COUNTY MAPS.

	Copies.		Copies.
Ohio, Brooke and Hancock:		Doddridge and Harrison:	
Geologic.....	18	Geologic.....	368
Soil.....	18	Topographic.....	81
Topographic.....	18	Cabell, Wayne and Lincoln:	
Marshall, Wetzel and Tyler:		Geologic—	
Geologic.....	6	Cabell.....	393
Topographic.....	30	Wayne.....	395
Pleasants, Wood and Ritchie:		Lincoln.....	390
Geologic.....	112	Topographic—	
Structure.....	183	Cabell.....	100
Topographic.....	80	Wayne.....	99
Wirt, Roane and Calhoun:		Lincoln.....	100
Geologic.....	210	Monongalia, Marion and Taylor:	
Topographic.....	255	Geologic.....	368
Jackson, Mason and Putnam:		Topographic.....	36
Geologic.....	231	Kanawha County:	
Topographic.....	236	Geologic.....	401
		Topographic.....	104

Sales of Publications.

As already stated, the necessity and usefulness of the West Virginia Geological Survey, as measured by the demand for its publications (one of the best tests of its right to exist) are demonstrated by the receipts from its publication sales, and that this demand is constant, varying only with business conditions and other variable conditions, is shown by the monthly sales for the past fiscal year, as follows:

RECEIPTS DURING FISCAL YEAR, 1913-1914.	
July, 1913	\$ 84.87
August, 1913	83.01
September, 1913	129.44
October, 1913	152.87
November, 1913	246.71
December, 1913	176.30
January, 1914	174.53
February, 1914	136.55
March, 1914	123.62
April, 1914	140.02
May, 1914	95.73
June, 1914	163.04
TOTAL.....	\$ 1,706.69

The principal reasons for the large variation in the receipts from sales of publications are the greater demand during periods of general business activity, and also the immediate large demand that always comes when any new publication is issued, as, for instance, October, 1913, which gave receipts of \$246.71, which is accounted for by the fact that the Detailed Report on Monongalia, Marion and Taylor Counties was issued October 2, for which there was a very large and immediate demand.

Annual Sales of Publications.

The annual sales of Publications from the year 1901, when they were first offered to the public, is shown by the following table compiled from the books of the Survey, and the handsome total of \$15,418.29 tells its own story concerning the work of the Survey:

Oct. 1, 1901, to Oct. 1, 1902.....	\$ 589.79
Oct. 1, 1902, to Oct. 1, 1903.....	780.44
Oct. 1, 1903, to Oct. 1, 1904.....	1,098.03
Oct. 1, 1904, to Oct. 1, 1905.....	572.10
Oct. 1, 1905 to Oct. 1, 1906.....	1,248.30
Oct. 1, 1906, to Oct. 1, 1907.....	757.72
Oct. 1, 1907, to Oct. 1, 1908.....	620.24
Oct. 1, 1908, to Oct. 1, 1909.....	1,954.85
Oct. 1, 1909, to Oct. 1, 1910.....	1,803.83
Oct. 1, 1910, to Oct. 1, 1911.....	1,594.93
Oct. 1, 1911, to Oct. 1, 1912.....	1,310.41
Oct. 1, 1912, to Oct. 1, 1913 ($\frac{3}{4}$ ths fiscal year)....	1,380.96
July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914.....	1,706.69
Grand total from 1901 to July 1, 1914.....	\$ 15,418.29

Geologic Survey Work From July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.

In the Summer and Fall of 1913 Messrs. Hennen and Reger, aided by Field Assistant Robert M. Gawthrop, made a detailed study of Logan and Mingo Counties, and during the Winter and Spring months prepared the data for publication, as also the Geologic Maps of the area in question, finishing up the work ready for the printers and engravers soon after the middle of June, 1914.

During the same time Mr. Krebs, aided by Field Assistant Teets, made detailed studies on Boone County, and their report and maps of that county were finished and transmitted to the State Geologist in June, 1914.

Mr. Hennen and his Field Assistant Gawthrop will study McDowell and Wyoming Counties during the field season of 1914, upon which work they entered soon after the middle of June.

Mr. Krebs and his Field Assistant Teets will study Raleigh County and the coal area of Mercer County, as also that portion of Summers, west from New River, while Assistant D. B. Reger will study Gilmer and Lewis Counties, thus practically completing, except small areas in Upshur, Barbour and Braxton, the entire area underlain by the Pittsburgh Coal.

Owing to the great importance of the limestone interests in the eastern portion of the State, the Survey Commission, with the assent of the State Board of Control, secured the services of Prof. G. P. Grimsley, a former member of the Survey Staff, who has resided at Martinsburg for the past four years, to undertake the preparation of a detailed report on the three counties of Berkeley, Jefferson and Morgan, giving at present only half of his time to the work, while awaiting the completion of the topographic maps of these counties, only about one-half of their areas having been surveyed on the new scale. Prof. Grimsley is admirably fitted for this work, since he has been studying the geology of this region for several years in connection with the installation of a large lime factory near Martinsburg, of which he had charge. He is to receive only one-half salary, namely, \$125.00 monthly, payable from the Fund for Publication and Preparation of County Reports, and he began work April 1, 1914. The mapping of that area is to be completed during 1914, and his field studies should be finished in these three counties during 1915.

Cooperative Soil Survey.

During the year beginning July 1, 1913, co-operation with the United States Bureau of Soils was continued as in former years, the State paying only the field expenses of the Bureau's Soil Experts, while their salaries and the preparation of the Reports, Soil Maps and the engraving of the same are borne by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The plan has always been to have the soils of the counties studied the same year that the Geologic Staff studies their geology, and the past year has been no exception, since Mr. Latimer and his assistant made a thorough study of Boone and Logan and Mingo, and has prepared reports and soil maps on these three counties, which will be published and distributed with the Detailed Geologic Reports on the same areas.

Mr. Latimer, one of the best soil experts of the United States Bureau of Soils, who has already done so much soil survey work in West Virginia, and who is therefore thoroughly familiar with its soil problems, has already taken the field for the McDowell, Wyoming and Raleigh County Soil Survey, and these areas, with the aid of an assistant, he expects to finish in time to complete the Soil Survey of Gilmer and Lewis Counties before the close of the present season.

Stream Gauging.

The co-operative gathering of accurate data as to the monthly and annual flow of West Virginia's rivers and principal streams was continued during the present fiscal year by the observers of the United States Geological Survey. This co-operation, which began with April, 1912, aims to assemble in orderly sequence all the data and information possible concerning the amount of rainfall and the average quantity of water carried by the streams of the State during every portion of the year, so that any contemplated hydro-electric installation can have the necessary data at hand upon which the electrical engineers could base their calculations as to minimum and maximum horse power available without having to wait many years to secure the factors in question for themselves. The following is the list of these co-operative observers, whose small salaries were paid by the Survey during the present fiscal year:

Observer.	Monthly Rate of Pay.
Cherry Woodzell	\$4.00
Harry Jones	4.00
C. L. Davis	4.00
Daniel Brock	5.00
W. J. Hancock	4.00
C. J. Henry	5.00
B. N. Sisson	4.00
Joseph Gerken	7.00

It is necessary that these gauges should be continued during a period of several years in order to get results that may be relied upon as trustworthy by electrical engineers, and since the subject of water powers has recently assumed such great importance to states like West Virginia, whose mountain streams with their rapid fall, will, in the not remote future, prove one of its richest assets, the work of stream gauging should not only be continued but additional funds should be appropriated for this purpose so that more observing stations could be installed and the study of additional streams could be undertaken. The appropriations for this purpose should be not less than \$800.00 annually for the fiscal years beginning July 1, 1915, and July 1, 1916.

Department of Paleontology.

Every completely organized Geological Survey maintains a Department of Paleontology with one or more competent experts in charge to collect, study, describe and publish the lists of extinct animals and plants whose remains they find in the stratified rocks entombed therein during the formation of the same long ages ago. The information thus made available is not only of very great scientific interest, but also quite frequently of very great practical and economic value in the aid it gives to the correlation and identification of coal beds and other important strata in widely distant areas.

The Survey was fortunate in securing the services of Dr. Wm. Armstrong Price, a post-graduate in Paleontology of Johns Hopkins University, at a salary of \$1,800.00 annually, of which sum the State University pays half in consideration of Dr. Price's teaching Paleontology in the University during one semester of the year.

Dr. Price's first paper on Paleontology is in the Volume on Kanawha County just issued from the press during June, 1914, illustrated with two plates of fossils, most of which are species new to science. He will probably have a chapter in most of the future publications of the Survey.

Dr. Price's salary from the Survey of \$75.00 monthly, which is to be increased to \$87.50 monthly on July 1, 1914, is paid temporarily from the Receipts of Sales of Publications.

The Geologic Staff.

The Survey Staff of workers paid entirely by the State now consists of the following individuals and their respective salaries attached:

I. C. White.....	State Geologist and Superintendent of the Survey	No Salary
Geo. P. Grimsley.....	Assistant Geologist, (half time).....	\$ 1,500.00
Ray V. Hennen.....	Assistant Geologist	3,000.00
C. E. Krebs.....	Assistant Geologist, ($\frac{3}{4}$ ths time).....	2,200.00
D. B. Reger	Assistant Geologist	2,000.00
Wm. Armstrong Price	Paleontologist (\$900 paid by W. V. U.).....	900.00
D. D. Teets, Jr.....	Field Assistant	1,500.00
Robt. M. Gawthrop.....	Field Assistant	1,500.00
B. H. Hite	Chief Chemist	600.00
J. Berghius Krak.....	Assistant Chemist	2,000.00
J. L. Williams.....	Chief Clerk	1,800.00
R. C. Tucker.....	Stenographer and Draftsman.....	1,500.00
Total of Annual Salaries		\$ 18,500.00

As will be seen by this list of workers, it has been increased during the year 1913-1914 by the addition of three men, Dr. Geo. P. Grimsley, at a salary of \$1,500; Dr. Wm. Armstrong Price, at a salary of \$900, and Robt. M. Gawthrop, at a salary of \$1,500, a total of \$3,900 added to the salary charge. These additions to the working staff were all in the interest of true economy and efficiency, since besides securing splendid men for each of the positions in question, it will enable the work of the Survey to be brought to a close within two years after the topographic map of the State can be completed or say in about seven or eight years from the present time, instead of ten to twelve years hence without the additional workers.

All of the salaries listed above are too low considering the efficiency attained by the men in the expert work of geologic investigation, and hence for the fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1915, the following salaries are recommended:

I. C. White	State Geologist	No Salary.
Geo. P. Grimsley	Assistant Geologist, (half time)	\$ 1,850.00
Ray V. Hennen	Assistant Geologist	3,300.00
C. E. Krebs	Assistant Geologist ($\frac{3}{4}$ ths time)	2,400.00
D. B. Reger	Assistant Geologist	3,000.00
Wm. Armstrong Price	Paleontologist	1,050.00
D. D. Teets, Jr.	Field Assistant	2,000.00
Robt. M. Gawthrop	Field Assistant	1,800.00
B. H. Hlte	Chief Chemist	900.00
J. Berghius Krak	1st Assistant Chemist	2,400.00
	2nd Assistant Chemist	1,200.00
J. L. Williams	Chief Clerk	2,000.00
R. C. Tucker	Stenographer and Draftsman	1,800.00
Total Salaries, 1915-1916		\$ 23,550.00

The increases in salaries asked for are only modest and reasonable in view of the high cost of living, which tends always to increase, and also in view of the expert character of the work required of geologists, and also the faithful, loyal and efficient character of every member of the State Survey Staff, all of whom are devoted to their work, and some of whom have refused nearly double the salaries here suggested in order to serve the State of their birth in this very important work. The services of every member of the staff are worth much more to the State than the salaries suggested.

With the enlargement of the field staff and the great increase of published matter, the work of the Chemical Department has greatly increased, and provision should be made for another assistant with a salary of say \$1,200 annually, as suggested for the year beginning July 1, 1915.

With the increase in the staff and the number of publications there has been a vast increase in the clerical and other duties of the Survey office, requiring long hours and much skill. The two office men, J. L. Williams and R. C. Tucker, have no superiors and few equals in the entire country, and the small increases asked for them are only justly due them for the faithful and laborious services rendered.

Preparation and Publication of Reports Fund.

There remains in this fund, after the publication of the Report on Kanawha County, \$17,627.90 available after July 1, against which during coming fiscal year there will accrue the following charges:

Report and Maps of Preston County, estimated	\$ 4,400.00
Report and Maps of Boone County, estimated	4,400.00
Report and Maps of Logan and Mingo Counties, estimated	4,500.00
Salary of Geo. P. Grimsley	1,500.00
Salary of Robt. M. Gawthrop	1,500.00
Field and other expenses in preparation of Reports	900.00
TOTAL	\$ 17,200.00

Estimated balance in fund June 30, 1915 (\$17,627.90—\$17,200.00)= \$427.90. From this statement it will be seen that the present resources for preparation and publication of reports will be practically exhausted

by June 30, 1915, and hence for the year beginning July 1, 1915, there will be needed the following sums:

Preparation and Publication of Report and Maps of McDowell and Wyoming Counties	\$ 5,000.00
Preparation and Publication of Report and Maps of Raleigh County and the coal areas of Mercer and Summers west from New River.....	\$ 5,000.00
Preparations and Publication of Report and Maps of Gilmer and Lewis Counties	\$ 4,500.00
Total for County Reports, 1915-1916.....	\$ 14,500.00
To this should be added	\$ 5,000.00

for the preparation and publication of Volume VI., of the general series on the Animal Life of the State, including the insects and other animals, either injurious or beneficial to agriculture. This work could be done through the experts connected with the University and the State Agricultural Experiment Station, with very little outlay on salary account, just like Volumes V. and V. (A) were prepared on Forestry and Plant Life, largely as a "labor of love." If this appropriation were granted it would increase the estimates for Preparation and Publication of Reports for the year 1915-1916 to \$19,500.00, and as there will be four County Reports, namely, one by Hennen, one by Krebs, one by Reger and one by Grimsley, in the year 1916-1917, a like appropriation for Preparation and Publication of Geologic Reports should be made for the year beginning July 1, 1916, namely, \$19,500.

Field and Other Expenses.

The balance in the Field and Other Expenditures Fund at the close of the present fiscal year is only \$5.21, and hence with the increase in the field staff by three men and one additional to the chemical staff, requiring a greater expenditure for chemicals, etc., this fund should be increased from \$3,000, which it is for the year ending June 30, 1915, to \$4,000, for the year beginning July 1, 1915, and the same for the year beginning July 1, 1916.

Appropriations for Topographic Surveys.

As already stated in a previous portion of this report, the State Geologist advises that the area of the State yet remaining unsurveyed on the new scale after the expenditure of the funds in hand for the present year will be about 6,000 square miles, and that with what little co-operation the Government may possibly grant, this can be completed in five years more if the State will expend about \$25,000.00 annually on topographic surveys. Hence, if the Legislature will authorize the State Board of Control to expend the \$12,000.00 already appropriated for the year 1914-1915, during the year 1915-1916, it would require only an additional appropriation of \$13,000 for topographic surveys during the fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1915, in order to have \$25,000.00 available provided that the board does not expend any of the \$12,000.00 already appropriated during the year, beginning July 1, 1914, and should any of this fund be expended during the coming fiscal year then enough, more than \$13,000.00, should be appropriated for the fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1915, to make the total

amount of \$25,000.00 available for that year in topographic surveys, and the same amount for the year beginning July 1, 1916, since an expenditure of at least \$25,000.00 a year on this work is more economical in the end than a smaller sum, since it will maintain two field corps during the entire field working season from May 1 to November 15 of each year.

Soil Survey Appropriations.

The amount of funds remaining in the Soil Survey account unexpended for the year ending June 30, 1914, is \$229.15, and with the \$600.00 available from appropriations July 1, 1914, there will be \$829.15 to expend in Soil Surveys and mapping during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915. It will require all of this sum to complete the Soil Surveys in McDowell, Wyoming, Raleigh, Gilmer and Lewis, as planned for the present season's work, so that there will be no balance left after the present field season is over in November, 1914.

With a larger field staff of geological workers, greater areas will be covered in 1915, and the State Geologist advises that this appropriation be increased to \$1,000.00 for each of the next two fiscal years.

Summary of the Needs of the Survey for the Year Beginning July 1, 1915.

Salaries, Geologic Staff	\$ 23,550.00
Preparation and Publication of Reports	19,500.00
Field and Other Expenses	4,000.00
Topographic Surveys	7,494.00
Stream Gauging	800.00
Soil Surveys	1,000.00
TOTAL	\$ 66,344.00

Summary of the Needs of the Survey for the Year Beginning July 1, 1916.

Salaries, Geologic Staff	\$ 23,550.00
Preparation and Publication of Reports	19,500.00
Field and Other Expenses	4,000.00
Topographic Surveys	25,000.00
Stream Gauging	800.00
Soil Surveys	1,000.00
TOTAL	\$ 73,850.00

Illustrations.

The Survey publications are illustrated with half-tone plates of important features in the geology or scenery of the several counties upon which reports are prepared, and also with zinc etchings showing maps, etc., in black and white. Samples of both kinds of these illustrations are interspersed through this report. One of the zinc etchings shows a small map of the State upon which are indicated the areas over which County Surveys have extended as well as topographic surveys, while still another shows the county and topographic areas to be completed during the field season of 1914.

County Surveys Completed and Published.

The following is the list of counties whose detailed surveys and maps have been completed and published, given in the order of their publica-

	No.	Sq. Mi.
Ohio, Brooke and Hancock	3	294.00
Marshall, Wetzel and Tyler	3	935.85
Pleasants, Wood and Ritchie	3	956.00
Wirt, Roane and Calhoun	3	997.30
Jackson, Mason and Putnam	3	1,274.86
Doddridge and Harrison	2	739.46
Cabell, Wayne and Lincoln	3	1,241.35
Monongalia, Marion and Taylor	3	859.54
Kanawha	1	914.39
Total completed and published	24	8,212.75
In press and to be issued in August, 1914, Preston.....	1	653.88
Ready to go to press, Boone.....	1	501.13
Ready to go to press, Logan and Mingo.....	2	879.32
	28	10,247.08

Total County Surveys completed June 30th, 1914..... 28.

thus leaving (55—28) 27 counties yet to be undertaken, of which McDowell and Wyoming, Raleigh, Mercer in part (coal area), Summers in part (coal area west of New River), Gilmer and Lewis, and surveys begun in Berkeley, Jefferson and Morgan (to be completed next year) will be finished this year, so that five additional counties will be completed during the season of 1914, and nearly the equivalent of another one, leaving only 22 counties out of the 55 whose Detailed Surveys remain to be made after June 30, 1915, and since Professor Grimsley will complete Berkeley, Jefferson and Morgan in 1915, and the other members of the staff will complete at least five more counties during the year beginning July 1, 1915, there will remain but fourteen counties to complete after July 1, 1916, all of which can readily be accomplished by July 1, 1921, on the same basis of annual expenditure as that requested in this report. Some of the twenty-two counties that will remain to be surveyed after July 1, 1915, are very large, like Randolph, Pocahontas, Greenbrier, Braxton, Fayette, etc., and this accounts for the longer estimates of the time to finish than would appear probable from their number.

The three remaining general volumes; namely, Volume VI., on the Animal Life of the State; Volume VII., on Paleontology or the Fossil Life of the State, and Volume VIII., on the General Geology of the State, could be finished about the same time and the survey ended at practically the same date with no greater annual expenditures than those already indicated for the fiscal years, beginning June 30, 1915, and June 30, 1916.

Summary of Previous Appropriations.

The following sums have been appropriated for the Geological Survey since the beginning of the same in 1897 to July 1, 1915:

For General Purposes (1897 and 1898)	\$ 6,000.00
For Topographic Surveys	201,000.00
Salaries of Geologic Staff	95,700.00
Preparation and Publication of Reports	91,666.66
Field and Other Expenditures	29,000.00
Soil Surveys	1,400.00
Stream Gauging	933.33
Total, 1897-1915	\$425,699.99

Government expenditures for co-operative Topographic Surveys in West Virginia since 1900	169,000.00
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Grand Total of appropriations up to June 30th, 1915.....\$594,699.99

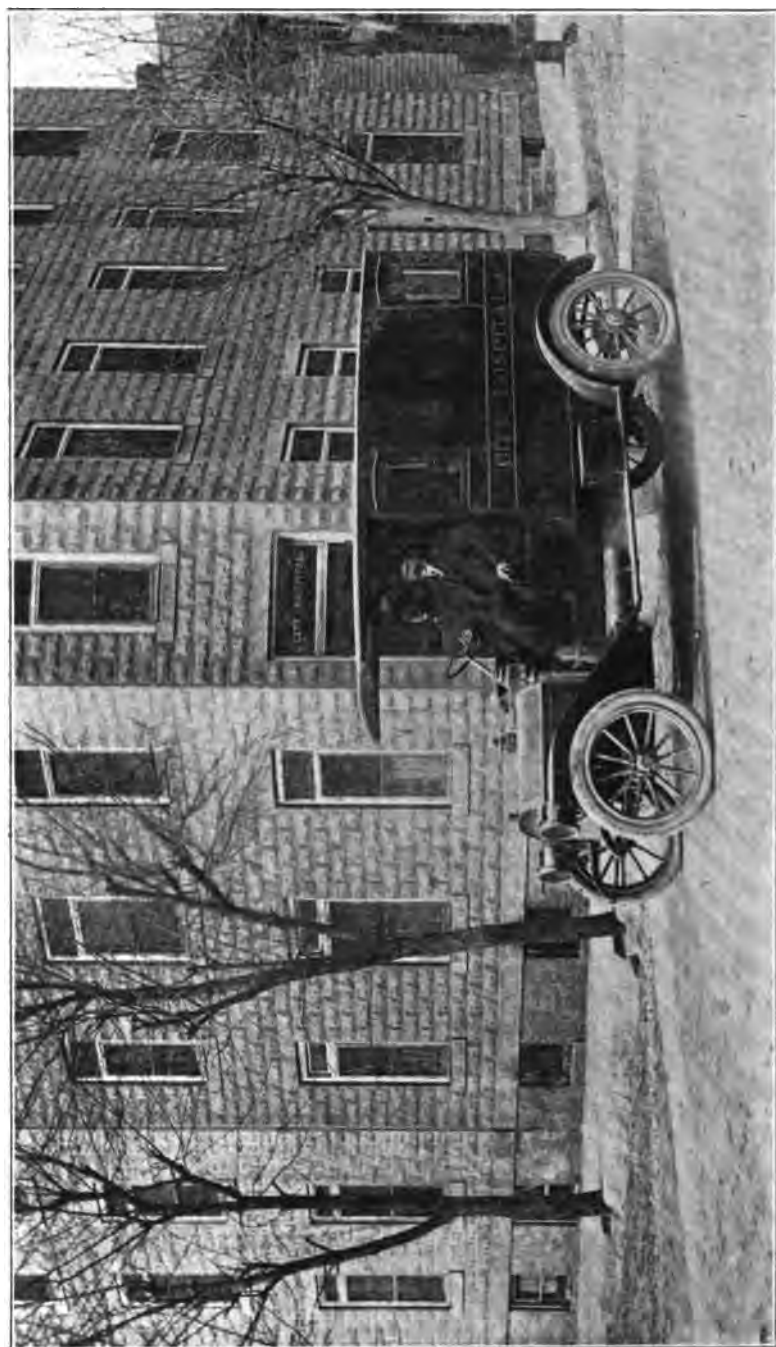
In order to complete the entire survey of the State, including the completion of the Topographic Map on the plans heretofore followed without any aid or co-operation from the United States Geological Survey, the State Geologist makes the following estimates, based upon the previous cost of the work:

Appropriations for 1915-1916	\$ 61,850.00
Appropriations for 1916-1917	73,850.00
Appropriations for 1917-1918	73,850.00
Appropriations for 1918-1919	73,850.00
Appropriations for 1919-1920	73,850.00
Appropriations for 1920-1921	38,850.00
Total to finish Survey	\$396,100.00

This estimate, both as to time and funds, is conservative and the State Geologist feels sure that the estimate of expense is above the amount necessary rather than below what will be required. These figures, compared with the total amount (\$594,699.99) that has already been expended upon the State Survey, also reveal the fact that the expenditure required to finish the work is in round numbers \$200,000.00 less in amount than what has already been expended upon the survey in all of its branches, or, in other words, that the work as a whole is approximately three-fifths completed, so far as appropriations, both State and National, are concerned.

When the survey is finished on the plan so far followed, West Virginia, which has more mineral wealth and natural resources than any other commonwealth, will have the most complete and comprehensive Geologic Survey of any State in the Union.





CITY HOSPITAL.

King's Daughters' and City Hospitals

MARTINSBURG



OPERATING ROOM, CITY HOSPITAL.

King's Daughters' and City Hospitals

These are two entirely separate hospitals, both located at Martinsburg, Berkeley County. Inasmuch as the appropriations are made for them jointly, we treat them in the same manner in this report.

The appropriations made by the Legislature of 1911 were \$10,000 for each of the hospitals for the fiscal years 1911 and 1912, "for the treatment of laborers and others who may become a public charge, said amount to be paid upon the approval of the State Board of Control." The appropriations made for each of these hospitals, for the same purpose and under the same limitations, were \$5,000 for the nine months ending June 30, 1913, and \$10,000 for each of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1914, and June 30, 1915. There was also appropriated for each of these hospitals for each of these three periods \$2,000 for equipment, "to be expended at the discretion and upon the approval of the State Board of Control." Our connection with these institutions grows out of the fact that these appropriations are to be expended upon our approval.

At the adjournment of the Legislature of 1911, it seemed proper to ascertain whether the Legislature could constitutionally appropriate public moneys to the use of these private hospitals, and whether the treasury authorities could therefore legally pay it. After conference with the auditor he submitted the question to the Attorney General for his decision; and that officer in a written opinion held that the payment of the moneys appropriated was justifiable under the law. Thereupon we entered into an agreement with each of the hospitals for the treatment of the classes of patients named in the appropriation. Under these agreements before making payment there is required a sworn certificate from the attending physician, stating the name, age, residence, nationality and financial condition of the patient, and name of the person recommending him for treatment, and the length of the treatment, a copy of one of which statements is here given as a sample:

REPORT OF CITY HOSPITAL.

Case No. 755.—Name, Eugene Bowers.
 Address, Martinsburg, W. Va. Occupation, Laborer.
 Age, 45. Sex, Male. Nativity, American.
 Color, White. Admitted April 8, 1912. Discharged
 Not Discharged, 1912. Physician's Name and Address Recommending Patient, Dr.
 H. G. Tonkin.
 Employer's Name and Address, Security Cement & Lime-Stone Co.
 Relative or Friend's Name and Address.
 Social State, Married. Diagnosis, Compound Comminuted Fracture of Bones in
 Lower Leg. (L).
 Treatment, Surgical.
 Result, not Dismissed.
 Hospital Charges Ten Dollars (\$10.00) per week from July 1, 1912 to Aug. 1,
 1912 \$44.20

T. K. OAKES,
Superintendent.
 ALBERTA ARNICA,
Nurse.

State of West Virginia, County of Berkeley, to-wit:

I, Dudley Harley, a Notary Public in and for the County and State aforesaid, hereby certify that T. K. Oates, the physician, and Alberta Arnica, the nurse, being by me duly sworn, upon their several oaths state that each and all of the statements in the foregoing bill set forth are true, and especially that the patient therein named was actually and necessarily kept and treated for the time in the manner above shown and Dr. Oates, one of the affiants, upon his oath says that he has made diligent inquiry and finds that the patient is a bona fide resident of the State of West Virginia, and a public charge, having no estate real or personal with which to pay his hospital charges.

Given under my hand this 1st day of August, 1912.

DUDLEY HARLEY.
Notary Public.

My Commission expires the 14th day of Dec., 1919.

The City Hospital is a handsome four-story building, practically fire-proof. The location is excellent, being at the corner of Burke Street and Maple Avenue, in the heart of the best residential section of the city. It has a fine roof garden, from which an excellent view is had of the surrounding country. An electric driven elevator conveys persons from the basement to each story and to the roof garden. It has accommodations for one hundred patients. A training school for nurses is conducted in connection. The hospital and training school was started by Dr. T. K. Oates, who is still the superintendent, in 1906. In 1909 it was incorporated. A considerable addition was started in February, 1911, which new part was ready for occupancy in March, 1913. The building is well adapted to the purposes of a hospital. The equipment seems ample and up-to-date. In addition to the roof garden there are four large porches, one on each story. A fine operating room and a sterilizing room are on the fourth floor; the operating room is provided with excellent light by means of a skylight. There are private rooms and open wards. An inspection of the institution leaves one with the conviction that it is a very well designed, well equipped, and up-to-date hospital.

The King's Daughters' Hospital is conducted by the King's Daughters. It has open wards and private rooms. A large addition is being made to the institution, and will greatly increase its capacity.

FINANCIAL REPORT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing Amounts Recommended to be returned to the State Treasury, 1912, Which Amounts were returned as Recommended.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS	Balance September 30, 1912	Amount Returned to State Treasury Unexpended	Balance October 1, 1912
CITY HOSPITAL.			
Treatment of Laborers and Others.....	\$ 3,214.10		\$ 3,214.10
KING'S DAUGHTERS' HOSPITAL.			
Treatment of Laborers and Others.....	\$ 1,365.88		\$ 1,365.88
TOTALS.....	\$ 4,579.98		\$ 4,579.98

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

TABLE NO. 2.

From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1913.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Legislative Appropriation 1913	Total Amount Available 1913	Disburse- ments 1913	Balance June 30, 1913
CITY HOSPITAL.					
Treatment of Labor- ers and Others..	\$ 3,214.10	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 5,714.10	\$ 3,780.84	\$ 1,933.26
Equipment .....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
KING'S DAUGHTERS' HOSPITAL.					
Treatment of Labor- ers and Others..	\$ 1,365.88	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 3,865.88	\$ 2,971.83	894.05
Equipment .....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
TOTALS.....	\$ 4,579.98	\$ 7,000.00	\$ 11,579.98	\$ 6,752.67	\$ 4,827.31

TABLE NO. 3.

From July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance July 1, 1913	Legislative Appropriation 1914	Total Amount Available 1914	Disburse- ments 1914	Balance June 30, 1914
CITY HOSPITAL.					
Treatment of Labor- ers and Others..	\$ 1,933.26	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 6,933.26	\$ 5,804.46	\$ 1,128.80
Equipment	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	1,201.11	798.89
KING'S DAUGHTERS' HOSPITAL.					
Treatment of Labor- ers and Others..	894.05	5,000.00	5,894.05	5,281.50	612.55
Equipment	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00
TOTALS.....	\$ 4,827.31	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 16,827.31	\$ 12,287.07	\$ 4,540.24

TABLE NO. 4.

From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1914.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Legislative Appropriation 1913-14	Total Amount Available 1913-14	Disburse- ments 1913-14	Balance June 30, 1914
CITY HOSPITAL.					
Treatment of Labor- ers and Others..	\$ 3,214.10	\$ 7,500.00	\$ 10,714.10	\$ 9,585.30	\$ 1,128.80
Equipment .....	.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,201.11	798.89
KING'S DAUGHTERS' HOSPITAL.					
Treatment of Labor- ers and Others..	1,365.88	7,500.00	8,865.88	8,253.33	612.55
Equipment .....	.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00
TOTALS.....	\$ 4,579.98	\$ 19,000.00	\$ 23,579.98	\$ 19,039.74	\$ 4,540.24

City Hospital

PROFESSIONAL REPORT OF T. K. OATES, M. D. Superintendent.

Patients are admitted to the City Hospital at Martinsburg, W. Va., irrespective of color or nationality. We admit surgical, medical and obstetrical patients to this hospital for hospital care.

Only patients from this state such as laborers and others who are not able to pay their bills are admitted to hospital services free of charge. We receive patients from various states and counties, but principally from Berkeley, Morgan, Jefferson and Hampshire. The physicians from these counties send patients and bring them to the hospital for surgical and medical treatment as they are not prepared to give them the proper treatment, and thereby a great many lives are saved, where they would be lost if it were not for the superior treatment received in the hospital.

There is no red tape to pass through when patients want to enter this hospital, as they are admitted night and day. We keep a registry and history book of each patient for registering, namely, number of patient, name, nativity, admitted, age, sex, residence, color, religion, social state, diagnosis, treatment, results, discharged and remarks. When patients are admitted they are promptly examined by myself or assistant, Dr. D. T. Williams, and institute the proper treatment and put in a sanitary condition.

We have several stone quarries in Berkeley and Jefferson counties and sand mines in Morgan county, and it is very important that we receive state aid to take care of the injured and sick from these works. We receive a great many injured people and are able to take care of all that come as our capacity is 100 beds.

We have been conducting a training school for nurses and thereby have been able to keep the expenses of the hospital in bounds. We use every means possible and are as economical as any institution could be to conduct a good hospital. We have at the present time seventeen nurses, two graduate nurses, seven senior, seven junior and one probationer.

We get a great many very serious injuries, which is calculated to increase the death rate. Our death rate compares very favorably with most hospitals, especially when it is understood the class of patients that we have and the work we are doing. Our death rate for this biennial period is 5.27 per cent. We record all death, if they are dying when brought to the hospital and the above per cent. is calculated on that basis. We have had them to live fifteen or twenty minutes after being brought to the hospital and were dying at the time.



MEDICAL AND NURSING STAFF, CITY HOSPITAL.





NURSES, CITY HOSPITAL.

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1912-1914.

TABLE NO. 1.

Civic Condition.

	1912 to 1913			1913 to 1914			
	Males	Fe- males	Totals	Males	Fe- males	Totals	Grand Total
Single	98	57	155	201	92	293	448
Married	64	52	116	104	100	204	320
Widows .....	....	12	12	....	21	21	33
Widowers	12	....	12	21	....	21	33
TOTALS	174	121	295	326	213	539	834

TABLE NO. 2.

Nationality.

	1912 to 1913			1913 to 1914			
	Males	Fe- males	Totals	Males	Fe- males	Totals	Grand Total
U. S. A.	140	119	259	237	202	439	698
Italy	31	1	32	61	8	69	101
Russia .....	....	1	1	1	1	2	3
Greece	2	....	2	....	....	2	4
Roumania	1	....	1	2	....	2	3
Austria .....	....	....	....	23	2	25	25
TOTALS	174	121	295	326	213	539	834

TABLE NO. 3.

Admissions by States and Counties.

	1912 to 1913			1913 to 1914			
	Males	Fe- males	Totals	Males	Fe- males	Totals	Grand Total
West Virginia	162	110	272	302	199	501	773
Maryland	8	7	15	10	12	22	37
Pennsylvania .....	....	1	1	4	2	6	7
Virginia .....	....	3	3	4	....	4	7
North Carolina .....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
District Columbia .....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2
Ohio .....	....	....	2	2	....	2	4
New York .....	....	....	....	3	....	3	3
TOTALS	174	121	295	326	213	539	834
Berkeley	124	90	214	182	156	338	562
Morgan	20	12	41	99	32	131	172
Jefferson	5	7	12	9	3	12	24
Hampshire	2	1	3	2	8	10	13
Pendleton	1	....	1	....	....	....	1
Taylor	1	....	1	....	....	....	1
Unknown	12	11	23	24	14	38	61
TOTALS	174	121	295	326	213	539	834

TABLE NO. 4.

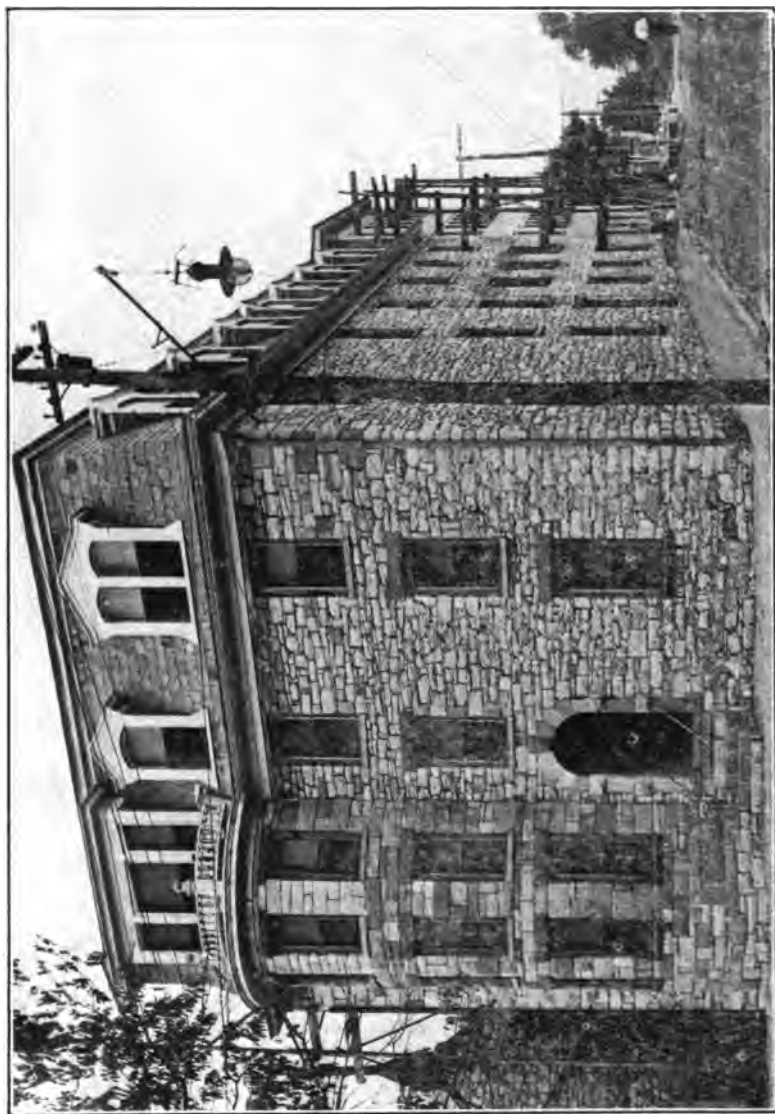
Occupation.

	1912 to 1913			1913 to 1914			Grand Total
	Males	Fe- males	Totals	Males	Fe- males	Totals	
Laborers	58	...	58	107	...	107	165
Housewife .....	...	50	50	...	95	95	145
Servant .....	...	30	30	...	70	70	100
Quarryman	55	...	55	125	...	125	180
Student	17	6	23	20	11	31	54
Official	20	1	21	30	2	32	53
Mill work	1	11	12	10	30	40	52
Engineers	4	...	4	5	...	5	9
Nurses .....	...	3	3	...	5	5	8
Tailors	3	...	3	3	...	3	6
Physician	1	...	1	1	...	1	2
Musician .....	...	1	1	1	...	1	2
Missionary .....	...	...	1	1	...	1	2
None	15	17	32	23	...	23	55
TOTALS	174	121	295	326	213	539	834

TABLE NO. 5.

Admitting Diagnosis for 1912 and 1913.

Abortion	7	Fractures,	
Alcoholism	16	ribs	5
Adenitis	8	scapula	1
Amputations	6	skull	6
Appendicitis	54	spine	1
Arthritis	3	tibia and fibula com.	10
Abscesses	11	tibia	8
Ascites	2	ulna	5
Bronchitis	11	vomer	2
Burns	9	malar	5
Bilious fever	3	Fistula	11
Bruises	8	Prostibites	4
Crushed	8	Gastritis	7
Cataracs	4	Gall stones	6
Cholera infantum	1	Gangrene, senile	2
Colicystitis	3	Gonorrhea	3
Cholangitis	1	Gonorrhea	3
Cysts	3	Gonorrhea	3
Cystitis	5	Hare-lip and cleft palate	2
Carcinoma	9	Heart disease	12
Circumcisions	2	Hemorrhage	4
Concussions	2	Memorrhoids	4
Contusion	1	Hernia,	
Conjunctivitis	3	strangulated inguinal	4
Caecarean section	1	inguinal	14
Diseased coccyx	1	ventral	1
Delirium tremens	2	double	2
Dislocations,		Hydrocele	4
elbow	1	Hyperemesis gravidarum	1
hip	1	Incontinence of urine	1
knee	1	Iritis	1
shoulder	1	Injuries,	
Endometritis	12	ribs	2
Endocarditis	1	eyes	3
Epilepsy	3	Indigestion	5
Erysipelas	1	Infants	24
Eclampsia	2	Inguinal bubo	1
Enucleations of eye	1	Infections,	
Eczema	2	pelvic cavity	2
Fontheoloma	1	hands	4
Enididymitis	2	fingers	2
Empyema	1	foot	1
Ectopic gestation	5	Insomnia	1
Fractures,		Impetigo	1
clavical	5	Illus	6
humerus	5	Impaction, faecie	1
femur	10	Ingrown toe nails	2
radius	5	Intracranial pressure	1
		Insanity, post partum typhoid	1



KING'S DAUGHTERS' HOSPITAL.

La Grippe	13	Pyo-salpinx	4
Lacerations,		Pneumonia	11
arm	2	Pleurisy	6
back	1	Polypus uteri	3
ankle	1	Procedentia, uteri	1
ear	1	Poisoning,	
face	3	mercury	2
foot	3	strychnine	1
head	4	Prostatitis	1
hands	4	Rheumatism	19
leg	3	Sarcoma	1
scalp	8	Sclatica	1
jaw	1	Stomatitis, cancerumoris	1
nose	1	Stomatitis	1
toe	1	Sprains,	
perineum	5	ankle	2
Locomotor ataxia	1	knee	1
Mastoiditis	2	Syphilis	28
Maternity	25	Traumatism	3
Malaria fever	1	Tonsillitis	36
Meningitis	2	Tubercular peritonitis	2
Memorrhagia	1	Tape worm	1
Miscarriage	2	Typhoid fever	73
Neuralgia	3	Tumor	9
Neuritis	1	Sunstroke	2
Nephritis	3	Tubercular laryngitis	1
Neurasthenia	11	Ulcerations,	
Necrosis,		varicose	9
antrum	1	cornea	1
coccyx	1	gastric	3
tibia	4	cervix	1
jaw	2	Varicocele	2
femur	2	Vaginitis	1
thumb	1	Wounds,	
Ovaritis	21	gunshot	15
Otitis, media	2	foot	5
Osteomyelitis	1	back	5
Orchitis	2	elbow	5
Paralysis	5	thigh	10
Parotitis	1	arm	4
Paritonitis	6	stab wounds	6
Puerperal septicæmia	3		

SUPERINTENDENT'S STATEMENT OF NEEDS FOR THE TWO YEARS FROM JULY 1, 1915, TO JULY 1, 1917.

We desire the Legislature to appropriate \$10,000 for this biennial period for the treatment of laborers and others who may become public charges. We also request an appropriation of \$2,000 for the above period for equipment.

King's Daughters' Hospital

This institution, although requested by letter and telegram, to submit a report, failed to do so. The following table compiled from data in our office, shows the amount of money received by this hospital from the appropriations made therefor, for the treatment of patients. Money paid to this institution for the treatment of patients was made upon the sworn certificate in each case, as heretofore explained.

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1912-1914.

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing Names of Patients, Nature of Injury, and Amount Paid for the Treatment of Each Patient, from October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1914.

Case No.	NAME	Sex	Color	Nativity.	Social State.	Nature of Injury.	Result of Treatment	Number of Days Treated	Amount Paid for Treatment
327	Charles Dearing	M	W	American	Single	Typhoid fever	Recovered	26	\$ 37.15
328	Hosea Shiffet	M	W	American	Single	Flesh wound right leg	Recovered	4	5.72
329	Nicholas Angelos	M	W	Italian	Single	Infected head	Recovered	7	10.00
330	John Morality	M	W	American	Widower	Infected foot	Recovered	32	46.72
331	John Racco	M	W	Slav	Single	Chest and ribs crushed	Improved	60	98.58
332	Lewis Smith	M	W	American	Single	Typhoid fever	Recovered	27	38.58
333	Benjamin Payne	M	C	Afro-American	Widower	Concussion of brain	Recovered	34	48.58
334	Raphael Lacona	M	W	Italian	Single	Fracture left tibia	Recovered	35	50.00
335	Herbert Minor	M	W	American	Widower	Fracture of tibia	Improved	30	42.86
336	Vernel Baudeloue	M	W	Italian	Single	Fracture left tibia	Improved	10	14.29
337	A. G. Galtner	M	W	Italian	Single	Brachitis	Improved	7	10.00
338	Blazie Mazarene	M	W	Italian	Single	Sprained back	Improved	7	10.00
338 1/2	Margaret Price	F	W	American	Married	Amputation of foot	Recovered	23	32.86
339	Sarah Carter	F	W	American	Single	Typhoid fever	Died	4	5.72
340	Florence Anderson	F	W	American	Single	Typhoid fever	Died	35	50.00
341	Magie Dunn	F	W	American	Single	Typhoid fever	Recovered	43	61.44
342	Margaret Cooper	F	W	American	Single	Typhoid fever	Recovered	67	95.72
343	Benjamin Mullin	M	W	American	Married	Pregnancy	Recovered	38	54.29
344	Ward Davis	M	W	American	Single	Typhoid fever	Recovered	28	40.01
345	Gazla DiAngostino	M	W	Italian	Single	Lacerated left leg	Recovered	39	58.59
346	Ida Hopper	F	W	American	Single	Renal colic	Improved	4	5.72
353	Thomas J. Riker	M	W	American	Married	Typhoid fever	Recovered	15	21.43
354	Ernest Pittzer	M	W	American	Single	Typhoid fever	Recovered	54	77.15
356	Frank Mazzino	M	W	Italian	Single	Fracture of skull	Improved	63	90.02
357	Calacero Maccuzzio	M	W	Italian	Single	Shock	Improved	7	10.00
358	Nellie Barbour	F	W	American	Single	Typhoid fever	Recovered	82	84.29
359	Benjamin Pearl	M	W	American	Single	Fractured vomer	Improved	5	7.15
360	William Alry	M	W	American	Single	Amputation right leg	Recovered	20	41.43
362	Emory Elliott	M	W	American	Widower	Concussion of brain	Died	4	5.72
368	Anton Kroll	M	W	Italian	Single	Rheumatism	Improved	14	20.00

369	Peter Diametire.....	M	W	Italian.....	Single.....	Sprained finger.....	Recovered.....	4	6.72
370	Rasil Welsh.....	M	W	American.....	Married.....	Rheumatism.....	Improved.....	14	20.00
371	Rose Howar.....	F	W	American.....	Single.....	Rheumatism.....	Improved.....	18	11.43
373	Noah Rankin.....	M	W	American.....	Married.....	Amputation right foot.....	Improved.....	13	18.58
374	William Alry.....	M	W	American.....	Single.....	Amputation right leg.....	Improved.....	01	87.15
375	James Wilson.....	M	W	American.....	Married.....	Chest crushed.....	Died.....	1	1.43
376	Joseph Rowle.....	M	W	American.....	Married.....	Sprained left ankle.....	Improved.....	21	30.00
377	Sallie Jolliffe.....	F	W	American.....	Widow.....	General debility.....	Recovered.....	88	125.73
378	Carroll Cain.....	M	W	American.....	Married.....	Adhesions.....	Recovered.....	14	20.00
379	Florence Roofes.....	F	W	American.....	Single.....	Amputation left foot.....	Recovered.....	21	30.00
382	Noah Rankin.....	M	W	American.....	Married.....	Compound fracture tibia.....	Recovered.....	31	44.20
383	Charles Redman.....	M	C	Afro-American.....	Widower.....	Compound fracture tibia.....	Improved.....	28	40.00
384	Lillie Sigler.....	F	W	American.....	Married.....	Curettement.....	Recovered.....	20	28.58
387	Helen Ennis.....	F	W	Italian.....	Married.....	Pregnancy.....	Improved.....	3	4.29
388	Opheila Rankin.....	F	W	American.....	Married.....	Pregnancy.....	Recovered.....	18	25.72
389	Samuel Mason.....	M	C	Afro-American.....	Single.....	Shot in foot.....	Recovered.....	9	12.86
390	Willie Wright.....	F	W	American.....	Single.....	Vaginitis.....	Recovered.....	12	17.15
392	Charles Redman.....	M	C	Afro-American.....	Widower.....	Compound fracture tibia.....	Recovered.....	60	84.29
393	John Donolly.....	M	W	Italian.....	Single.....	Lacerated scalp.....	Recovered.....	10	14.29
394	John Phager.....	M	W	Greek.....	Single.....	Keratoma.....	Improved.....	11	15.72
395	Ellen Chrisman.....	F	W	American.....	Married.....	Carcinoma.....	Unimproved.....	7	10.00
396	Morgan Sholdt.....	F	W	Italian.....	Married.....	Pneumonia.....	Recovered.....	26	37.15
397	Charles Phillippt.....	M	W	Italian.....	Married.....	Fractured rib.....	Recovered.....	12	17.15
398	Elliah Gray.....	M	W	American.....	Single.....	Suspected typhoid.....	Recovered.....	12	17.15
399	Lucas George.....	M	W	Afro-American.....	Married.....	Removal of right eye.....	Recovered.....	17	20.00
400	Allen Hall.....	M	W	Italian.....	Married.....	Lagrippe.....	Recovered.....	17	20.00
401	Shadrock Nazarene.....	M	W	Italian.....	Married.....	Pneumonia.....	Recovered.....	14	20.00
402	Liberatore Frank.....	M	W	Italian.....	Single.....	Pneumonia.....	Improved.....	22	31.43
403	Metzoune Frank.....	M	W	Italian.....	Single.....	Fracture right ankle.....	Recovered.....	12	17.15
404	James Rankin.....	M	W	American.....	Single.....	Typhoid-pneumonia.....	Recovered.....	35	50.01
405	Rebecca Nash.....	F	W	American.....	Single.....	Bright's disease.....	Improved.....	24	34.30
406	Henry Whittager.....	M	C	Afro-American.....	Married.....	Crushed by cable.....	Recovered.....	7	10.00
408	Kate Shelk.....	F	W	American.....	Married.....	Curtagage.....	Recovered.....	35	50.01
410	Beneditto Gulseppa.....	M	W	Italian.....	Married.....	Remittent fever.....	Recovered.....	9	12.86
411	Pasquale Frank.....	M	W	Italian.....	Married.....	Pneumonia.....	Died.....	7	10.00
412	Elizabeth Madden.....	F	W	American.....	Married.....	Abortion.....	Recovered.....	19	27.15
413	Metzone Frank.....	M	C	Afro-American.....	Married.....	Pneumonia.....	Recovered.....	12	17.15
418	Burrangecio (Giovani).....	M	W	Italian.....	Single.....	Pneumonia.....	Improved.....	88	125.73
419	Margaret Faulk.....	F	W	American.....	Married.....	Rheumatism.....	Improved.....	31	44.29
420	Delalis Gustavis.....	M	W	Italian.....	Single.....	Appendectomy.....	Improved.....	26	37.15
421	Wagner Adam.....	M	W	German.....	Single.....	Crushed ankle.....	Recovered.....	10	14.29
422	Lilly Bender.....	F	W	American.....	Married.....	Fracture of ribs.....	Recovered.....	21	30.00
423	Arthur Jones.....	M	W	American.....	Married.....	Appendectomy.....	Recovered.....	17	20.00
424	Mary Ankus.....	F	W	Slav.....	Single.....	Lagrippe.....	Recovered.....	14	20.00
425	Frans Vincenjo.....	M	W	Italian.....	Married.....	Pregnancy.....	Improved.....	7	10.00
426	Harry Thsman.....	M	W	Italian.....	Married.....	Rheumatism.....	Recovered.....	7	10.00
427	George Madden.....	M	C	Afro-American.....	Single.....	Lacerated scalp.....	Recovered.....	7	10.00
428	Kulican Favriol.....	M	W	American.....	Married.....	Concussion of brain.....	Recovered.....	7	10.00
429	Charles Redman.....	M	C	Afro-American.....	Widower.....	Compound fracture of tibia.....	Improved.....	7	10.00

TABLE NO. 1.—Continued.

Case No.	NAME	Sex	Color	Nativity.	Social State.	Nature of Injury.	Result of Treatment	Number of Days Treated	Amount Paid for Treatment
432	Earl Bowers.....	M	W	American.....	Single.....	Suspected typhoid.....	Improved.....	7	10.00
433	Daisy Beard.....	F	W	American.....	Married.....	Suspected typhoid.....	Recovered.....	14	20.00
434	Landislaus Ascatlos.....	M	W	Hungarian.....	Married.....	Trachoma.....	Not Improved.....	327	497.18
435	George Shaffron.....	M	W	American.....	Single.....	Lacerated scalp.....	Recovered.....	9	12.86
436	Samuel DiMaderio.....	M	W	Italian.....	Single.....	Face and legs burned.....	Died.....	14	20.00
437	William Wallace.....	M	W	American.....	Widower.....	Ligament of ankle strained.....	Improved.....	7	10.00
438	Emma Ritenour.....	F	W	American.....	Married.....	Gastritis.....	Recovered.....	32	45.72
439	Marietta Antonio.....	F	W	Italian.....	Married.....	Appendicitis.....	Improved.....	10	22.80
440	Jennie Breeden.....	F	W	American.....	Married.....	Indigestion.....	Improved.....	7	10.00
441	Annie Miller.....	F	W	American.....	Married.....	Chronic nephritis.....	Recovered.....	14	20.00
442	John Long.....	M	W	German.....	Single.....	Pneumonia.....	Died.....	7	10.00
443	George Lucas.....	M	C	Afro-American.....	Married.....	Infected eye.....	Improved.....	7	10.00
444	Howard Hunter.....	M	C	Afro-American.....	Married.....	Dislocation left knee.....	Improved.....	14	30.00
445	Peter Chik.....	M	W	Italian.....	Single.....	Gall bladder trouble.....	Improved.....	10	27.15
446	Dora Lamox.....	F	W	American.....	Single.....	Pregnancy.....	Improved.....	12	17.15
447	Riley Hackley.....	M	W	American.....	Infant.....	Ophthalmia.....	Improved.....	7	10.00
448	Benjamin Cameron.....	M	W	American.....	Married.....	.....	Recovered.....	7	10.00
449	Michael Valenzoso.....	M	W	Italian.....	Single.....	Rheumatism.....	Improved.....	7	10.00
450	Georgette Brown.....	F	C	Afro-American.....	Single.....	Clermatitis Keratitis.....	Improved.....	15	21.43
451	J. W. Knadler.....	M	W	American.....	Married.....	Diseased liver.....	Improved.....	16	22.86
454	Marietta Atamorlo.....	F	W	Italian.....	Married.....	Appendicitis.....	Recovered.....	14	20.00
455	Marko Angelo.....	M	W	Italian.....	Married.....	Gastritis.....	Improved.....	35	50.01
457	Homer J. Kraft.....	M	W	American.....	Single.....	Fracture of leg.....	Improved.....	26	37.15
461	John Hamer.....	M	W	American.....	Married.....	Infected left arm.....	Recovered.....	7	10.00
462	William Cox.....	M	W	American.....	Single.....	Diarrhoea.....	Died.....	20	28.58
463	A. J. Rowles.....	M	C	Afro-American.....	Married.....	Typhoid fever.....	Improved.....	14	20.00
464	Charles Jenkins.....	M	W	American.....	Single.....	Ulcer right ankle.....	Improved.....	9	12.86
465	James Rick.....	M	W	Italian.....	Married.....	Malaria.....	Improved.....	2	2.86
467	Daisy Fox.....	F	W	American.....	Infant.....	Marasmus.....	Died.....	135	192.88
468	George Hill.....	M	C	Afro-American.....	Single.....	Typhoid fever.....	Recovered.....	14	20.00
469	Lester Walker.....	M	W	American.....	Single.....	Fracture right shoulder.....	Recovered.....	20	28.58
470	Daniel Hunsley.....	M	W	American.....	Single.....	Typhoid fever.....	Improved.....	38	54.50
471	Lenio Angelo.....	M	W	Italian.....	Single.....	Amputation two toes.....	Improved.....	35	50.01
472	French Hammick.....	M	W	Italian.....	Single.....	Compound frac. left ankle.....	Improved.....	20	42.87
473	Burt McMillin.....	M	W	American.....	Married.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

474	John Fous.....	M	W	American	Single	Hemistomy	Improved	3	4.20
475	James Jone.....	M	W	Italian	Single	Gastritis	Recovered	7	10.00
476	Cardino DeSalto...	M	W	Italian	Single	Peritonitis	Died	3	4.29
478	Charles Jenkins...	M	W	American	Single	Typhoid fever	Recovered	8	11.43
482	Ada Stum.....	F	W	American	Single	Typhoid fever	Recovered	35	50.01
483	Antonio DelPedro...	M	W	Italian	Single	Abscess of groin	Improved	7	10.00
484	James F. Hicks...	M	C	Afro-American	Single	Typhoid fever	Died	42	60.01
485	Virginia Thurston...	F	W	American	Widow	Endometritis	Improved	22	31.43
486	Allen Gray.....	F	C	Afro-American	Married	Typhoid fever	Recovered	41	58.58
487	May Lewis.....	F	W	American	Single	Temporary insanity	Improved	49	70.01
488	Agencel Magarelli...	F	W	Italian	Single	Fracture of arm	Recovered	18	25.72
489	Katy Banoge.....	F	W	Austrian	Married	Acute indigestion	Improved	3	4.29
490	George Breuden...	F	W	American	Single	Typhoid fever	Recovered	38	54.29
491	Kathryn Cox.....	F	W	American	Married	Typhoid fever	Recovered	43	61.43
492	Howard Homer...	F	W	American	Married	Typhoid fever	Not Improved	13	18.58
493	Katie Butts.....	F	W	American	Married	Pregnancy	Recovered	10	14.29
494	Walter McQualey...	M	W	American	Single	Typhoid fever	Recovered	57	81.44
497	Madeline Septemia	F	W	Italian	Single	Typhoid fever	Recovered	70	100.01
498	Grace Stravagh...	F	W	American	Single	Typhoid fever	Recovered	39	55.73
499	Mary Feroe.....	F	W	Italian	Single	Typhoid fever	Recovered	25	72
503	Albert George...	M	W	Italian	Single	Proctitis	Improved	7	10.00
513	Preno April.....	F	W	American	Single	Proctitis	Improved	7	10.00
515	Frank Schnoppert...	M	W	American	Single	Rheumatism	Improved	6	8.58
517	Harry Marshall...	M	C	Afro-American	Married	Rheumatism	Improved	6	8.58
518	Adolph Cassidene	M	W	Italian	Single	Typhoid fever	Recovered	7	10.00
519	Camille Feroe...	F	W	Italian	Single	Ankylosis of knee joint	Recovered	23	32.87
520	Will Airey.....	M	W	American	Single	Ankylosis of knee joint	Recovered	46	66.73
521	John Ambrose...	M	W	Italian	Married	Abscess of groin	Recovered	11	15.72
522	John McIntire...	M	W	American	Single	Pneumonia	Recovered	11	15.72
523	Mike Obat.....	M	W	Italian	Married	Lacerated scalp and com- pound fracture of fore- arm	Improved	4	5.72
526	Mike Baldino...	M	W	Italian	Married	Lacerated scalp	Improved	2	2.86
532	Artha Martin...	F	W	American	Married	Typhoid fever	Recovered	20	28.58
534	Sebastian Rita...	M	W	Italian	Single	Gastritis	Recovered	17	24.29
535	Damino Augusto...	M	W	Italian	Married	Rheumatism	Improved	15	21.43
536	Ernest Martin...	M	W	American	Married	Rheumatism	Improved	16	22.86
537	Winiford Kitchen...	M	W	American	Married	Typhoid fever	Died	9	12.86
538	Edward Kitchen...	M	W	American	Single	Typhoid fever	Recovered	23	32.87
539	Lenora Kitchen...	F	W	American	Single	Typhoid fever	Recovered	23	32.87
540	Rosa Golden.....	F	C	Afro-American	Married	Amputation left arm	Recovered	17	24.29
541	Milan Monogovie...	M	W	Slav	Married	Amputation left forearm	Recovered	14	5.72
542	Carmelo Demarco...	F	W	Italian	Married	Adhesions of gall bladder	Recovered	22	31.44
543	Viltonia Viguirello	F	W	Italian	Married	Acute appendicitis	Recovered	20	28.58
544	Mae Coffman...	F	W	American	Single	Appendicitis	Recovered	22	31.43
545	L. G. Marxfield...	M	W	American	Single	Acute alcoholism	Died	4	5.72
546	John Poggi.....	M	W	Italian	Married	Lacerated left limb	Improved	11	15.72
547	Ella Smith.....	F	W	American	Married	Pneumonia	Recovered	22	31.44
548	Bessie Carter...	F	C	Afro-American	Single	Typhoid fever	Recovered	38	54.29

TABLE NO. 1.—Continued.

Case No.	NAME	Sex	Color	Nativity.	Social State.	Nature of Injury.	Result of Treatment	Number of Days Treated of	Amount Paid for Treatment
561	Grovani DeCaetano	M	W	Italian.....	Single.....	Lacerated left foot.....	Improved.....	56	80.01
562	John Johnson.....	M	C	Afro-American.....	Married.....	Quincy.....	Improved.....	2	2.86
563	George Gross.....	M	W	American.....	Married.....	Pneumonia.....	Recovered.....	17	24.20
564	Mike DiOrto.....	M	W	Italian.....	Single.....	Hemorrhoids.....	Improved.....	0	12.86
565	George Anderson.....	M	C	Afro-American.....	Single.....	Pneumonia.....	Died.....	18	25.72
566	Harry Robey.....	M	W	American.....	Married.....	Appendicitis.....	Recovered.....	32	45.72
572 1/2	Thomas Weir.....	M	W	American.....	Married.....	Fracture tibia and fibula, both legs.....	Improved.....	30	42.86
572	Lesandio Sataman.....	F	W	American.....	Married.....	Varicose veins.....	Improved.....	14	20.00
573	Charles Givens.....	M	C	Afro-American.....	Single.....	Compound fracture of tibia and fibula.....	Recovered.....	31	44.20
574	M. W. Piles.....	M	W	American.....	Single.....	Nephritis.....	Recovered.....	62	74.29
575	Lydia Parker.....	F	W	American.....	Married.....	Endo-metritis.....	Recovered.....	7	10.00
577	W. C. Coulter.....	M	W	American.....	Single.....	Pneumonia.....	Recovered.....	13	18.58
578	Joseph Prather.....	M	W	American.....	Married.....	Typhoid fever.....	Recovered.....	36	51.44
579	Delbert Talbott.....	M	W	American.....	Single.....	Pneumonia.....	Recovered.....	13	18.58
580	Irene Barrett.....	F	W	American.....	Single.....	Bronchitis.....	Improved.....	7	10.00
581	Baker Roberts.....	M	W	American.....	Married.....	Gastritis.....	Improved.....	6	8.58
583	Grovani DiCostanzo.....	M	W	Italian.....	Single.....	Amputation big toe.....	Recovered.....	31	44.29
588	Laura Johnson.....	F	C	Afro-American.....	Married.....	Pregnancy.....	Recovered.....	15	21.43
589	Laura McInnis.....	F	W	American.....	Married.....	Gastritis.....	Improved.....	3	4.29
590	John Todd.....	M	W	Slav.....	Widower.....	Infected knee.....	Recovered.....	38	54.29
591	Edith Young.....	F	W	American.....	Married.....	Pregnancy.....	Recovered.....	15	21.43
592	Lenoa Blakely.....	F	C	Afro-American.....	Widow.....	Menorrhagia.....	Recovered.....	7	10.00
593	Baby Young.....	F	W	American.....	Infant.....	Malnutrition.....	Improved.....	58	82.86
594	Sallie Vanmeter.....	F	W	American.....	Single.....	Osteomyelitis.....	Improved.....	12	17.15
595	Pearl Hardin.....	F	W	American.....	Single.....	Laceration of foot.....	Improved.....	22	31.43
596	Sallie Jolliffe.....	F	W	American.....	Widow.....	General debility.....	Improved.....	11	15.72
597	Iva Dockney.....	F	W	American.....	Married.....	Pneumonia and abortion.....	Recovered.....	70	100.01
598	Luigi Varanesi.....	M	W	Italian.....	Single.....	Acute appendicitis.....	Recovered.....	18	25.72
599	Lucy Alton.....	F	C	Afro-American.....	Married.....	Pelvic abscess.....	Recovered.....	28	37.15
600	Edward Nash.....	M	C	Afro-American.....	Married.....	Epididymitis.....	Recovered.....	6	8.58
601	Paul Luigi.....	M	W	Italian.....	Single.....	Typhoid fever.....	Recovered.....	12	17.15
602	Baker Roberts.....	M	W	American.....	Widower.....	Gastritis.....	Recovered.....	16	8.58
603	Francisco Francisco.....	M	W	Italian.....	Married.....	Laceration of scalp.....	Recovered.....	12	17.15
604	Alasandro Yallnesi.....	M	W	Italian.....	Single.....	Pneumonia.....	Recovered.....	10	14.29



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606	Giuseppi Capriotte..	M	W	Italian	Married	Laceration of scalp	Recovered	10	14.29
606	Junilla DiCostanzo..	M	W	Italian	Single	Contusion of shoulder	Recovered	5	7.15
608	William Stokes.....	M	W	Afro-American	Married	Contusion of right leg	Improved	5	7.15
612	William Barkour.....	M	W	American	Married	Typhoid fever	Died	19	27.15
613	Sallie Vanmeter.....	F	W	American	Single	Osteomyelitis	Improved	17	10.00
622	Paul Brathwaite.....	M	W	American	Single	Appendicitis	Recovered	25	35.72
623	Antonio Maria.....	M	W	Italian	Single	Fracture left tibia	Recovered	24	34.29
624	Patsy Brighelli.....	M	W	American	Married	Ulcer of right and left legs	Improved	4	5.72
625	Anna Crawford.....	F	W	Hungarian	Single	Rheumatism	Improved	5	7.15
626	Stephen Mayer.....	M	W	Italian	Married	Rheumatism	Improved	10	14.30
627	Bruno Volasso.....	M	W	Slav	Single	Fractured toe	Improved	3	4.29
628	Joseph Barkovich.....	M	W	Italian	Single	Contusion of right leg	Recovered	16	22.86
634	William Stokes.....	M	W	Afro-American	Married	Fractured toe	Improved	31	44.29
636	A. D. Lewis.....	M	W	Slav	Single	Fractured toe	Improved	3	4.29
637	Mary Custer.....	F	W	American	Married	Strained ankle	Improved	11	15.72
638	Pearl Stotler.....	F	W	American	Married	Hemiplegia	Improved	4	5.72
639	Nick Boggio.....	M	W	Italian	Single	Retained abscess	Recovered	12	17.15
640	Joe Pietro.....	M	W	Italian	Single	Rheumatism	Improved	7	10.00
642	Tony Latino.....	M	W	Italian	Single	Contusion of right leg	Recovered	14	20.00
643	Luigi Luciani.....	M	W	Italian	Single	Fracture left arm	Improved	15	21.43
644	William Jacques.....	M	W	American	Single	Gastritis	Recovered	49	70.01
645	Thomas Mason.....	M	W	Afro-American	Single	Amputation of arm	Recovered	23	32.87
646	Baby Sims.....	M	W	American	Single	Marasmus	Improved	10	14.29
647	Pietro Vito.....	M	W	Italian	Single	Rheumatism	Improved	9	12.86
648	Pete Natic.....	M	W	Italian	Single	Injured eye	Not Improved	16	22.86
649	Margaret Beard.....	F	W	American	Single	Appendicitis	Improved	31	44.30
650	Joseph Congua.....	M	W	Italian	Single	Rheumatism	Recovered	8	11.43
651	Sam Carita.....	M	W	Italian	Single	Trifitis	Improved	10	12.87
652	Mildred Smith.....	F	W	American	Single	Mentitis	Improved	3	4.29
653	Etta Shippe.....	F	W	American	Widow	Morphinism	Recovered	24	34.29
654	Jane Breeden.....	F	W	American	Married	Tonsillitis	Recovered	8	11.44
656	Annie Bartes.....	F	W	American	Married	Pregnancy	Recovered	11	15.72
658	Virgie Price.....	F	W	American	Single	Marasmus	Recovered	68	97.15
658	Joseph Berkovich.....	M	W	Slav	Single	Fractured toe	Recovered	11	15.72
667	Angelo Agostine.....	M	W	Italian	Single	Abscess of ear	Recovered	10	14.29
668	Louis DiFranco.....	M	W	Italian	Single	Rheumatism	Recovered	10	14.29
669	John Tominte.....	M	W	Slav	Single	Infected foot	Improved	29	41.43
670	Carrie Mongan.....	F	W	American	Married	Rheumatism	Recovered	15	21.43
671	Franz Kotzman.....	M	W	Slav	Married	Injured eye	Recovered	11	16.72
672	Dominick Fatsara.....	M	W	Italian	Single	Mastoiditis	Improving	23	32.86
673	Joseph Robornot.....	M	W	Slav	Single	Amputation of thumb	Improved	5	7.15
674	Antonio Pisclachl.....	M	W	Italian	Single	Hemiplegia	Recovered	16	22.86
675	Jane Breeden.....	F	W	American	Married	Hemorrhoids	Recovered	15	21.43
676	Ruth Murphy.....	F	W	American	Widow	Rheumatism	Improved	50	71.44
677	Isaac Martin.....	M	W	American	Married	Reaction of rib	Improved	6	8.68
678	Nora Smith.....	F	W	American	Married	Pneumonia	Recovered	20	28.58
679	Fred Snow.....	M	W	Afro-American	Single	Rheumatism	Recovered	9	12.86



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605	Giuseppi Capriotte..	M	W	Italian	Married	Laceration of scalp	Recovered	10	14.29
606	Junilla DiCostanzo...	M	W	Italian	Single	Contusion of shoulder	Recovered	5	7.15
608	William Stokes.....	M	W	Afro-American	Married	Contusion of right leg	Improved	5	7.15
612	William Barbour.....	M	W	American	Married	Typhoid fever	Died	19	27.15
613	Sallie Vanmeter.....	F	W	American	Single	Osteomyelitis	Improved	7	10.00
622	Paul Brathwaite.....	M	W	American	Single	Appendicitis	Recovered	25	35.72
623	Antonio Maria.....	N	W	Italian	Single	Appendicitis	Recovered	24	34.29
624	Patsey Brighelli.....	F	W	Italian	Single	Fracture left fibula	Recovered	24	34.30
625	Anna Crawford.....	F	W	American	Married	Ulcer of right and left legs	Improved	4	5.72
626	Stephen Mayer.....	M	W	Hungarian	Single	Rheumatism	Improved	5	7.15
627	Bruno Volasso.....	M	W	Italian	Married	Rheumatism	Improved	13	14.30
628	Joseph Barkovich.....	M	W	Slav	Single	Fractured toe	Improved	13	4.29
634	William Stokes.....	N	W	Afro-American	Married	Contusion of right leg	Recovered	16	22.86
635	Joseph Berovich.....	N	W	Slav	Single	Fractured toe	Improved	31	44.29
636	A. D. Lewis.....	M	W	American	Single	Uremic poisoning	Improved	3	4.29
637	Lela Perrill.....	M	W	American	Married	Sprained ankle	Improved	11	16.72
638	Mary Custer.....	F	W	American	Married	Hemiplegia	Improved	4	5.72
639	Pearl Stotler.....	F	W	American	Single	Fetecal abscess	Recovered	12	17.15
640	Nick Biagio.....	M	W	Italian	Married	Rheumatism	Improved	7	10.00
641	Joe Pietro.....	M	W	Italian	Single	Contusion of right leg	Recovered	14	20.00
642	Tony Latino.....	M	W	Italian	Married	Rheumatism	Recovered	15	21.43
643	Luigi Luciani.....	M	W	Italian	Single	Fracture left arm	Improved	49	70.01
644	William Jacques.....	M	W	American	Single	Gastritis	Recovered	23	32.87
645	Thomas Mason.....	M	W	Afro-American	Single	Amputation of arm	Recovered	11	15.72
646	Baby Sims.....	M	W	American	Single	Marasmus	Improved	10	14.29
647	Pietro Vito.....	M	W	Italian	Single	Rheumatism	Improved	9	12.86
648	Pete Natic.....	M	W	Italian	Single	Injured eye	Not improved	16	22.86
649	Margaret Beard.....	F	W	American	Single	Appendicitis	Recovered	31	44.30
650	Joseph Congua.....	M	W	Italian	Single	Rheumatism	Improved	8	11.43
651	Sam Carito.....	M	W	Italian	Single	Tritis	Improved	10	12.97
652	Mildred Smith.....	F	W	American	Single	Dentitis	Improved	3	4.29
653	Etta Shippe.....	F	W	American	Single	Morphinism	Recovered	24	34.29
654	Jane Breeden.....	F	W	American	Married	Tonsillitis	Recovered	8	11.44
656	Annie Bartles.....	F	W	American	Married	Pregnancy	Recovered	11	15.72
656	Virgie Price.....	F	W	American	Single	Marasmus	Recovered	68	97.15
658	Joseph Berkovich.....	M	W	Slav	Single	Fractured toe	Recovered	11	15.72
667	Angelo Agostine.....	M	W	Italian	Single	Abscess of ear	Recovered	10	14.29
668	Louis DiFranceco.....	M	W	Italian	Single	Rheumatism	Recovered	10	14.29
669	John Tomlins.....	M	W	Slav	Single	Infected foot	Improved	29	41.43
670	Carrie Mongan.....	F	W	American	Married	Rheumatism	Recovered	15	21.43
671	Franz Kottman.....	M	W	Slav	Married	Injured eye	Recovered	11	15.72
672	Dominick Patzara.....	M	W	Italian	Single	Mastoiditis	Improved	23	32.86
673	Joseph Robornot.....	M	W	Slav	Single	Amputation of thumb	Improved	5	7.15
674	Antonio Pisciachi.....	M	W	Italian	Single	Hemorrhoids	Recovered	16	22.86
675	Jane Breeden.....	F	W	American	Married	Hemorrhoids	Recovered	15	21.43
676	Ruth Murphy.....	F	W	American	Widow	Rheumatism	Improved	50	71.44
677	Isaac Martin.....	M	W	American	Married	Reaction of rib	Improved	8	8.68
678	Nora Smith.....	F	W	Afro-American	Married	Pneumonia	Recovered	20	28.58
679	Fred Snow.....	M	C	Afro-American	Single	Rheumatism	Recovered	9	12.86

TABLE NO. 1.—Continued.

Case No.	NAME	Sex	Color	Nativity.	Social State.	Nature of Injury.	Result of Treatment.	Number of Days Treated	Amount Paid for Treatment
680	J. A. Nagley.	M	W	American.	Married	Enucleation of left eye	Recovered	5	7.15
681	Elizabeth Fielding	F	W	American.	Single	Typhoid fever	Recovered	13	18.98
682	Clay Grimsley.	M	W	American.	Married	Laceration of scalp	Recovered	17	10.00
683	Sallie DuBuell.	F	W	American.	Married	Typhoid fever	Recovered	22	31.43
684	Pete Natal.	M	W	Italian.	Single	Enucleation of left eye	Recovered	8	11.44
685	Maud Ellis.	F	W	American.	Single	Foreign body in ear	Improved	3	4.29
686	Luigi Luciani.	M	W	Italian.	Single	Fracture left forearm	Recovered	15	21.98
687	John Tomlins.	M	W	Slav.	Single	Infected feet	Recovered	18	25.72
688	Domlnick Tatzara.	M	W	Italian.	Single	Mastoiditis	Recovered	28	40.00
689	Cora Triggs.	F	W	American.	Widow	Appendicitis	Recovered	20	28.58
694	Irene Barrett.	F	W	American.	Married	Salvarsan fit	Improved	9	12.86
695	Melvin Washington	F	W	American.	Married	Pregnancy	Improved	37	52.86
698	Mary Webster.	F	C	Afro-American.	Married	Pneumonia	Recovered	42	60.00
699	Hazel DuBuell.	F	W	Afro-American.	Married	Whooping cough	Recovered	19	27.15
700	Browlie Johns.	F	W	American.	Single	Adhesions	Recovered	40	57.15
702	Kate Moyers.	F	C	Afro-American.	Married	Appendicitis	Recovered	28	37.15
703	Bessie Ringer.	F	W	American.	Married	Typhoid fever	Recovered	13	18.98
704	Mary Kline.	F	W	American.	Married	Pregnancy	Normal delivery.	13	18.98
705	Buster Braxton.	M	W	Afro-American.	Single	Inguinal hernia	Recovered	23	32.87
706	Theresa Alonzo.	F	W	Italian.	Married	Eclampsia	Recovered	16	22.57
707	Frank Mazin.	M	W	Italian.	Single	Strains of jaw	Recovered	11	15.12
717	Ruth Murphy.	F	W	American.	Married	Rheumatism	Improved	9	12.86
718	Eva Spitzer.	F	W	Italian.	Widow	Rheumatism	Improved	31	44.29
719	Luigi DeFrancesco.	M	W	Italian.	Single	Typhoid fever	Improved	31	44.29
720	Frank Kost.	M	W	Italian.	Married	Fracture right clavicle	Improved	17	24.29
721	John Floyd.	M	W	Italian.	Single	Abscess of groin	Improved	14	20.00
722	William Alias.	M	W	Italian.	Single	Intestinal intoxication	Improved	25	35.72
723	Bessie Clemmens.	F	W	American.	Married	Intestinal intoxication	Recovered	4	5.72
724	Loraine Perril.	F	W	American.	Single	Intestinal intoxication	Recovered	0	8.58
725	Annie Braxton.	F	W	Afro-American.	Married	.....	Died	9	12.86
726	Carrie Price.	F	W	American.	Married	Heat prostration	Recovered	3	4.29
727	Henry Thompson.	M	W	American.	Married	Cystitis	Recovered	9	8.58
728	Rosie Houser.	F	W	American.	Single	Secondary glaucoma prides-	Improved	5	7.15
729	James Johnson.	M	W	American.	Single	tomy	.....	.....	.....
730	Nan Vaughn.	F	W	American.	Single	General debility	Improved	5	7.15

**West Virginia Anti-Tuberculosis
League**

West Virginia Anti-Tuberculosis League

The West Virginia Anti-Tuberculosis League is a voluntary organization, organized several years ago, to disseminate information among the people of the State, respecting the cause, prevention and cure of tuberculosis. Its membership consists of a number of leading men and women of the State, and the principal officers are: President, Dr. W. W. Golden, Elkins; Secretary, Dr. Irene B. Bullard, Charleston; Treasurer, Alexander Foreman, Morgantown. Dr. Harriet B. Jones, of Wheeling, is the Director of the traveling exhibit or field agent and lecturer of the league. The Legislature of 1913 made an appropriation aggregating \$9,900 "for State aid to the Anti-Tuberculosis League of West Virginia for use in the dissemination of information concerning the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis, to be expended at the discretion of and upon the approval of the State Board of Control." The activities of the league are stated in the following report of Dr. Jones, and the amount and purposes of the expenditures from the State appropriation are shown in the table following.

REPORT OF DR. HARRIET B. JONES, Director.

This campaign was made possible by the appropriation of \$9,900 by the Legislature of 1913 and the generosity of the railroad companies, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad donating the use of the car and free transportation on its Road. Free transportation was also given by the Norfolk & Western, Chesapeake & Ohio, the Virginian, Coal & Coke, Kanawha & Michigan and all their branches, besides private coal roads. The car was handled splendidly and the officers and employees of the companies were most courteous and obliging. It would have been impossible to have reached as many places without such transportation, and we are greatly indebted to the railroad companies. The car was fitted up in August, 1913, with the exhibit, lighting plant and literature. The car was painted white with double red crosses. It usually remained a day and a night in small places and two days in large ones.

It attracted much attention, and the interest shown was most gratifying, especially among the children. Dr. Thurman Gillespy accompanied the car as lecturer and rendered most efficient service. He was on duty day and night, faithfully instructing the public as to the cause, prevention and cure of tuberculosis. At times he lectured in church or hall before the opening of the car. We believe that the future will show results from this valuable instruction. That the people were anxious for such instruction was shown by the large number of people who visited the car. Not less than 100,000 visitors saw the exhibit in six months.

Dr. Harriet B. Jones preceded the car and talked to every school that could be reached by train, walking or riding, and gave lectures at night to adults. More than 200,000 pieces of literature were distributed on the car, in schools, at lectures, on railroad trains and at stations.

The towns visited numbered mostly from 200 to 700 population.

The lectures were well attended in these towns and also by persons in the outlying districts. To show the interest, I will give two or three instances. In one place the meeting was held in a dance hall, where there were no seats except boards around the wall and planks resting on boxes. A few persons brought their own chairs. There must have been many there from the country, or the whole population turned out. There were over 200 persons present, more than the population of the town. There never was a more attentive or interested audience.

After a ride of 30 miles in a mall hack to Summersville, Nicholas County, it was gratifying to find that the doctor who had the matter in charge had done his work so well that when a talk was given in the town school, country teachers and pupils were present, swelling the number to 200. At night every seat in the church was filled and many standing and the roads were very muddy and bad.

The beautiful little town of Academy, population 181, is situated four miles from the railroad, with a fine high school in the midst of a thriving farming community. The afternoon talk was attended by a number of teachers from the surrounding schools, and not less than 250 persons at the evening lecture.

In such a campaign it seemed fitting that the physicians should take the initiative, and they were asked to do so, and the majority responded heartily, finding a place for the lecture, putting out advertising matter and arousing interest. While much has been done among the older persons, more has been done among the children. They have shown the greatest interest, going home and telling their parents what they had heard and insisting on open windows, individual cups and sanitation. The superintendents, principals and teachers welcomed these talks heartily.

Conditions in many cases are appalling. School houses with closed windows the entire term, tin dippers and buckets, many persons with tuberculosis, houses not disinfected, no statistics, not a town or locality without one or more cases of tuberculosis, and more deaths from tuberculosis than typhoid fever in many localities.

There is sore need of teaching our people how to keep well and avoid infection. In one town the week before the lecture a patient died from tuberculosis and all his effects, even to the bed clothes, had been sold at auction, and no disinfection!

In spite of the State law forbidding the common drinking cup, it is found in schools, hotels and even in the abodes of law, the court house.

While spitting is appreciably less than it used to be, the law against this prolific source of disease should be rigidly enforced.

After the car had been carried free for six months we were then informed of a resolution passed by the railroad companies that no more

cars would be transported free. We considered the advisability of paying transportation which would have been considerable, and not more than one place in each of the remaining counties could be visited, and as the car had to be given up for the Summer the plan of taking the exhibit to towns and setting it up in a room that might be provided was also considered, but after due consideration and a trial this has been abandoned for good and sufficient reasons; one, that it would be difficult to find a suitable room in small towns and another, that when the exhibit was returned from Morgantown after the State Educational Association, the pathological specimens were so damaged as to be useless, and as they were considered the most interesting part of the exhibit, as was shown where it was taken without them, it was thought advisable to abandon the exhibit, but continue the work in the schools and the lectures to the public.

Work done from September 15, 1913, to September 15, 1914:

44 counties visited.

33 counties visited by exhibit car.

133 towns visited by exhibit.

164 towns visited by Dr. Jones.

624 talks given in schools by Dr. Jones, to 53,354 pupils, more than one-fourth average State attendance.

102 lectures to adults.

19,377 persons attended lectures.

16 County Teachers' Institutes attended and lectures given to 2,394 teachers, reaching through them an average of 71,820 pupils.

250,000 pieces of literature distributed.

By visiting the institutes it was possible to reach one-fourth of the teachers in the State and more than one-fourth of the pupils, as was shown by the average attendance in the schools in the State during 1913. All these have been given instruction as to the cause, prevention and cure of tuberculosis. There is no question that this will bear fruit in the future, for to be educated in this way must result in better health conditions.

In the next few months 24 counties will be visited and a number of places in each. By the first of February it is expected that every county in the State will have been visited.

FINANCIAL REPORT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.**RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.****TABLE NO. 1.**

From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1913.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Legislative Appropriation 1913	Total Amount Available 1913	Disburse- ments 1913	Balance June 30, 1913
Anti-Tuberculosis League	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 332.23	\$ 2,167.77
TOTALS	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 332.23	\$ 2,167.77

TABLE NO. 2.

From July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance July 1, 1913	Legislative Appropriation 1914	Total Amount Available 1914	Disburse- ments 1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Anti-Tuberculosis League	\$ 2,167.77	\$ 3,700.00	\$ 5,867.77	\$ 5,349.09	\$ 518.68
TOTALS	\$ 2,167.77	\$ 3,700.00	\$ 5,867.77	\$ 5,349.09	\$ 518.68

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance July 1, 1913	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1914	Total Amount Available 1914	Disburse- ments 1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Miscellaneous	\$ 100.00	\$ 100.00	.....	\$ 100.00
TOTALS	\$ 100.00	\$ 100.00	.....	\$ 100.00

TABLE NO. 3.

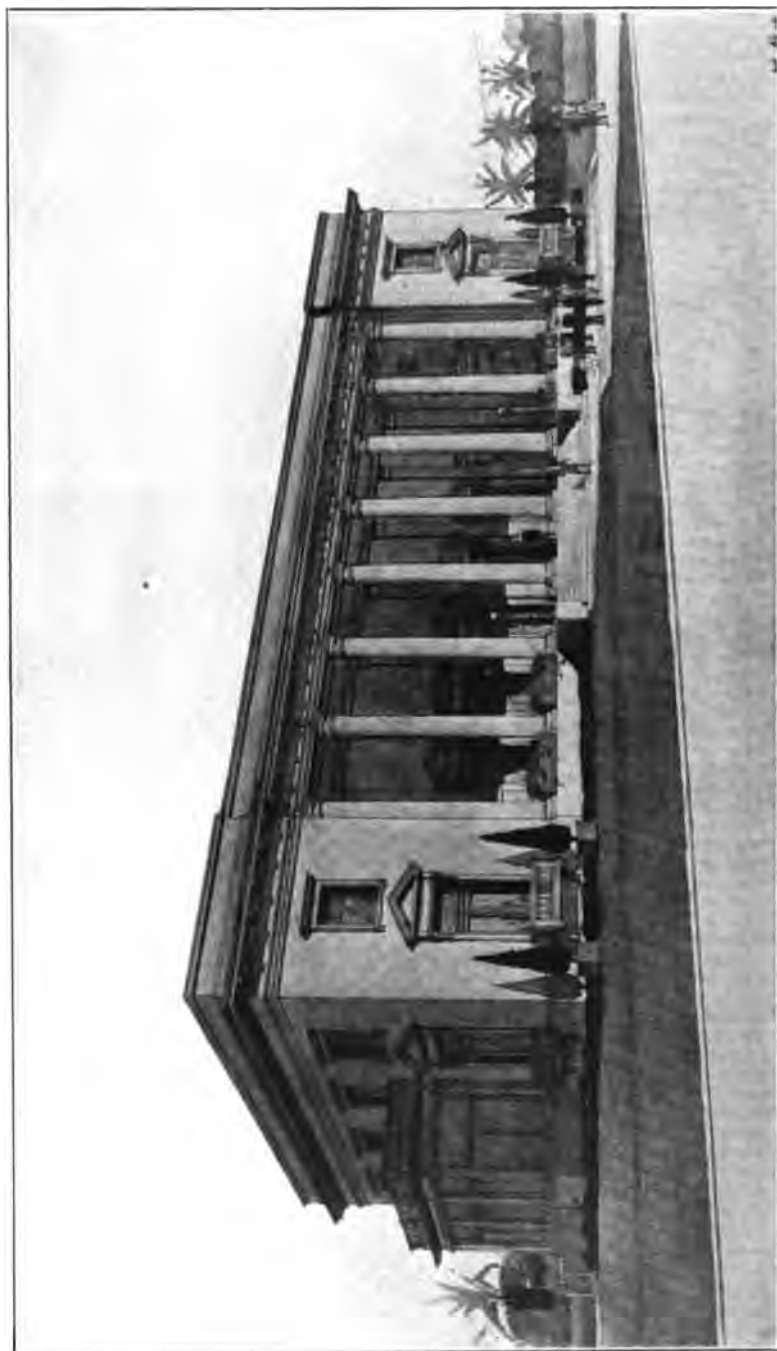
From October 1, 1912, to July 1, 1914.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Legislative Appropriation 1913-14	Total Amount Available 1913-14	Disburse- ments 1913-14	Balance June 30, 1914
Anti-Tuberculosis League	\$ 6,200.00	\$ 6,200.00	\$ 5,681.32	\$ 518.68
TOTALS	\$ 6,200.00	\$ 6,200.00	\$ 5,681.32	\$ 518.68

TABLE NO. 3.—Continued.
BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1912	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1913-14	Total Amount Available 1913-14	Disburse- ments 1913-14	Balance June 30, 1914
Miscellaneous	\$ 100.00	\$ 100.00	.....	\$ 100.00
TOTALS	\$ 100.00	\$ 100.00	.....	\$ 100.00



WEST VIRGINIA BUILDING, PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION, 1915.

Panama-Pacific Exposition

—

THE END OF THE WORLD

Panama-Pacific Exposition

The Legislature provided for the participation of West Virginia in the Panama-Pacific Exposition, to be held at San Francisco, Cal., in the year 1915, by the following enactment, being section 78 of chapter 3 of the Acts of 1913:

"Section 78. For providing for the expenses of State building and a suitable exhibit of the resources of the State of West Virginia at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco in one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, such money to be expended upon the requisition of a commission of five, which the Governor is hereby authorized to appoint after March fourth, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, for said purposes, and all expenditures made out of said appropriations shall be made at the discretion and upon the approval of the State Board of Control," or \$75,000.00.

The State Board of Control is brought into touch with this project by the fact that the appropriation is to be expended at its discretion and upon its approval. Following is the

REPORT

REPORT OF COL. FRED PAUL GROSSCUP, Chairman.

That West Virginia will be well represented at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, Cal., February 20 to December 4, 1915, is assured by reason of the progress that is being made by the State's Commission looking to an adequate display of our resources and products in the eleven splendid palaces set aside for the purpose at this Exposition.

West Virginia's Commission to the Panama-Pacific Exposition was appointed on April 13, 1914, by Governor Henry D. Hatfield, the personnel of the Commission being as follows: Hon. Fred Paul Grosscup, Charleston; Hon. G. O. Nagle, Wheeling; Hon. W. F. Hite, Huntington; Hon. John T. McGraw, Grafton; Hon. Milton R. Lowther, Parkersburg. At the first meeting of the Commission, held in the Governor's reception room on May 19, 1914, Fred Paul Grosscup was elected permanent chairman and G. O. Nagle permanent secretary of the Commission. John T. McGraw was elected vice-chairman. At a later date G. A. Bolden, State Archivist, was chosen assistant secretary to the Commission. The State Board of Control having been designated to disburse the appropriation made by the Legislature for West Virginia's participation in the Exposition, the board was invited to name one of its members as a member of the Executive Committee of the Commission, and James S. Lakin, President of the Board of Control, was named. The Executive Committee consists of Fred Paul Grosscup, G. O. Nagle and Mr. Lakin.

Mr. H. Rus Warne, architect, of Charleston, was employed by the Commission to draft plans for a State building at the Exposition, and at the meeting of the Commission on May 19th the plans were adopted, and the proposition of Messrs. Caldwell & Son, contractors and builders of San Francisco, Cal., to erect the building at a cost of \$19,400.00, was accepted. The site for this building had been selected some months previously by Messrs. Grosscup and Nagle, who visited the Exposition city and secured what is said to be one of the finest sites in the entire tract of land allotted to States' buildings. The original plans of the architect were later changed so as to include a motion picture theater, adding an additional cost of \$600.00 to the building. This, together with approved fire alarm system and furnishings for the buildings and equipment in the motion picture theater will bring the total cost of the West Virginia State building up to about \$25,000.00. At this date (October 1) the building is about two-thirds complete. It is estimated that it will be turned over to the Commission, ready for occupancy, by December 1, 1914. The contractors, Messrs. Caldwell & Son, are former West Virginians, and have taken pains to make the West Virginia building an excellent structure throughout.

The West Virginia State building is classic in design, and, like all the other buildings of the Exposition, will be finished exteriorly in the Trevatine color scheme—a creamy buff, which at a distance has a white effect, but without the dazzle that becomes painful to the eyes in the brilliant California sunlight when pure white prevails. The building will overlook the Presidio, not a great distance from the United States building, and will have an unbroken view of the water front looking toward the "Golden Gate." Every vessel that comes into San Francisco harbor will pass the West Virginia building. The State building will be of frame, with cement finish outside. In length it measures one hundred and fifteen feet and four inches, and is forty-nine feet and four inches deep. A veranda, seventy-seven feet in length and fourteen feet deep, will be supported by eight cement columns, thirty-two inches in diameter at the base and twenty-three feet high. Opening on this veranda are nine French windows, on a level with the veranda and interior floors. The main entrance is from the veranda in the center of the building. The entrance opens in to the main reception hall, 32 x 52 feet with dome-shaped ceiling 77 feet long. Opposite the main entrance is a large brick fire-place, nine feet wide and extending to the ceiling. On either side of the fireplace commodious seats are being built in, and at the ends of each of these flights of stairway will lead to the balcony or Mezzanine floor—the second floor of the building. The first floor of the building will comprise a reception hall forty by twenty feet, ladies' and gentlemen's rest rooms, office room and motion picture theatre. On the Mezzanine floor will be located eight commodious and well-ventilated bedrooms. The building stands on a lot of two hundred feet frontage and with a depth of one hundred feet, affording fine front, side and back yards which will be richly embellished with tropical shrubbery and flowers, a fountain of pure water occupying

a central space in the front yard. The West Virginia State Building is said by persons who have visited the Exposition city to compare most favorably with the building being erected by other States.

With the valuable assistance of Hon. Howard E. Williams, Commissioner of Agriculture, the Commission has for some weeks past been busily engaged in having motion pictures made of farms, orchards, gardens, live stock of every description, mountain and valley scenery, rivers and forests. These views are being taken in every county of the State. In addition to these, many pictures will be made of manufacturing enterprises throughout the State, including steel, lumber, glass, coal production, and a variety of lines of manufacture as found in the numerous counties. These films will be projected daily in the motion picture theatre in the State's building, under special program advertised in advance, and admission will be free. By this method the Commission hopes to attract wide attention to and lavish investment in West Virginia in the early future. The motion picture method of displaying a State's resources has been adopted by nearly every State in the Union that will exhibit at the coming Exposition. West Virginia was one of the first to avail itself of the opportunity offered, and great care is being exercised in securing films that will give the State the greatest amount of profitable advertising.

Photographs, in size eleven by fourteen, are being gathered of all the State's public institutions. These will be neatly framed and will adorn the walls of the West Virginia Building. This will be the first time that pictures of all the institutions of the State will have been collected and displayed under one roof. Many of these photographs are real works of art, and the collection will prove a very valuable one, both for present and future use.

At this date some twenty-five manufacturers of the State have signified their intentions of placing exhibits of material products in the exhibit palaces at the Exposition, and others are considering the matter with a view of exhibiting. The Exposition city being so far from West Virginia, and transportation charges rather heavy because of distance, has deterred many manufacturers from arranging exhibits.

The State's agricultural and horticultural advancement will be illustrated through exhibits in the buildings set aside for the purpose, and there will be made also an adequate display of our mineral, oils, &c.

The Panama-Pacific International Exposition will be the third exposition of its class held in the United States and the twelfth of its class held anywhere in the world. It is the official, national and international celebration of a contemporaneous event—the opening of the Panama-Pacific Canal. The propriety of celebrating that event by a great Universal Exposition was recognized several years ago. It was recognized at the same time that as the event was of transcendent importance its celebration, to be adequate, must transcend all precedent. If the greatest physical achievement in history was to be celebrated by an Exposition, then that Exposition should be the greatest in history.

Only those who have seen and studied the great universal expositions of the past can realize the task involved in building one that should excel them all. Great as this task appeared, the honor of assuming it was sought by many cities. After much consideration Congress, in 1910, entrusted the responsibility to San Francisco, and the Panama-Pacific Exposition represents the fulfillment of that national trust. The Exposition will open its doors on February 20th with not a dollar of indebtedness, and with a vast sum of money in its treasury. Every dollar of indebtedness has been raised in advance, thus setting a precedent for expositions of this class in the history of the United States, and, probably, in the history of the world.

West Virginia is privileged to participate in this great celebration, and that this participation will enure to the credit of our State and her people, the Commission doubts not at all.

FINANCIAL REPORT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

TABLE NO. 1.

From July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance July 1, 1913	Legislative Appropriation 1914	Total Amount Available 1914	Disburse- ments 1914	Balance June 30, 1914
Panama-Pacific Ex position Commis- sion	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 5,475.70	\$ 9,524.30
TOTALS	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 5,475.70	\$ 9,524.30

Miscellaneous

Payment of Balance on President's House, West Virginia University.

Semi-Centennial of Formation of West Virginia.

Improving and Protecting River Bank at Point Pleasant Monument.

Education and Maintenance of Charles W. Campbell.

**Working Prisoners from Penitentiary on County Roads (Acts 1913,
chap. 41).**

17

Miscellaneous

PAYMENT OF BALANCE ON PRESIDENT'S HOUSE, WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY.

The Legislature of 1913, page 29, made the following appropriations:

"To pay the Farmers' & Merchants' Bank, Morgantown, assignee of Hobbs & Co., balance due on president's house at West Virginia University, \$1,843.50.

"To pay Weaver & Zevely for balance due on president's house at West Virginia University, \$1,329.16.

"The last two items above mentioned to be paid only upon the approval and at the discretion of the State board of control."

After considerable correspondence and much negotiation these amounts were paid to the parties, with the agreement that they would be accepted in full of all claims against the State, including interest, in respect to this subject.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL OF FORMATION OF WEST VIRGINIA.

To properly celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the admission of West Virginia into the Union the Legislature of 1911 appropriated \$10,000 and the Legislature of 1913 appropriated \$20,000. These appropriations were to be expended upon the order of the State Board of Control, upon requisition of the Commission appointed by the Governor. Previous to this Governor Glasscock appointed a Commission to have charge of the celebration. The names of the Commission, its organization, and other acts thereof, are given in Part II of our last report, beginning on page 303. The connection of this Board with this affair was simply that of approving the expenditures of the appropriations, which was largely perfunctory, as the Commission appointed by the Governor was an able one, consisting of eminent citizens of the State. The celebration was had, and the details were published in the newspapers of the State, and we deem that it remains only for us to give a statement of the expenditures made out of the appropriations aggregating \$30,000, which we do in the following table.

Table Showing Receipts and Disbursements on Account of Semi-Centennial of Formation of West Virginia.

Receipts.	Disbursements.			Unexpended July 1, 1914.
	In the Year 1911-1912	In the Year 1912-1913	In the Year 1913-1914	
Total Appropriations.				
\$30,000.00	\$800.00	\$17,539.64	\$6,652.25	\$5,008.11

We recommend that the foregoing balance of \$5,008.11 be covered into the State Treasury.

IMPROVING AND PROTECTING RIVER BANK AT PT. PLEASANT MONUMENT.

The Legislature of 1913, page 19, appropriated a total of \$5,000, \$1,000 of which was payable out of the revenues of the period of nine months ending June 30, 1913, and \$2,000 out of each of the fiscal years ending, respectively, June 30, 1914, and June 30, 1915, "for improving and protecting river bank around Pt. Pleasant monument, to be expended at the discretion and upon the approval of the State Board of Control in the manner prescribed by chapter 58 of the Acts of 1909."

A member of this Board went to Pt. Pleasant on October 29, 1913, with our superintendent of repairs and improvements, and inspected the banks of the Great Kanawha and the Ohio rivers around the site of the monument. It appeared that banks of the ground upon which the monument stands was not in need of any protection from either of these rivers, but that the banks were in better shape than formerly, and that there was no immediate danger of any washing away of the banks, but on the contrary it appeared that both had been depositing matter in the last few years and not washing it away. There was some misapprehension, we think, about the appropriation. The commission in charge of the monument and grounds seemed to be under the impression that the appropriation could be used for some repairs to the base of the monument and filling up the lot on which it stands. We held that the money could not be used for these purposes. For the reason that the expenditure of the money for the purpose for which appropriated did not at all seem necessary, none of it has been expended. It would be desirable, if the State could afford the expenditure, to build a concrete or a stone wall around the premises on the two sides washed by the two rivers. But this would cost many thousands of dollars.

EDUCATION AND MAINTENANCE OF CHARLES W. CAMPBELL.

The Legislature of 1913, page 29 of the Acts, made the following appropriation:

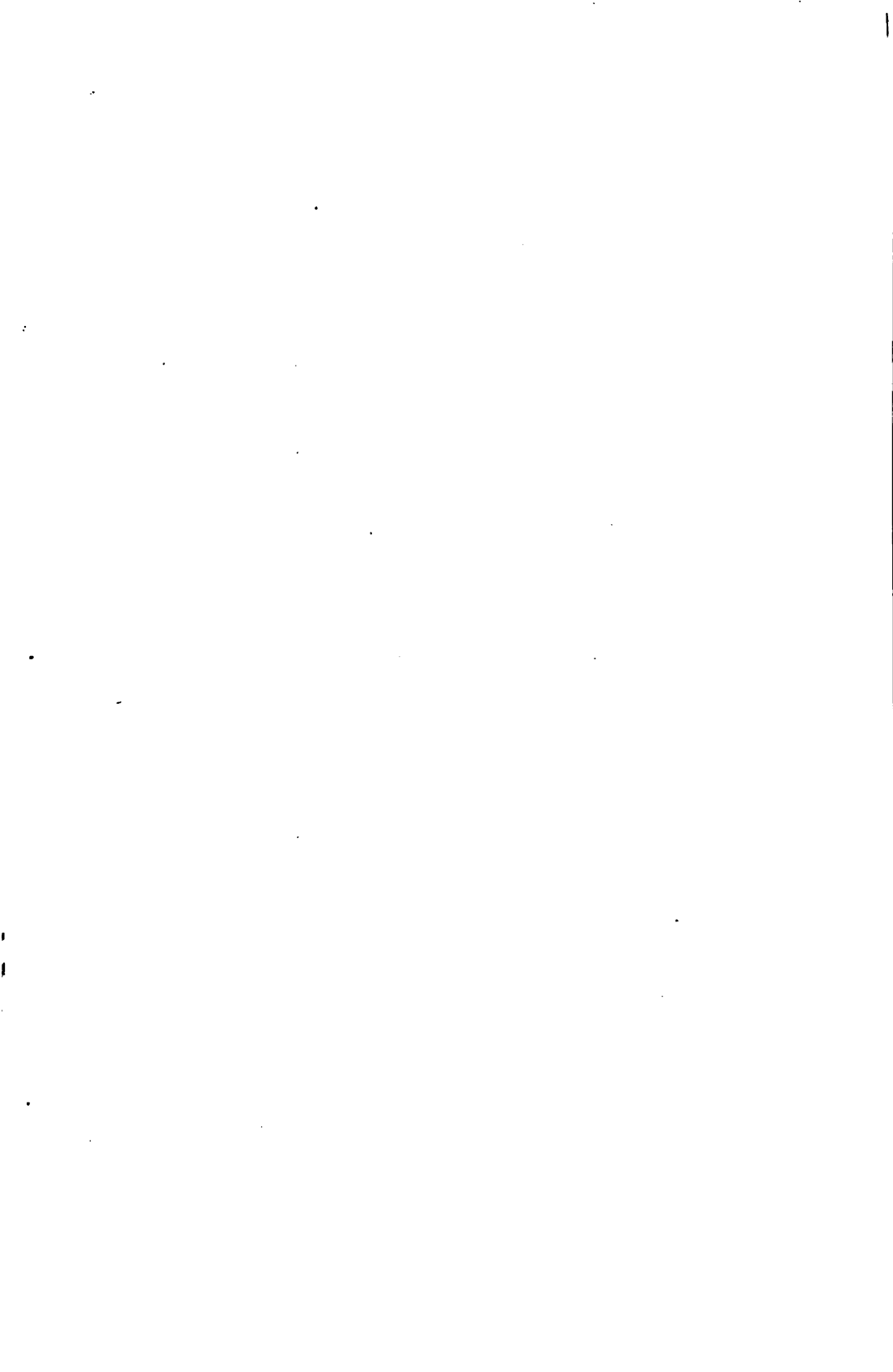
"To pay the Farmers' & Merchants' Bank, Morgantown, as of said Campbell, on account of injuries received while in line of duty as a member of the National Guard and under orders from the governor, at Eskdale, and in full compensation for said injury, \$2,000.00."

This action of the Legislature placed this Board in the position of guardian of young Campbell. The duties have taken considerable time of one of the members of this Board. In the matter we have had the efficient assistance of the captain of the company of the National Guard of which young Campbell was a member at the time of his injury, Captain W. W. White of Parkersburg. Captain White has given a great deal of his time and much attention to the matter, as young Campbell resides at that city. Our first and most important duty was to look after Campbell's wounded arm, an injury received by being accidentally shot in that member while doing duty in the strike zone in 1912. After being in a hospital for some time and the injury pronounced cured, it broke out again, and we finally, through the courtesy and kindness of Dr. C. F. Hicks, the very skillful surgeon who is superintendent of the Miners' Hospital at Welch, got him admitted to that institution for treatment free of cost. After operating on the arm and removing more of the diseased bone, the wound healed up permanently; but Dr. Hicks informs us that the arm is permanently disabled. We have had to look after the education, clothing and lodging of young Campbell. We have done this as economically as we could. He is now a student in the Southern College at Sutherland, Florida, where we obtained special rates for him, and where he is taking a business course.

Of the \$2,000 appropriated, there was remaining unexpended July 1, 1914, the sum of \$1,555.60.

**WORKING PRISONERS FROM PENITENTIARY ON COUNTY ROADS
(ACTS 1913, CHAP. 41).**

As this subject is discussed in the Warden's report and in our "comments" in the section of this report devoted to West Virginia Penitentiary, and is discussed in the report of the State Road Engineer, it is unnecessary for us to add anything further.



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TWELFTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF LABOR

OF

WEST VIRGINIA

1913-1914

J. H. NIGHTINGALE, Commissioner



TRIBUNE PRINTING CO., CHARLESTON, W. VA.



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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

State of West Virginia,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIOER OF LABOR.

CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA, June 30, 1914.

To His Excellency,

HENRY D. HATFIELD,
Governor of West Virginia.

SIR:—In accordance with the provisions of Section 4, Chapter 15, Acts of 1889, I have the honor to transmit herewith the Twelfth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labor.

Very respectfully,

J. H. NIGHTINGALE,
Commissioner of Labor.

INTRODUCTION.

INTRODUCTION.

The report herewith submitted constitutes the work of the Department of Labor for the years 1913-1914.

The many manufacturing plants locating and others seeking locations in the State, attracted by the great coal and gas industry, will in a few years, place West Virginia in the group of great manufacturing States of the Union, bringing to our midst skilled workmen, who are the essential factors in these great American concerns. Already the State can boast of having some of the largest factories in the country. Various other conditions such as railway facilities and waterways give our State most favorable consideration for the investment of capital along these lines. Summing up the remarkable growth of the past few years and anticipating greater strides in the future is principally the question which now confronts the Department.

There are upon the statute books of West Virginia laws, which if enforced will afford protection to the workmen from the hazards of unguarded machinery, bad ventilation and numerous other causes of accidents and sickness. The Child Labor Law, while not as stringent as the law in a number of the other States, will partially protect those who will compose the future citizenship of West Virginia.

Along the line of legislation in the past, no more beneficial act has been passed, which benefits the workmen than the one creating the Workmen's Compensation Commission, enacted at the session of the Legislature of 1913.

It is the aim of this Department to see that the laws relating to labor are rigidly enforced and by so enforcing these laws the workmen will receive protection and an important and economic aid will be afforded the Workmen's Compensation Commission.

The Labor Commissioner since assuming his duties has made a number of inspections of the factories and workshops of the State and has requested certain alterations and safeguards and has been assured by the employers that the orders given will be complied with. They realizing and seeing the danger when brought to their attention. The Commissioner has received the most courteous treatment from the establishments visited and has found a willingness by all to comply with the law.

The Commissioner of Labor has been provided quarters in the Capitol building, from where the business of the Department will be conducted in the future.

FEEB EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

This is an important feature in connection with the Department. One that concerns the employe and employer of the State and brings in touch the person seeking employment and the person or firm wanting help. The bureau is bound to grow in popularity just in proportion as its work and methods are known to the general public. In the matter of advertising it would be a great advantage if our appropriation would permit of a standing advertisement in two of the leading papers, one in the northern and one in the southern end of the State, also the use of display cards posted in street cars, ferry boats and in rural post offices. Our experience is to the effect that in addition to the above, one of the best means used to make known our work, to wit: The care we take in sending out the record of applicants for work as to character and ability to perform the work they are in quest of, is the confidential circular we mail to former employers. This circular shows that we take nothing for granted and that only after investigation do we introduce employe to employer. This method of doing business strengthens the confidence of the people who come to the Bureau to employ help. When parties employed at this Bureau fail to keep their agreements they are told that they cannot use the Bureau again to place their labor on the market. This we find necessary in order to enforce discipline and line up with business methods. So far very few employes have failed to keep their contracts. On the contrary as a rule, they have given general satisfaction to their employers.

OLD PEOPLE NOT WANTED.

The problem of how to place willing workers who are advanced in years remains practically unsolved. Employers of labor will not as a rule, employ anyone except a young person. The stooped shoulder or the grey head discounts very materially a person's chance to find employment. It is not by any means an easy matter to solve this problem so far as we are concerned. We make every effort to have the aged people employed. Many of them, we are satisfied are competent and if, perhaps a little slow in the manner in which they perform their work, in the long run they will accomplish as much as younger people.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

Many employers are beginning a system of pensioning their aged employes who are, in a measure, past the prime of life. This is the means to a much-desired end as such pensions are not in the nature of a charity but rather in payment of dividends earned by honest toil. As a rule the great railroad companies have agreed that pensions will hereafter be paid to "All employes not appointed by the board of directors to executive positions and who have been in the employ of the company thirty years." The railroad companies in many instances have established a rule that no person will be taken into service of the company who is over thirty-five years of age except with the approval of the board of directors. Outside of railroad industries some of our large corporations have also introduced this system of pensioning. The International Typographical Union pays a substantial pension to their aged members.

I am of the opinion that the near future will see the condition of the aged and honest worker far better than it has been in the world's history. The great captains of industry in our country are in many instances making an honest effort to understand and appreciate their employes. It is evident that we have to keep in time with progress of the age if we are to hold our own in the world's battle for supremacy. It can only be accomplished by being not only the best skilled mechanic in the world but the best paid mechanic also. To be the commercial master of the world we must have industrial peace at home. That this great truth has taken hold of our people cannot be denied. It was to give force and character to the great principle and idea of industrial peace that the Civic Federation was called into existence.

Public opinion is now and always will be a great factor in shaping the future in line with the general welfare of the one who toils.

CHILD LABOR.

The question of child labor is one of most vital importance and has received the greatest consideration at the hands of the legislative bodies within the last few years. The National Child Labor Committee has been actively engaged in the work of placing before the various legislatures throughout the United States laws for the protection of those who are to compose the future citizenship of the nation. After a thorough consideration of this important question we are brought to the realization that a sin against the child is a sin against the Republic, and that child labor is one of the most

prolific causes of poverty, ignorance, industrial inefficiency and adult unemployment. The West Virginia law governing child labor is a complicated one and is being construed in various ways. As a matter of suggestion along the line of the enactment of a better child labor law for West Virginia I quote from the law of the State of Ohio, specifying certain requirements and exemptions:

"Age Limit.

- 14 years, for commonly specified gainful occupations,
- 14-16 years, age and schooling certificate required,
- 14 years, for acrobatic, mendicant, etc., occupations,
- 16 years, for dangerous occupations,

"Street Trades.

10 years for boys, 16 years for girls, in street trades, as boot-blacks, and selling newspapers, etc.

18 years, for messengers, between 9 P. M. and 6 A. M.

"Hours.

8 hours a day, 48 hours a week, for boys under 16, girls under 18, in commonly specified, gainful occupations; and not before 7 A. M. nor after 6 P. M., 30 minutes mealtime not included.

In street trades, not before 6 A. M., or after 8 P. M.

In messenger service, not before 6 A. M., nor after 9 P. M. for minors under 18.

"Education and Health Provisions.

School attendance compulsory to 14 years, entire school year.

Must attend school for full previous school year—not less than 32 weeks—and pass satisfactory fifth grade test.

Applies also to children from outside the State working in Ohio.

Inspector may require certificate of health and physical fitness for occupation desired, signed by medical officer of Board of Health, and by child.

"Exemptions.

Prohibition of employment does not apply to children taking part without pay in church, school, etc., entertainment.

To streets trades' ordinance—election day, and occasions of great demand for extra newspaper editions.

Prohibited employments do not include agriculture and domestic service.

"Certificates for Employment.

By school authorities. Require attendance for full previous

school year, and satisfactory fifth grade test; documentary proof of age.

"Issued only for specific occupations, and on written pledge of employer to employ child legally, and to return certificate to issuing office when child quits job.

"Establishment must keep name, birthplace, date of birth, and residence of all boys between 14 and 16, and of girls between 14 and 18.

"Children from outside State subject to same restrictions.

ORGANIZED LABOR.

With a view of giving organized labor rightful recognition and disseminating some knowledge about such bodies, an earnest effort was made to secure and publish in this report a complete directory of the unions of the several trades and pursuits in the state. I do believe that such a list would be helpful not only to the unions but would be much appreciated by the general public, which could not fail to be impressed with the seriousness of the causes which prompted or demanded such organizations. But the data obtainable through the ordinary channels at command were very meagre so therefore this department found it a very tedious task, but by delving into the matter the way we did I firmly believe we have sown the seed that will make this report easier in the future. This Department is willing to plan and work for the welfare of all classes, but its limitations are so great that it cannot even make an attempt to accomplish what is so obviously impossible without the aid of those who should be most interested.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

A reading of the comments made by some of the industries reporting conveys the idea of improved and more peaceful relations between employer and employe. An increased friendliness of disposition is apparent. Strikes and lockouts have occurred less frequently and while the principles of the Golden Rule did not hold universal sway there was a greater tendency toward just and right action by every one of the elements concerned. The idea of mutuality of interest is taking hold of all classes with the result that conflicts seldom occur when there is exhibited even ordinary adherence to conduct associated with a square deal. Nevertheless the millennium is still in the remote future and the temptation to violate the laws and usages of humanity remain. It is only by the exercise of discreet conduct and reasonable forbearance, with a determined purpose to

avoid doing evil when evil conditions are to be corrected, that a still better state of affairs can be recorded in the future.

MEDIATION, CONCILIATION OR ARBITRATION.

But since men, whether employer or employe are not yet removed from the influence of greed or the exercise of angry passions, in the stress of great provocation, there should exist some impartial official agency to which both could turn in their distress for relief, through mediatory effort. And if, after proper investigation and consideration, conciliatory efforts should prove to be unavailing, then recourse should be had by arbitration. The primary considerations should ever be prevention and speedy settlement. The contentions of past years, like most former experiences of that nature, stand as impressive warnings against protracted strife. The ultimate result is almost invariably the same; ill will, demoralization and money loss, with scarcely ever any compensatory benefit. While no board is authorized, the need for and the utility of such a body have in a number of cases heretofore been demonstrated. We should, at least, be progressive enough to enact some laws upon this matter and actually test their efficiency for speedily ending labor disputes before condemning the plan as unreasonable.

CONCLUSION.

Lest anything in this report should be misunderstood, I assert that it is farthest from my mind to imply any criticism of the past in what has been said. On the contrary, I have discussed policies only with an eye to the future, intending to indicate in outline what a new commissioner hopes to achieve.

In conclusion I desire to express my sincere thanks to His Excellency, Governor H. D. Hatfield, for kind consideration given, and for his great interest in matters concerning the welfare of labor.

All of which is most respectfully submitted,

J. H. NIGHTINGALE,
Commissioner of Labor.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURERS.

INDUSTRY—BAKERY PRODUCTS.

Number Reporting.	Capital Invested in Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Total Value of Pro- duct for 1913.	Average Number Employed for 1913			No. Days in Operation During 1913.	Amount Paid in Wages Year Ending Dec. 31, 1913.	Change in Wage Rates During 1913	
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Increase.	Decrease.
1	\$ 35,000	\$ 93,725	13	....	13	342	\$ 10,325	.....	.....
2	4,000	7,200	2	....	2	310	1,700	10%	.....
3	3,000	24,000	5	....	5	312	3,312	.....	.....
4	25,000	35,000	9	2	11	365	3,000	5%	.....
5	1,500	10,800	1	....	1	312	528	.....	.....
6	13,665	24,300	6	....	6	313	3,978	43%	.....
7	25,000	51,233	8	3	11	310	8,998	6 3/4%	.....
8	100,000	177,396	34	8	42	310	29,642	9%	.....
9	8,400	18,200	4	1	5	309	6,200	.....	.....
10	40,000	252,000	50	4	54	305	41,184	10%	.....
Total.	\$ 255,565	\$ 693,854	132	18	150	† 319	\$ 108,867	.....	.....

† Average.

INDUSTRY—BOXES, WOOD AND PAPER.

Number Reporting.	Capital Invested in Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Total Value of Pro- duct for 1913.	Average Number Employed for 1913			No. Days in Operation During 1913.	Amount Paid in Wages Year Ending Dec. 31, 1913.	Change in Wage Rates During 1913	
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Increase.	Decrease.
1	\$ 13,500	\$ 19,570	15	....	15	214	\$ 5,325	.....	.....
2	4,000	2,500	3	....	3	300	1,500	.....	.....
3	25,000	103,915	43	....	43	310	20,408	10%	.....
4	14,440	63,908	17	6	23	....	10,243	5%	.....
5	12,000	18,000	10	....	10	240	4,000	.....	.....
6	4,700	35,551	20	....	20	200	6,651	.....	.....
7	19,000	52,373	25	....	25	285	11,900	.....	.....
8	35,000	101,200	25	65	90	309	29,000	5%	.....
Total	\$ 127,640	\$ 397,017	158	71	229	† 244	\$ 89,027	.....	.....

† Average.

INDUSTRY—BREWING AND DISTILLING.

Number Reporting.	Capital Invested in Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Total Value of Pro- duct for 1913.	Average Number Employed for 1913			No. Days in Operation During 1913.	Amount Paid in Wages Year Ending Dec. 31, 1913.	Change in Wage Rates During 1913	
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Increase.	Decrease.
1	\$ 165,939	\$ 174,787	37	....	37	313	\$ 21,949	.....	.....
2	280,773	75,000	30	....	30	313	26,000	.....	.....
3	200,000	197,805	26	....	26	307	24,517	.....	.....
4	275,731	349,203	45	....	45	265	36,063	.....	.....
5	230,521	522,652	96	....	96	313	48,516	.....	.....
6	64,000	130,000	55	....	55	170	31,129	.....	.....
7	138,450	162,539	32	....	32	313	22,498	.....	.....
8	300,000	539,981	87	....	87	365	82,172	.....	.....
9	401,981	561,609	104	....	104	365	108,794	.....	.....
10	150,000	242,750	40	....	40	313	39,270	.....	.....
Total.	\$ 2,207,345	\$ 2,956,826	552	....	552	† 314	\$ 440,903	.....	.....

† Average.
† Average.

INDUSTRY—BRICK AND TILE.

Number Reporting.	Capital Invested in Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Total Value of Pro- duct for 1913.	Average Number Employed for 1913			No. Days in Operation During 1913.	Amount Paid in Wages Year Ending Dec. 31, 1913.	Change in Wage Rates During 1913	
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Increase.	Decrease.
1	\$ 14,892	\$ 14,301	18	....	18	105	\$ 6,896	.....	.....
2	100,000	23,807	37	....	37	202	22,104	.....	.....
3	50,000	16,000	16	....	16	275	8,500	.....	.....
4	7,000	14,000	16	....	16	227	8,500	9½ %	.....
5	46,300	11,425	30	....	30	140	5,000	.....	.....
6	36,723	7,835	15	....	15	95	4,311	.....	23%
7	100,000	112,808	85	....	85	293	38,015	2%	.....
8	35,000	24,400	40	....	40	275	17,458	10%	.....
9	20,942	22,664	17	....	17	275	7,448	10%	.....
10	90,000	40,472	38	....	38	240	18,094	5%	.....
11	50,000	45,000	35	....	35	261	22,632	.....	.....
12	80,282	102,617	91	....	91	300	38,729	10%	.....
13	20,000	42,107	35	....	35	300	21,938	10%	.....
14	33,692	33,328	28	....	28	295	13,823	10%	.....
15	500,000	488,987	372	3	375	270	189,403	10%	.....
16	35,000	70,000	35	30	65	290	32,000	10%	.....
17	50,000	20,000	40	....	40	90	12,000	4%	.....
18	3,000	8,000	15	....	15	175	4,000	6% %	.....
19	46,000	7,669	18	....	18	196	4,645	.....	.....
20	87,007	102,438	35	53	88	302	38,140	.....	.....
Total.	\$ 1,405,838	\$ 1,207,858	1016	86	1102	↑ 230	\$ 513,636	.....	.....

↑ Average.

INDUSTRY—BUTTON BLANKS.

Number Reporting.	Capital Invested in Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Total Value of Product for 1913.	Average Number Employed for 1913			No. Days in Operation During 1913.	Amount Paid in Wages Year Ending Dec. 31, 1913.	Change in Wage Rates During 1913	
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Increase.	Decrease.
1	\$ 3,000	\$ 30,999	34	1	35	269	2,060	.....	.....
2	4,000	14,000	30	....	30	264	13,688	.....	.....
Total.	7,000	44,999	64	1	65	524	15,748	.....	.....

† Average.

INDUSTRY—CANNED GOODS.

Number Reporting.	Capital Invested in Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Total Value of Product for 1913.	Average Number Employed for 1913			No. Days in Operation During 1913.	Amount Paid in Wages Year Ending Dec. 31, 1913.	Change in Wage Rates During 1913	
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Increase.	Decrease.
1	\$ 1,500	\$ 10,000	6	25	31	28	\$ 1,400	20%	.....
2	2,500	8,000	12	28	40	60	1,000	.....	.....
3	5,000	15,000	10	30	40	45	2,000	.....	.....
4	5,000	16,000	10	60	70	60	3,000	.....	.....
5	1,500	886	1	3	4	60	663	.....	.....
6	47,435	137,790	16	14	30	300	12,394	14%	.....
7	40,000	96,000	9	10	19	250	9,014	.....	.....
8	1,000	2,080	2	10	12	20	180	.....	.....
Total	\$ 103,933	\$ 285,756	66	180	246	† 115	\$ 29,651	.....	.....

† Average.

INDUSTRY—CAR BUILDING AND REPAIRING.

Number Reporting.	Capital Invested in Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Total Value of Product for 1913.	Average Number Employed for 1913			No. Days in Operation During 1913.	Amount Paid in Wages Year Ending Dec. 31, 1913.	Change in Wage Rates During 1913	
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Increase.	Decrease.
1	\$ 242,500	\$ 2,417,505	562	...	562	289	\$ 432,155	.....	.....
2	\$ 1,298,525	644,483	1694	....	1694	296	1,130,323	.....	.....
Total	\$ 1,541,025	\$ 3,061,988	2256	....	2256	† 292	\$1,562,478	.....	.....

† Average.

INDUSTRY—CARBONATING BEVERAGES.

Number Reporting.	Capital Invested in Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Total Value of Product for 1913.	Average Number Employed for 1913			No. Days in Operation During 1913.	Amount Paid in Wages Year Ending Dec. 31, 1913.	Change in Wage Rates During 1913	
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Increase.	Decrease.
1	\$ 7,600	\$ 12,000	4	....	4	309	\$ 2,283	10%	.....
2	10,000	12,284	4	....	4	312	2,668	.....	.....
3	2,000	4,460	2	....	2	310	957	.....	.....
4	22,000	14,000	7	....	7	310	3,300	.....	.....
5	500	1,800	2	1	3	214	90	.....	.....
6	1,000	3,500	2	....	2	160	480	.....	.....
Total	\$ 43,100	\$ 48,044	21	...	22	† 269	\$ 9,778	.....	.....

† Average.

INDUSTRY—CARBON BLACK.

Number Reporting.	Capital Invested in Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Total Value of Pro- duct for 1913.	Average Number Employed for 1913			No. Days in Operation During 1913.	Amount Paid in Wages Year Ending Dec. 31, 1913.	Change in Wage Rates During 1913	
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Increase.	Decrease.
1	\$ 290,000	\$ 472,254	147	....	147	298	\$ 87,749	2%	.....
2	45,000	30,000	5	....	5	303	3,000	.....	.....
3	110,000	24,356	10	....	10	365	6,419	.....	.....
4	40,000	21,550	4	....	4	313	2,532	.....	.....
5	150,000	22,536	3	....	3	365	1,909	.....	.....
6	100,000	51,070	7	....	7	313	9,768	9%	.....
7	25,000	25,000	4	....	4	313	3,000	.....	.....
8	30,000	20,000	4	....	4	365	4,000	.....	.....
Total	\$ 790,000	\$ 666,766	184	....	184	† 239	\$ 118,377	.....	.....

† Average.

INDUSTRY—CHEMICALS AND DRUGS.

Number Reporting.	Capital Invested in Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Total Value of Pro- duct for 1913.	Average Number Employed for 1913			No. Days in Operation During 1913.	Amount Paid in Wages Year Ending Dec. 31, 1913.	Change in Wage Rates During 1913	
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Increase.	Decrease.
1	\$ 182,563	\$ 203,881	60	....	60	225	\$ 23,366	.....	.....
2	46,383	35,165	6	....	6	308	5,683	.....	.....
3	3,000	.....	3	....	3	276	2,300	.....	.....
4	98,220	2,608	13	....	13	23	677	.....	.....
5	148,543	177,146	42	....	42	348	24,072	.....	.....
6	50,000	16,033	6	....	6	300	4,501	.....	26%
7	20,000	1,000	3	....	3	313	3,500	.....	.....
8	120,295	1,332,047	12	65	77	312	20,431	.....	.....
Total.	\$ 669,623	\$ 1,767,880	147	65	211	† 263	\$ 85,130	.....	.....

† Average.

INDUSTRY—CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Number Reporting.	Capital Invested in Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Total Value of Pro- duct for 1913.	Average Number Employed for 1913			No. Days in Operation During 1913.	Amount Paid in Wages Year Ending Dec. 31, 1913.	Change in Wage Rates During 1913	
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Increase.	Decrease.
1	\$ 1,500	\$ 25,000	12	6	18	305	\$ 9,258	.....	.....
2	10,000	92,000	45	25	70	290	30,000	.....	.....
3	.....	1,500	1	1	2	240	570	.....	.....
4	3,913	18,338	13	7	20	301	6,739	.....	.....
5	3,000	.....	4	4	8	284	1,845	.....	.....
6	191,500	3,103,523	99	170	269	284	137,174	.....	.....
7	500	510	1	1	2	248	95	.....	.....
8	800	6,330	3	....	3	299	1,820	.....	.....
9	100,000	634,275	325	75	400	275	226,903	.....	.....
10	32,000	102,000	65	....	65	285	41,000	.....	.....
11	1,000	5,000	4	....	4	300	2,500	.....	.....
12	30,000	1,136,240	500	200	700	280	445,712	.....	.....
13	10,000	3,100	1	1	2	300	610	.....	.....
14	2,000	2,653	1	....	1	300	.....	.....	.....
Total.	\$ 386,213	\$ 5,130,469	1074	490	1564	285	\$ 904,226	.....	.....

INDUSTRY—CLOTHING.

Number Reporting.	Capital Invested in Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Total Value of Product for 1913.	Average Number Employed for 1913			No. Days in Operation During 1913.	Amount Paid in Wages Year Ending Dec. 31, 1913.	Change in Wage Rates During 1913	
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Increase.	Decrease.
1	\$ 12,000	\$ 125,000	76	4	80	300	\$ 20,798	5%	.....
2	450	34,086	13	3	16	313	10,075	.....	.....
3	4,000	101,000	3	65	68	230	18,467	.....	.....
4	.....	50,000	5	25	30	280	12,000	10%	.....
5	5,000	40,000	3	22	25	275	10,000	5%	.....
6	4,000	190,000	70	1	71	300	29,738	10%	.....
7	8,000	231,000	25	50	75	300	41,565	1%	.....
8	75,000	500,000	70	120	190	305	83,139	5%	.....
9	4,200	9,600	10	.....	10	275	1,100	.....	.....
Total.	\$ 112,650	\$ 1,289,686	275	290	565	286	\$ 226,882	.....	.....

† Average.

INDUSTRY—CONFECTIONERY.

Number Reporting.	Capital Invested in Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Total Value of Product for 1913.	Average Number Employed for 1913			No. Days in Operation During 1913.	Amount Paid in Wages Year Ending Dec. 31, 1913.	Change in Wage Rates During 1913	
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Increase.	Decrease.
1	\$ 300	\$ 37,010	5	1	6	300	\$ 3,504	.....	.....
2	500	12,000	2	2	4	313	1,900	12%	.....
3	1,140	20,487	4	2	6	300	3,239	.....	.....
Total.	\$ 1,940	\$ 69,497	11	5	16	303	\$ 8,643	.....	.....

INDUSTRY—COOPERAGE.

Number Reporting.	Capital Invested in Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Total Value of Product for 1913.	Average Number Employed for 1913			No. Days in Operation During 1913.	Amount Paid in Wages Year Ending Dec. 31, 1913.	Change in Wage Rates During 1913	
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Increase.	Decrease.
1	\$.....	\$ 20,798	4	....	4	300	\$ 3,758	.....	.....
2	40,000	80,900	30	....	30	250	15,000	5%	.....
3	3,000	27,036	8	....	8	300	7,435	.....	.....
4	33,874	92,752	35	....	35	268	12,176	.....	.....
5	221	31,073	10	....	10	300	5,953	.....	.....
6	2,000	24,000	25	...	25	250	12,000	.....	.....
7	15,000	11,000	6	....	6	190	2,660	.....	.....
8	1,671	21,808	6	....	6	300	2,788	.....	.....
9	21,000	8,230	6	1	7	283	5,405	.....	.....
Total.	\$ 116,572	\$ 316,697	130	1	131	271†	\$ 67,175	.....	.....

†Average.

INDUSTRY—DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Number Reporting.	Capital Invested in Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Total Value of Product for 1913.	Average Number Employed for 1913			No. Days in Operation During 1913.	Amount Paid in Wages Year Ending Dec. 31, 1913.	Change in Wage Rates During 1913	
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Increase.	Decrease.
1	\$ 2,500	\$ 14,761	2	....	2	365	\$ 1,183	.....	.....
2	55,000	143,000	18	1	19	365	14,783	21%	.....
Total	\$ 57,500	\$ 157,761	20	1	21	365	\$ 15,966	.....	.....

INDUSTRY—ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER.

Number Reporting.	Capital Invested in Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Total Value of Pro- duct for 1913.	Average Number Employed for 1913			No. Days in Operation During 1913.	Amount Paid in Wages Year Ending Dec. 31, 1913.	Change in Wage Rates During 1913	
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Increase.	Decrease.
1	\$ 52,775	\$ 10,247	4	....	4	365	\$ 4,260	5¼ %	....
2	45,000	14,416	2	....	2	365	1,680	....	....
3	2,410	20,996	4	....	4	300	3,150	....	....
4	72,600	72,600	6	....	6	365	5,042	....	....
5	25,000	.....	2	....	2	313	2,330	....	1%
6	60,000	25,000	2	2	4	300	3,000	....	....
7	47,600	.....	2	....	2	365	1,500	....	....
8	64,000	30,989	8	....	8	365	4,830	10%	....
9	75,000	113,468	41	....	41	307	22,274	15%	....
Total.	\$ 444,385	\$ 287,716	71	2	73	†338	\$ 48,066	.....	.....

†Average.

INDUSTRY—EXPLOSIVES.

Number Reporting:	Capital Invested in Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Total Value of Pro- duct for 1913.	Average Number Employed for 1913			No. Days in Operation During 1913.	Amount Paid in Wages Year Ending Dec. 31, 1913.	Change in Wage Rates During 1913	
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Increase.	Decrease.
1	\$ 10,000	\$ 16,500	4	....	4	313	\$ 4,800	.....	.....
2	3,000	7,500	2	....	2	30	300	12 1/2 %	.....
Total.	\$ 13,000	\$ 24,000	6	....	6	†171	\$ 5,100	.....	.....

†Average.

INDUSTRY—FIRE CLAY (Ground).

Number Reporting.	Capital Invested in Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Total Value of Pro- duct for 1913.	Average Number Employed for 1913			No. Days in Operation During 1913.	Amount Paid in Wages Year Ending Dec. 31, 1913.	Change in Wage Rates During 1913	
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Increase.	Decrease.
1	\$ 77,600	\$ 33,281	25	....	25	244	\$ 13,980	.....	.....
2	35,000	21,994	5	....	5	300	2,913	12 %	.....
3	50,000	43,364	40	..	40	300	20,876	10 %	.....
Total.	\$ 162,600	\$ 98,639	70	....	70	281	\$ 37,775	.....	.....

INDUSTRY—FLOUR AND FEED.

Number Reporting.	Capital Invested in Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Total Value of Product for 1913.	Average Number Employed for 1913			No. Days in Operation During 1913.	Amount Paid in Wages Year Ending Dec. 31, 1913.	Change in Wage Rates During 1913	
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Increase.	Decrease.
1	\$ 7,000	\$ 700	2	....	2	70	\$ 150	.....	.....
2	20,000	6,260	2	....	2	300	1,870	.....	.....
3	5,000	4,000	4	....	4	250	900	10%	.....
4	.....	275,000	12	...	12	300	6,502	20%	.....
5	149,726	136,821	49	1	50	215	23,765	.....	5%
6	45,000	116,956	6	....	6	175	4,352	.....	.....
7	6,000	600	1	....	1	250	250	.....	.....
8	10,000	16,271	2	....	2	100	1,992	.....	.....
9	83,000	541,393	14	....	14	310	9,803	.....	.....
10	4,000	800	1	...	1	200	370	.....	.....
11	30,000	60,000	7	1	8	295	5,000	20%	.....
12	84,930	150,000	8	....	8	208	6,244	.....	.....
13	2,500	.....	2	....	2	313	1,000	.....	.....
14	2,500	5,000	...	...	...	300	.....	.....	.....
15	7,500	10,000	2	....	2	100	.....	.....	.....
16	16,000	10,979	3	....	3	308	2,040	.....	.....
17	4,500	3,000	2	....	2	250	400	.....	10%
18	120,000	1,070,000	33	...	33	300	20,800	.....	.....
19	6,000	17,000	2	....	2	290	.....	.....	.....
20	10,000	50,000	3	...	3	260	1,500	.....	.....
21	20,000	240,000	10	...	10	300	4,610	.....	.....
22	10,000	20,000	4	...	4	275	1,700	.....	.....
23	7,000	25,000	2	....	2	160	1,300	.....	.....
24	14,615	27,528	3	....	3	309	1,416	.....	.....
25	75,000	303,380	18	....	18	310	13,210	.....	.....
26	8,000	14,000	2	...	2	285	800	.....	.....
27	35,300	73,000	6	...	6	310	3,235	.....	.....
28	15,000	45,000	3	..	3	250	1,800	.....	.....
29	9,500	45,000	5	....	5	312	2,700	.....	.....
Total.	\$ 808,071	\$ 3,267,688	206	2	210	†251	\$ 116,739	.....	.....

†Average.

INDUSTRY—FURNITURE.

Number Reporting.	Capital Invested in Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Total Value of Pro- duct for 1913.	Average Number Employed for 1913			No. Days in Operation During 1913.	Amount Paid in Wages Year Ending Dec. 31, 1913.	Change in Wage Rates During 1913	
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Increase.	Decrease.
1	\$ 20,000	\$ 72,848	34	....	34	307	\$ 17,072	....	....
2	500	1,000	4	....	4	125	300	....	....
3	75,311	189,877	50	....	50	282	32,291	15%	....
4	10,000	4,000	14	4	18	50	1,200	....	....
5	64,000	400,000	100	....	100	275	59,844	....	....
6	60,000	190,000	65	....	65	300	36,500	....	....
7	68,450	25,000	40	....	40	300	15,455	5%	....
8	2,500	50,000	32	....	32	268	15,600	5%	....
9	100,000	140,350	104	....	104	283	52,629	....	....
10	113,000	180,000	103	7	110	300	59,733	5%	....
11	18,696	23,158	12	....	12	270	5,532	....	....
12	8,000	10,000	4	....	4	216	2,160	....	....
Total.	\$ 540,357	\$ 1,286,233	562	11	573	†248	\$ 298,316	....	....

†Average.

INDUSTRY—GLASS—FLINT.

Number Reporting.	Capital Invested in Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Total Value of Pro- duct for 1913.	Average Number Employed for 1913			No. Days in Operation During 1913.	Amount Paid in Wages Year Ending Dec. 31, 1913.	Change in Wage Rates During 1913	
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Increase.	Decrease.
1	\$ 10,800	\$ 66,000	90	8	104	253	\$ 42,500	20%	.....
2	70,110	70,110	85	20	105	290	42,203	10%	.....
3	100,000	40,000	75	5	80	120	27,000	.....	.....
4	4,420	1,684	3	....	3	204	1,588	.....	.....
5	30,000	40,000	12	....	12	260	6,450	.....	.....
6	675,848	817,195	510	74	584	300	308,611	10%	.....
7	100,000	300,000	160	...	130	300	95,000	.....	.....
8	38,000	32,039	75	....	75	110	15,457	.....	.....
9	356,000	879,000	625	125	750	295	453,000	.....	.....
10	1,260,000	568,489	300	....	300	313	193,533	.....	.....
11	160,000	400,762	230	30	260	277	145,513	.....	.....
12	61,400	291,464	162	18	180	307	91,690	19%	.....
13	44,000	117,809	122	44	166	279	73,507	.....	10%
14	54,400	350,000	268	132	400	300	215,022	.....	.....
15	148,000	457,151	255	....	255	279	183,105	10%	.....
16	87,300	292,619	267	76	343	300	172,306	.....	.....
17	139,857	164,984	134	6	140	290	86,290	.....	.....
18	200,000	826,255	814	137	951	294	444,790	5%	.....
19	90,000	156,329	145	20	165	280	91,285	5%	.....
20	25,000	25,000	100	....	100	286	59,713	.....	.....
21	35,500	62,000	24	....	24	240	17,500	.....	.....
22	23,275	104,544	85	....	85	250	52,091	.....	10%
23	305,100	276,353	75	....	75	347	41,011	.....	.....
24	67,819	144,410	140	20	160	285	86,976	10%	.....
25	125,000	550,656	260	115	375	280	204,405	.....	.....
26	85,800	201,959	175	45	190	263	101,538	12%	.....
27	300,000	385,729	273	68	341	283	198,090	10%	.....
28	91,500	214,816	202	6	208	217	.....	.....	.....
29	268,000	321,821	270	65	335	285	127,804	5%	.....
Total.	\$ 4,957,129	\$ 8,158,978	5942	984	6926	1268	\$3,577,978	.....	.....

INDUSTRY—GLASS—WINDOW.

Number Reporting.	Capital Invested in Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Total Value of Pro- duct for 1913.	Average Number Employed for 1913			No. Days in Operation During 1913.	Amount Paid in Wages Year Ending Dec. 31, 1913.	Change in Wage Rates During 1913	
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Increase.	Decrease.
1	\$ 42,492	\$ 234,415	162	....	162	184	\$ 116,453	10%	....
2	10,000	150,000	154	...	154	180	79,913	10%	....
3	24,000	84,576	80	...	80	215	46,941	8%	....
4	41,000	120,068	90	....	90	192	62,129	10%	....
5	88,000	102,600	110	....	110	210	47,086	10%	....
6	65,000	176,280	125	...	125	192	72,463	10%	....
7	54,672	179,438	120	...	120	194	86,616	9%	....
8	113,050	310,796	245	...	245	181	169,935	10%	....
9	81,400	159,943	150	...	150	220	86,213	15%	....
10	80,278	55,401	150	...	150	55	32,387	10%	....
11	369,787	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	79,299	264,837	174	...	174	214	140,904	10%	....
13	37,555	170,566	125	...	125	225	82,287	12%	....
14	10,000	166,403	120	...	120	210	84,696	10%	....
15	57,700	135,000	100	...	100	214	65,000	15%	....
16	50,000	90,000	120	...	120	227	56,000	40%	....
17	124,820	237,054	268	...	268	214	126,562	15%	....
Total.	\$ 1,329,053	\$ 2,636,477	2293	....	2293	†184	\$1,354,685	.....	.....

†Average.

INDUSTRY—HANDLES, WOODEN.

Number Reporting.	Capital Invested in Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Total Value of Pro- duct for 1913.	Average Number Employed for 1913			No. Days in Operation During 1913.	Amount Paid in Wages Year Ending Dec. 31, 1913.	Change in Wage Rates During 1913	
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Increase.	Decrease.
1	\$ 14,748	\$ 43,904	31	....	31	290	\$ 11,723	10%	....
2	20,000	108,224	65	....	65	300	26,127	.....	.....
Total.	\$ 34,748	\$ 152,128	96	....	96	†295	\$ 37,850	.....	.....

†Average.

INDUSTRY—HARNESS AND LEATHER.

Number Reporting.	Capital Invested in Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Total Value of Pro- duct for 1913.	Average Number Employed for 1913			No. Days in Operation During 1913.	Amount Paid in Wages Year Ending Dec. 31, 1913.	Change in Wage Rates During 1913	
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Increase.	Decrease.
1	\$ 32,000	\$.....	40	....	40	308	\$ 19,582	.....	1¼%
2	1,000	75,000	12	....	12	300	9,360	7%	.....
3	56,210	1,178,102	128	....	128	243	54,692	.....	.....
4	189,525	832,241	89	....	89	308	50,115	.....	.....
5	23,535	380,093	40	....	40	300	19,383	.....	.....
6	109,106	1,038,292	142	....	142	200	47,813	.....	.....
7	31,400	376,461	42	....	42	312	21,354	.....	.....
8	66,070	910,406	65	1	66	309	39,032	.....	.....
9	76,450	1,074,651	157	....	157	259	67,465	.....	.....
10	82,900	361,456	44	....	44	309	20,697	.....	.....
11	100,000	400,000	70	15	85	290	44,000	10%	.....
12	271,346	900,000	87	....	87	274	51,773	.....	26%
13	335,909	900,000	85	....	85	237	54,006	8%	.....
14	115,000	885,318	139	....	139	305	71,570	.....	.....
Total.	\$ 1,440,451	\$ 9,312,920	1140	16	1150	†282	\$ 570,842	.....	.....

†Average.

INDUSTRY—ICE.

Number Reporting.	Capital Invested in Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Total Value of Pro- duct for 1913.	Average Number Employed for 1913			No. Days in Operation During 1913.	Amount Paid in Wages Year Ending Dec. 31, 1913.	Change in Wage Rates During 1913	
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Increase.	Decrease.
1	\$ 68,800	\$ 56,037	22	....	22	330	\$ 16,935	10%	.....
2	150,000	21,608	21	....	21	365	11,003	.....	.....
3	75,000	30,954	20	....	20	190	8,948	10%	.....
4	40,000	22,100	8	....	8	185	6,240	15%	.....
5	30,718	11,725	6	....	6	144	2,908	10%	.....
6	50,000	16,737	8	....	8	365	3,403	.....	.....
7	21,000	10,000	7	....	7	270	4,500	.....	.....
8	6,000	3,767	2	....	2	306	1,409	.....	.....
9	71,625	19,870	9	....	9	144	6,844	.....	.....
10	25,000	25,000	4	....	4	270	2,400	.....	.....
Total	\$ 538,143	\$ 217,798	107	....	107	†257	\$ 64,590	.....	.....

†Average.

INDUSTRY—IRON, STEEL AND TIN PLATE.

Number Reporting.	Capital Invested in Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Total Value of Pro- duct for 1913.	Average Number Employed for 1913			No. Days in Operation During 1913.	Amount Paid in Wages Year Ending Dec. 31, 1912.	Change in Wage Rates During 1913	
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Increase.	Decrease.
1	\$ 1,529,205	\$ 4,200,442	1659	....	1659	351	\$1,349,636	11%	.....
2	4,199,901	5,869,693	2500	....	2500	....	1,354,673	.....	.....
3	1,155,000	2,978,306	656	31	687	270	678,525	1 ¼ %	.....
4	25,000	32,999	16	....	16	281	14,965	.....	.....
5	182,450	1,589,074	421	....	421	293	410,667	5%	.....
6	1,134,200	3,052,800	990	10	1000	266	913,374	10%	.....
7	142,000	702,030	119	13	132	305	71,842	10%	.....
8	150,000	500,000	80	....	80	250	54,613	10%	.....
9	279,025	2,438,049	551	23	574	291	606,000	5%	.....
10	127,410	118,500	69	....	69	271	34,635	.....	.....
11	480,203	1,176,129	382	....	382	199	282,103	.....	.....
12	90,382	265,964	53	10	63	302	33,232	.....	.....
13	2,344,911	4,169,641	1211	46	1257	250	1,151,371	1 ¼ %	.....
14	285,000	1,560,658	410	13	423	294	433,283	5%	....
15	275,894	1,262,357	325	...	325	201	197,726	10%	.....
16	408,200	2,374,193	575	12	587	....	568,148	10%	.....
Total	\$12,803,785	\$32,290,814	10017	158	10176	239	\$8,160,883	.....	.....

*Average

INDUSTRY—LUMBER.

Number Reporting.	Capital Invested in Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Total Value of Pro- duct for 1913.	Average Number Employed for 1913			No. Days in Operation During 1913.	Amount Paid in Wages Year Ending Dec. 31, 1913.	Change in Wage Rates During 1913	
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Increase.	Decrease.
1	\$ 1,800	\$ 1,500	2	....	2	150	\$ 262	.....	.....
2	52,033	20,525	75	....	75	86	13,476	.....	.....
3	3,000	4,600	10	....	10	200	3,658	.....	.....
4	573,483	272,384	1824	....	1824	246	80,588	.....	.....
5	400,000	211,239	150	....	150	300	96,072	.....	.....
6	1,500	2,000	2	....	2	100	400	5%	.....
7	2,000	.....	8	....	8	150	2,500	.....	.....
8	3,500	4,000	1	....	1	175	.....	.....	.....
9	1,000	2,800	2	....	2	150	240	.....	.....
10	2,500	3,000	2	....	2	....	650	.....	.....
11	.....	807,576	892	....	392	302	254,999	2-5%	.....
12	1,000	3,000	4	....	4	100	400	.....	.....
13	15,000	350,000	35	....	35	300	72,000	.....	.....
14	7,000	50,000	28	....	28	200	10,000	.....	.....
15	2,500	15,000	22	3	25	200	12,000	5%	.....
16	5,000	.....	14	....	14	264	7,584	10%	.....
17	174,755	225,608	134	....	134	331	102,283	7%	.....
18	5,000	15,000	9	....	9	308	3,000	.....	.....
19	1,000	5,000	5	....	5	150	3,800	.....	.....
20	7,000	16,351	16	....	16	....	3,228	.....	.....
21	600	2,500	4	....	4	80	800	12½%	.....
22	5,000	40,000	15	....	15	240	15,000	.....	.....
23	122,600	280,000	39	1	40	360	24,451	.....	.....
24	30,000	1,000	40	....	40	40	4,026	.....	.....
25	25,000	73,310	12	....	12	300	5,494	.....	.....
26	5,600	6,180	6	....	6	308	3,182	.....	.....
27	4,000	7,575	2	....	2	208	308	.....	.....
28	3,000	7,000	3	....	3	260	1,693	.....	.....
29	7,000	65,000	17	1	18	290	9,500	.....	.....
30	44,105	252,068	160	....	160	284	80,643	.....	.....

INDUSTRY—LUMBER.—Continued.

Number Reporting.	Capital Invested in Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Total Value of Pro- duct for 1913.	Average Number Employed for 1913			No. Days in Operation During 1913.	Amount Paid in Wages Year Ending Dec. 31, 1913.	Change in Wage Rates During 1913	
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Increase.	Decrease.
31	\$ 17,000	\$ 80,000	19	...	19	309	\$ 11,305	5%	.....
32	34,221	101,497	49	...	49	300	21,950	3 3/8 %	.....
33	2,000	2,000	3	...	3	90	350	.....	.....
34	3,000	4,360	5	...	5	105	357	1/4 %	.....
35	750	2,000	3	...	3	154	695	.....	.....
36	4,903	52,536	6	....	6	200	5,434	19%	.....
37	125,000	316,030	74	1	75	....	40,000	10%	.....
38	7,200	7,564	20	...	20	75	6,354	.....	.....
39	875,000	178,644	95	5	100	270	55,000	.....	.....
40	55,765	191,617	85	....	85	283	54,731	.....	.....
41	33,000	220,000	26	....	26	290	15,300	.....	.....
42	86,390	305,000	85	....	85	306	36,800	.....	.....
43	11,000	15,000	8	....	8	300	4,200	.....	.....
44	12,874	84,037	25	....	25	313	11,500	.....	.....
45	25,000	119,158	19	....	19	211	11,850	10%	.....
46	8,291	20,000	45	....	45	315	43,150	10%	.....
47	300,000	194,517	75	....	75	275	40,168	.....	.....
48	3,000	8,500	10	....	10	200	5,000	25%	.....
49	110,000	119,829	147	....	147	273	59,218	5%	.....
50	139,665	1,022,644	950	....	850	297	381,722	.....	.....
51	800	5,000	8	...	8	125	1,000	.....	.....
52	300,000	1,000,000	799	1	800	310	450,000	10%	.....
53	150,000	94,181	114	1	115	310	75,714	...	.....
54	2,000	3,000	4	....	4	48	400	.....	.....
55	2,600	1,400	2	....	2	137	285	.....	.....
56	30,000	20,000	6	....	6	200	2,700	12 1/2 %	.....
57	189,716	521,744	247	....	247	325	165,513	.....	.....
58	5,000	10,000	10	....	10	200	3,500	.....	.....
59	5,000	26,000	29	1	30	286	12,580	20%	.....
60	16,000	14,096	57	....	57	170	9,393	.....	.....

INDUSTRY—LUMBER.—Continued.

Number Reporting.	Capital Invested in Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Total Value of Pro- duct for 1913.	Average Number Employed for 1913			No. Days in Operation During 1913.	Amount Paid in Wages Year Ending Dec. 31, 1913.	Change in Wage Rates During 1913	
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Increase.	Decrease.
61	\$ 30,200	\$ 14,493	34	...	34	150	\$ 8,981	.....	.....
62	2,000	1,000	2	...	2	200	650	.....	.....
63	391,536	491,211	341	...	341	300	277,654	.....	.....
64	20,958	126,000	17	...	17	310	11,345	20%	.....
65	3,100	112,000	100	...	100	263	41,897	.....	.....
66	800	1,600	7	...	7	40	700	.....	.....
67	200,000	276,830	150	...	150	281	85,601	.....	.....
68	16,452	73,381	8	...	8	307	6,900	.....	.....
69	6,000	5,000	1	...	1	300	750	.....	.....
70	88,800	.....	200	...	200	251	110,582	.....	.....
71	1,000	3,000	8	...	8	100	1,350	10%	.....
72	1,000	1,000	1	...	1	75	.....	.....	.....
73	500	1,000	2	...	2	25	75	.....	.....
74	1,500	1,800	7	...	7	100	175	.....	.....
75	3,000	2,000	3	...	3	300	.....	.....	.....
76	250,000	128,814	178	2	180	300	84,890	.....	.....
77	93,464	107,095	315	...	315	313	100,027	.....	.....
78	.....	556,273	284	...	284	285	183,730	3%	.....
79	10,000	10,875	10	...	10	...	3,593	.....	.....
80	11,869	239,476	160	...	160	273	164,143	.....	.....
81	1,000	5,175	5	...	5	60	600	12½%	.....
82	3,000	5,000	6	...	5	50	3,000	15%	.....
83	3,272	968	18	...	18	132	4,242	.....	.....
84	58,000	219,430	200	...	200	288	123,572	5%	.....
85	100,000	57,282	93	...	93	139	29,074	.....	.....
86	433,256	498,198	616	...	616	293	313,039	.....	.....
87	28,000	33,600	30	...	30	237	14,751	2%	.....
88	13,500	51,074	90	...	90	301	37,402	5%	.....
89	5,000	12,000	6	...	6	310	4,030	.....	.....
90	90,420	136,000	42	.....	42	286	16,270	15%	.....

INDUSTRY—LUMBER—Continued.

Number Reporting.	Capital Invested in Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Total Value of Pro- duct for 1913.	Average Number Employed for 1913			No. Days in Operation During 1913.	Amount Paid in Wages Year Ending Dec. 31, 1913.	Change in Wage Rates During 1913	
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Increase.	Decrease.
91	\$ 62,542	\$ 162,000	96	....	96	301	\$ 81,642	.....	.....
92	8,000	7,500	4	....	4	300	2,760	10%	.....
93	30,000	.....	40	....	40	275	25,000	5%	.....
94	10,000	25,000	25	....	25	200	10,000	.....	.....
95	5,000	35,000	20	....	20	240	10,000	.....	10%
96	8,000	33,998	33	....	33	235	7,770	.....	.....
97	15,000	.....	45	....	45	264	20,565	.....	.....
98	1,500	6,000	6	....	6	100	1,050	.....	.....
99	150,000	600,000	395	5	400	304	220,000	.....	.....
100	35,000	65,666	20	....	20	281	9,900	.....	.....
101	12,000	40,000	28	....	28	125	8,200	.....	10%
102	35,000	68,730	34	1	35	268	13,784	1%	.....
103	25,000	25,000	5	....	5	313	4,000	10%	.....
104	175,000	300,000	300	....	300	300	164,307	75%	.....
105	54,000	555,293	334	1	335	299	147,043	.....	10%
106	5,500	60,000	35	....	35	250	30,000	.....	.....
107	1,000	5,000	5	....	5	52	447	.....	.....
108	2,000	6,000	4	....	4	155	1,000	.....	.....
109	37,875	221,091	28	....	28	288	14,990	.....	.....
110	325,042	40,405	125	....	125	165	53,485	.....	.....
111	3,000	8,000	10	....	10	....	6,000	.....	.....
112	8,000	21,000	25	....	25	180	14,000	.....	.....
113	125,000	366,000	....	....	....	293	190,000	.....	.....
114	1,000	.....	7	....	7	120	2,100	.....	.....
115	.....	6,000	4	....	4	290	900	10%	.....
116	3,000	3,000	8	....	8	60	960	10%	.....
117	500	2,200	7	....	7	30	300	10%	.....
118	200,000	228,670	100	....	100	269	69,568	.....	.....
119	400	1,280	4	....	4	30	750	.....	.....
120	189,165	215,611	200	....	200	300	102,989	12½%	.....

INDUSTRY—LUMBER.—Continued.

Number Reporting.	Capital Invested in Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Total Value of Product for 1913.	Average Number Employed for 1913			No. Days in Operation During 1913.	Amount Paid in Wages Year Ending Dec. 31, 1913.	Change in Wage Rates During 1913	
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Increase.	Decrease.
121	\$ 8,500	\$ 31,670	50	...	50	113	\$ 14,658	.....	.....
122	2,500	60,000	40	...	40	300	18,000	....	.....
123	127,900	86,000	80	...	80	143	27,974	.....	.....
124	45,821	232,036	172	3	175	304	129,043	5%	.....
125	15,000	43,321	40	...	40	170	26,512	.....	.....
126	4,500	6,000	5	...	5	180	1,000	2%	.....
127	3,000	20,000	12	...	12	330	6,775	.....	.....
128	8,285	.....	8	...	8	308	5,000	.....	.....
129	5,000	3,000	4	...	4	300	2,003	50%	.....
130	25,000	100,000	40	...	40	230	40,000	.....	.....
131	.....	22,500	...	...	...	.....	.....	12%	.....
132	13,705	44,691	12	...	12	260	6,809	.....	.....
133	150,000	109,281	52	1	33	193	23,375	.....	.....
134	17,000	3,538	4	...	4	180	600	.....	.....
135	125,000	293,035	115	...	115	285	59,051	5%	.....
136	1,200	.....	7	...	7	313	3,610	10%	.....
137	25,000	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
138	1,200	3,000	5	...	5	100	750	.....	.....
139	15,000	72,144	19	...	19	307	11,250	2%	.....
140	1,000	3,000	3	...	3	40	275	5%	.....
141	500	3,000	3	...	3	100	500	.....	.....
142	500	2,000	6	...	6	144	1,206	.....	.....
143	10,000	20,000	22	...	22	252	10,500	15%	.....
144	158,000	.....	100	...	100	.....	22,875	.....	.....
145	5,000	50,000	...	...	...	.....	26,000	.....	.....
146	30,000	.....	15	...	15	310	6,000	.....	.....
147	1,500,000	485,376	491	...	491	272	245,283	19%	.....
148	500,000	200,000	10	...	10	200	2,880	25%	.....
149	800	1,500	6	...	6	...	1,000	8%	.....
150	800	4,500	7	...	7	100	1,220	15%	.....

INDUSTRY—LUMBER.—Continued.

Number Reporting.	Capital Invested in Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Total Value of Pro- duct for 1913.	Average Number Employed for 1913			No. Days in Operation During 1913.	Amount Paid in Wages Year Ending Dec. 31, 1913.	Change in Wage Rates During 1913	
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Increase.	Decrease.
151	\$ 1,300	\$ 1,925	6	....	6	116	\$ 995	.....	.....
152	217,705	1,963,114	1070	....	1070	541	1,062,049	.....	.....
153	111,132	405,209	140	....	140	212	76,272	.....	.....
154	33,245	202,836	66	....	66	291	36,785	.....	.....
155	30,000	23,000	30	....	30	115	7,600	.....	.....
156	2,000	2,500	5	....	5	90	1,500	.....	.....
157	20,000	5,709	15	....	15	150	2,351	.....	.....
158	21,340	114,070	35	....	35	297	17,704	5%	.....
159	8,000	6,200	4	....	4	32	1,560	.....	.....
160	10,000	18,000	15	....	15	198	4,853	15%	.....
161	105,635	240,617	65	....	65	293	20,226	.....	.....
162	100,300	233,064	60	....	60	300	30,084	7%	.....
163	2,000	6,000	2	....	2	307	625	.....	.....
164	6,000	40,000	30	....	30	200	.....	25%	.....
165	2,500	5,000	3	....	3	200	750	10%	.....
166	1,500	10,000	1	....	1	....	.....	.....	.....
167	4,500	26,449	2	....	2	300	900	8%	.....
168	7,500	49,730	8	....	8	220	2,016	10%	.....
169	56,381	161,030	153	2	155	258	91,445	.....	.....
170	2,500	4,000	16	....	16	40	2,120	.....	.....
171	150,000	.....	109	....	109	248	51,931	.....	.....
172	5,000	6,000	5	....	5	125	1,250	12½%	.....
173	1,000	12,000	9	....	9	80	1,500	.....	.....
174	4,000	12,000	12	....	12	120	7,200	.....	.....
175	3,500	8,000	5	....	5	200	2,400	10%	.....
176	600,000	90,000	150	....	150	90	90,000	.....	.....
177	1,200	.....	4	....	4	240	1,440	.....	.....
178	300,000	200,000	210	....	210	193	140,000	15%	.....
179	1,000	1,540	5	....	5	270	1,026	.....	.....
180	3,500	.....	15	....	15	238	6,495	.....	.....

INDUSTRY—LUMBER.—Continued.

Number Reporting.	Capital Invested in Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Total Value of Pro- duct for 1913.	Average Number Employed for 1913.			No. Days in Operation During 1913.	Amount Paid in Wages Year Ending Dec. 31, 1913.	Change in Wage Rates During 1913.	
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Increase.	Decrease.
181	\$ 63,000	\$ 271,840	112	...	112	280	\$ 75,496	.....	.....
182	10,640	40,551	21	...	21	196	8,201	.....	.....
183	10,000	175,000	25	...	25	313	27,000	30%	.....
184	6,500	3,271	1	...	1	310	664	.....	.....
185	530,000	200,000	220	5	225	300	100,000	.....	.....
186	20,000	266,000	24	1	25	300	22,781	10%	.....
187	30,000	75,000	20	...	20	200	10,000	.....	.....
188	14,992	34,645	45	...	45	80	4,772	.....	.....
189	125,000	103,038	...	...	...	200	58,000	.....	.....
190	18,000	25,000	15	...	15	300	10,400	.....	.....
191	50,000	75,000	30	...	30	300	16,432	33 1/2 %	.....
192	24,000	60,550	27	...	27	280	25,250	6%	.....
193	8,000	30,000	6	...	6	300	3,500	.....	.....
194	200,000	250,000	175	...	175	300	100,000	4%	.....
195	17,819	21,707	20	9	29	279	11,540	18%	.....
196	32,088	43,632	55	...	55	312	.....	15%	.....
197	1,000	2,500	4	...	4	40	200	33%	.....
198	550,000	400,000	125	...	125	275	72,000	.....	.....
199	40,000	100,000	75	...	75	275	35,000	.....	.....
200	60,000	21,000	18	...	18	50	11,238	.....	.....
Total	\$13,791,695	\$20,720,202	15370	44	15414	220	\$8,146,844	.....	.....

INDUSTRY—MACHINERY AND CASTINGS.

Number Reporting.	Capital Invested in Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Total Value of Pro- duct for 1913.	Average Number Employed for 1913.			No. Days in Operation During 1913.	Amount Paid in Wages Year Ending Dec. 31, 1913.	Change in Wage Rates During 1913.	
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Increase.	Decrease.
1	\$ 50,070	\$ 67,795	33	....	33	280	\$ 17,001	.....	.....
2	25,025	10,000	15	....	15	270	6,429	.....	.....
3	60,000	61,800	26	1	27	308	21,214	.....	.....
4	105,300	194,100	75	....	75	295	40,000	10%	.....
5	37,633	53,094	10	2	12	308	5,973	.....	.....
6	250,000	98,190	30	....	30	307	13,342	.....	.....
7	14,150	63,850	11	....	11	312	8,285	10%	.....
8	15,000	16,253	8	...	8	302	5,907	4%	.....
9	215,000	375,165	150	...	150	310	87,900	.....	.....
10	43,388	76,712	45	...	45	290	21,564	5%	.....
11	6,000	6,500	6	....	6	295	3,100	.....	.....
12	8,000	3,549	4	....	4	251	1,384	.....	.....
13	60,000	9,180	14	....	14	300	5,300	20%	.....
14	25,000	10,251	8	....	8	298	5,819	.....	.....
15	25,000	115,000	95	8	103	310	26,000	30%	.....
16	30,000	24,085	23	....	23	181	12,006	.....	.....
17	16,000	75,000	21	....	21	310	12,572	38%	.....
18	50,000	126,177	45	...	45	350	36,228	10%	.....
19	43,426	93,474	35	....	35	310	20,402	31%	.....
20	78,595	37,383	22	1	23	287	21,464	.....	.....
21	14,000	7,442	20	....	20	297	11,367	5%	.....
22	74,800	213,735	135	...	135	293	82,028	10%	.....
23	100,000	102,506	39	3	42	300	27,454	5%	.....
24	75,000	15,000	5	....	5	307	5,692	.....	.....
25	100,000	4,244	60	....	60	60	10,824	.....	.....
26	50,000	72,357	32	....	32	32	27,403	.....	.....
27	70,523	82,584	42	....	42	300	27,616	.....	.....
28	994,559	1,478,259	690	....	690	312	550,686	.....	8%
Total.	\$ 2,686,399	\$ 3,493,685	1699	15	1714	277	\$1,114,750	.....	.....

*Average

INDUSTRY—MATTRESSES.

Number Reporting.	Capital Invested in Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Total Value of Pro- duct for 1913.	Average Number Employed for 1913.			No. Days in Operation During 1913.	Amount Paid in Wages Year Ending Dec. 31, 1913.	Change in Wage Rates During 1913.	
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Increase.	Decrease.
1	\$ 4,000	\$ 60,000	4	18	22	313	\$ 6,000	.....	.....
2	40,498	221,778	40	9	49	228	33,596	12½ %	.....
3	10,000	103,000	17	3	20	308	13,778	.....	.....
Total.	\$ 54,498	\$ 381,778	61	30	91	283	\$ 53,374	.....	.....

*Average

INDUSTRY—MONUMENTS.

Number Reporting.	Capital Invested in Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Total Value of Pro- duct for 1913.	Average Number Employed for 1913.			No. Days in Operation During 1913.	Amount Paid in Wages Year Ending Dec. 31, 1913.	Change in Wage Rates During 1913.	
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Increase.	Decrease.
1	\$ 500	\$ 4,000	1	.....	1	313	\$ 580	.....	.....
2	30,000	57,000	25	.....	25	270	18,100	.....	.....
3	15,000	38,245	9	.....	9	301	10,800	10%	.....
4	4,900	4,944	2	1	3	225	1,268	.....	.....
5	6,900	25,000	12	.....	12	300	5,407	.....	25%
6	.....	10,000	3	.....	3	313	1,800	.....	.....
Total.	\$ 57,300	\$ 189,189	52	1	53	287	\$ 37,955	.....	.....

*Average

INDUSTRY—PLASTER AND CEMENT.

Number Reporting.	Capital Invested in Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Total Value of Pro- duct for 1913.	Average Number Employed for 1913.			No. Days in Operation During 1913.	Amount Paid in Wages Year Ending Dec. 31, 1913.	Change in Wage Rates During 1913.	
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Increase.	Decrease.
1	\$ 596,708	\$ 510,888	166	....	166	351	\$ 82,981	.....	.....
2	25,000	100,000	20	....	20	240	10,000	.....	.....
3	32,833	91,535	15	....	15	300	7,750	3½ %	.....
Total.	\$ 654,541	\$ 702,423	201	....	201	297	\$ 100,731	.....	.....

*Average

INDUSTRY—SHOES.

Number Reporting.	Capital Invested in Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Total Value of Pro- duct for 1913.	Average Number Employed for 1913.			No. Days in Operation During 1913.	Amount Paid in Wages Year Ending Dec. 31, 1913.	Change in Wage Rates During 1913.	
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Increase.	Decrease.
1	\$ 83,067	\$ 296,457	56	94	150	294	\$ 51,450	2%	.....
2	3,500	68,023	83	42	125	151	18,750	.....	.....
Total.	\$ 86,567	\$ 364,480	139	136	275	223	\$ 70,200	.....	.....

INDUSTRY—STOVES AND CASTINGS.

Number Reporting.	Capital Invested in Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Total Value of Product for 1913.	Average Number Employed for 1913.			No. Days in Operation During 1913.	Amount Paid in Wages Year Ending Dec. 31, 1913.	Change in Wage Rates During 1913.	
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Increase.	Decrease.
1	\$ 2,500	\$ 14,000	4	...	4	313	\$ 2,500	.....	.....
2	28,563	66,732	40	...	40	280	26,032	.....	.....
3	8,000	19,230	13	...	13	280	8,328	.....	.....
4	10,000	15,000	12	....	12	150	5,240	.....	.....
5	30,000	24,975	12	2	14	300	5,957	5%	.....
Total.	\$ 79,063	\$ 139,937	81	2	83	273	\$ 48,957	.....	.....

INDUSTRY—STONE AND LIME.

Number Reporting.	Capital Invested in Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Total Value of Product for 1913.	Average Number Employed for 1913.			No. Days in Operation During 1913.	Amount Paid in Wages Year Ending Dec. 31, 1913.	Change in Wage Rates During 1913.	
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Increase.	Decrease.
1	\$ 80,000	\$ 323,863	260	....	260	310	\$ 120,957	.....	.....
2	12,000	36,456	11	1	12	300	5,715	8%	.....
3	555,000	290,000	175	...	175	354	112,500	.....	.....
4	40,000	23,263	30	...	30	240	13,735	15%	.....
5	30,000	67,000	75	...	75	313	32,000	.....	.....
6	1,973,800	88,291	244	...	244	290	99,544	10%	.....
Total.	\$ 2,690,000	\$ 828,373	795	1	796	301	\$ 384,451	.....	.....

INDUSTRY—STAMPED METAL GOODS.

Number Reporting.	Capital Invested in Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Total Value of Product for 1913.	Average Number Employed for 1913.			No. Days in Operation During 1913.	Amount Paid in Wages Year Ending Dec 31, 1913.	Change in Wage Rates During 1913.	
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Increase.	Decrease.
1	\$ 12,000	\$ 59,620	24	1	25	312	\$ 22,000	.....	.....
2	40,414	153,167	64	....	64	308	34,009	10%	.....
3	50,000	161,756	28	....	28	280	22,234	10%	.....
4	294,415	750,000	375	125	500	300	245,665	.....	.....
5	8,000	250,000	11	....	11	300	6,000	2%	.....
6	2,000	5,000	2	....	2	300	900	.....	.....
7	10,000	60,000	23	....	23	307	15,772	10%	.....
8	255,415	599,588	140	100	240	300	119,654	.....	.....
9	2,000	.....	4	....	4	308	4,557	10%	.....
10	356,782	857,581	300	50	350	297	200,474	4½%	.....
11	304,200	734,487	125	225	350	300	177,000	11%	.....
Total.	\$ 1,634,226	\$ 3,631,209	1090	501	1597	301	\$ 848,256	.....	.....

INDUSTRY—SPELTER.

Number Reporting.	Capital Invested in Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Total Value of Product for 1913.	Average Number Employed for 1913.			No. Days in Operation During 1913.	Amount Paid in Wages Year Ending Dec 31, 1913.	Change in Wage Rates During 1913.	
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Increase.	Decrease.
1	\$ 191,200	\$ 1,505,100	340	...	340	361	\$ 229,869	7¼%	.....
2	201,200	1,869,500	391	....	391	351	255,504	7¼%	.....
3	230,873	1,942,486	250	....	250	365	153,227	.....	10%
Total.	\$ 623,273	\$ 4,817,086	981	....	981	359	\$ 638,600	.....	.....

INDUSTRY—SAND (GLASS).

Number Reporting.	Capital Invested in Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Total Value of Pro- duct for 1913.	Average Number Employed for 1913.			No. Days in Operation During 1913.	Amount Paid in Wages Year Ending Dec. 31, 1913.	Change in Wage Rates During 1913.	
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Increase.	Decrease.
1	\$ 12,000	\$ 16,358	4	....	4	250	\$ 4,821	6%	.....
2	200,000	55,520	36	....	36	308	16,526	10%	.....
3	15,000	16,089	12	....	12	...	7,825	.....	.....
4	.....	1,881	6	....	6	232	2,420	.....	.....
5	70,000	100,675	75	....	75	292	37,911	10%	.....
6	181,778	64,132	70	....	70	310	28,340	80%	.....
7	12,000	11,013	4	....	4	250	4,942	.....	.....
Total.	\$ 540,778	\$ 267,148	207	....	207	235	\$ 97,785	.....	.....

INDUSTRY—SALT.

Number Reporting.	Capital Invested in Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Total Value of Pro- duct for 1913.	Average Number Employed for 1913.			No. Days in Operation During 1913.	Amount Paid in Wages Year Ending Dec. 31, 1913.	Change in Wage Rates During 1913.	
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Increase.	Decrease.
1	\$ 15,000	\$ 42,469	50	1	51	329	\$ 23,109	.....	.....
2	50,000	65,000	30	....	30	300	12,000	.....	.....
Total.	\$ 65,000	\$ 107,469	80	1	81	315	\$ 35,109	.....	.....

INDUSTRY—PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING.

Number Reporting.	Capital Invested in Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Total Value of Pro- duct for 1913.	Average Number Employed for 1913.			No. Days in Operation During 1913.	Amount Paid in Wages Year Ending Dec. 31, 1913.	Change in Wage Rates During 1913.	
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Increase.	Decrease.
1	\$ 3,500	\$ 1,200	3	....	3	312	\$ 1,092	5%	.....
2	36,800	68,549	35	14	49	309	36,168	32%	.....
3	30,000	.....	13	2	15	313	15,600	2%	.....
4	14,481	31,643	13	4	17	308	9,531	10%	.....
5	40,000	29,333	12	3	15	312	10,764	18%	.....
6	5,000	4,000	2	1	3	300	1,800	.....	.....
7	50,000	104,508	34	8	42	300	27,633	23%	.....
8	2,000	3,500	3	3	6	313	3,000	.....	.....
9	4,000	3,000	3	....	3	313	1,100	.....	.....
10	25,000	30,000	24	7	31	309	11,261	10%	.....
11	5,000	3,500	2	1	3	300	1,200	10%	.....
12	6,000	2,300	4	3	7	100	.....	.....	.....
13	3,000	2,500	1	2	3	313	1,000	20%	.....
14	7,000	10,000	5	1	6	313	3,000	.....	.....
15	45,096	41,852	27	4	31	313	20,751	.....	13%
16	.....	22,887	9	....	9	310	9,018	5%	.....
17	160,000	225,000	110	10	120	365	90,000	3%	.....
Total.	\$ 436,877	\$ 583,772	300	63	363	300	\$ 242,918	.....	.....

INDUSTRY—TEXTILES.

Number Reporting.	Capital Invested in Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Total Value of Pro- duct for 1913.	Average Number Employed for 1913.			No. Days in Operation During 1913.	Amount Paid in Wages Year Ending Dec. 31, 1913.	Change in Wage Rates During 1913.	
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Increase.	Decrease.
1	\$ 30,000	\$ 6,099	4	2	6	181	\$ 2,130	.....	.....
2	50,000	96,765	22	38	60	303	24,071	.....	.....
3	44,180	51,698	14	26	40	313	16,938	30%	.....
4	42,001	62,808	22	....	22	280	12,048	.....	.....
5	105,846	269,252	45	65	110	278	37,966	5%	.....
6	255,000	347,584	200	80	280	300	132,563	.....	.....
7	74,405	161,468	85	25	110	305	52,361	.....	.....
8	541,300	1,251,455	370	669	1039	280	362,501	.....	.....
9	97,700	1,120,000	127	14	141	297	96,518	2½%	.....
Total.	\$ 1,240,432	\$ 3,368,119	889	919	1808	282	\$ 737,096	.....	.....

INDUSTRY—TOOLS, STEEL.

Number Reporting.	Capital Invested in Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Total Value of Pro- duct for 1913.	Average Number Employed for 1913.			No. Days in Operation During 1913.	Amount Paid in Wages Year Ending Dec. 31, 1913.	Change in Wage Rates During 1913.	
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Increase.	Decrease.
1	\$ 8,500	\$ 14,000	6	....	6	300	\$ 5,729	10%	.....
2	1,480,131	1,088,255	550	50	600	246	294,836	.....	.....
3	20,000	6,881	4	....	4	264	3,008	.....	.....
4	20,000	89,199	23	....	23	300	24,536	.....	.....
5	15,500	30,000	13	....	13	300	11,000	.....	.....
6	225,000	850,000	172	8	175	300	100,000	.....	.....
7	50,000	495,000	65	....	65	313	41,875	.....	.....
8	6,000	.....	4	....	4	102	1,347	.....	.....
9	100,000	98,865	52	....	52	250	34,949	.....	.....
Total.	\$ 1,955,000	\$ 2,222,150	889	58	942	264	\$ 516,280	.....	.....

INDUSTRY—VEHICLES.

Number Reporting.	Capital Invested in Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Total Value of Pro- duct for 1913.	Average Number Employed for 1913.			No. Days in Operation During 1913.	Amount Paid in Wages Year Ending Dec. 31, 1913.	Change in Wage Rates During 1913.	
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Increase.	Decrease.
1	\$.....	\$ 170,000	65	....	65	289	\$ 32,700	2%	.....
2	18,600	22,427	10	....	10	300	6,123	.....	.....
3	2,000	35,436	16	....	16	313	12,452	.....	.....
4	600	4,500	4	....	4	40	1,966	.....	.....
5	3,000	4,000	4	....	4	313	1,000	.....	.....
Total.	\$ 24,200	\$ 286,183	99	....	99	251	\$ 54,241	.....	.....

INDUSTRY—WOOD, PULP AND PAPER.

Number Reporting.	Capital Invested in Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Total Value of Pro- duct for 1918.	Average Number Employed for 1913.			No. Days in Operation During 1913.	Amount Paid in Wages Year Ending Dec. 31, 1913.	Change in Wage Rates During 1913.	
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Increase.	Decrease.
1	\$ 480,749	\$ 769,387	159	1	160	310	\$ 111,600	.....	.....
2	54,081	192,631	27	....	27	294	14,551	10%	.....
3	134,000	82,242	50	....	50	257	17,861	.....	.....
4	138,000	91,816	47	....	47	279	18,051	.....	.....
5	452,240	597,288	150	....	150	297	99,670	.....	.....
6	500,000	839,828	450	12	462	293	220,144	.....	.....
7	76,290	332,158	62	24	86	303	50,818	10%	.....
8	306,342	266,031	59	19	78	313	41,546	10%	.....
9	6,500	122,707	30	....	30	261	15,829	.....	.....
Total.	\$ 2,148,202	\$ 3,294,086	1034	56	1090	290	\$ 570,070	.....	.....

INDUSTRY—POTTERY.

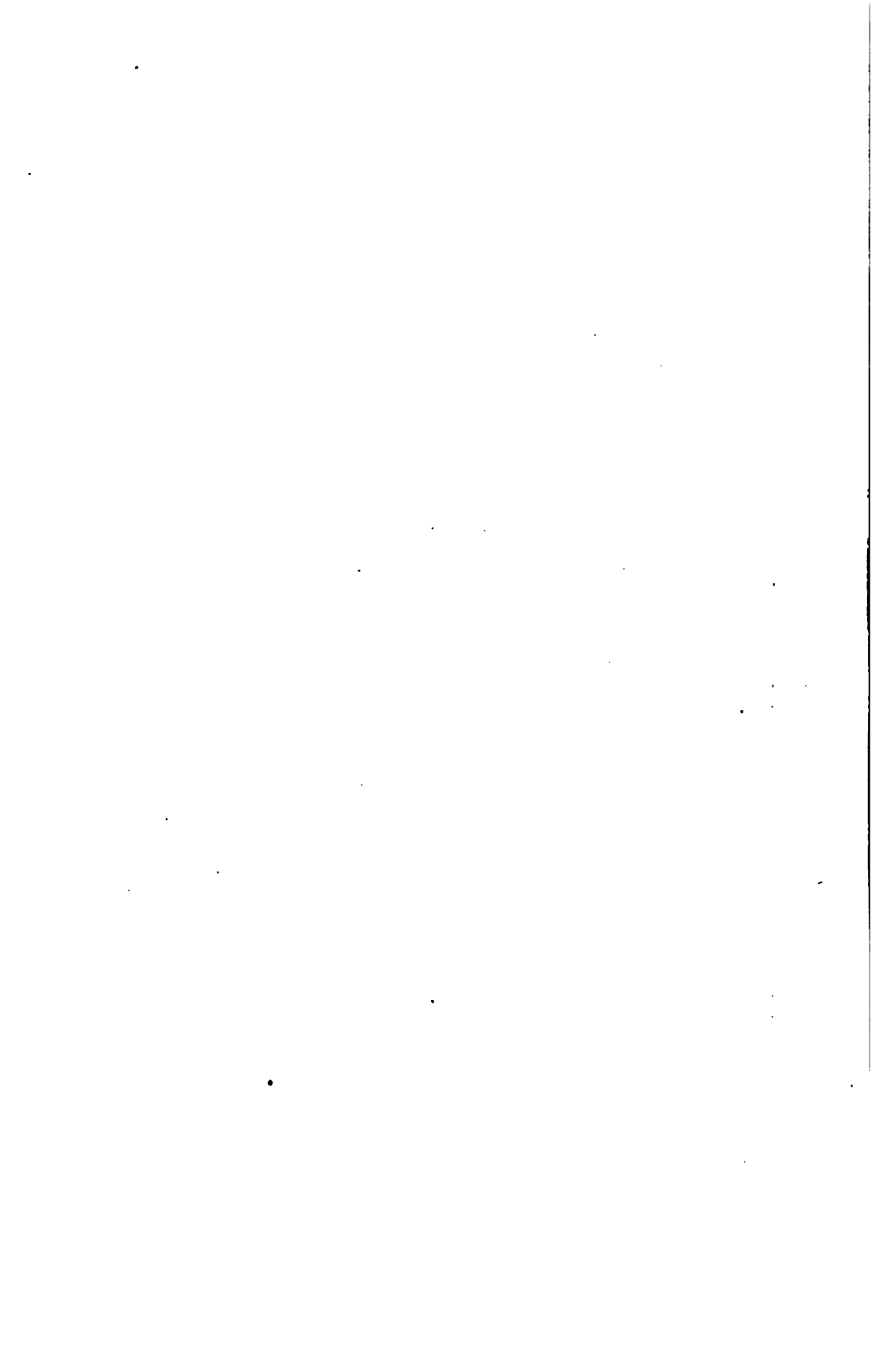
Number Reportin g.	Capital Invested In Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Total Value of Pro- duct for 1913.	Average Number Employed for 1913.			No. Days in Operation During 1913.	Amount Paid in Wages Year Ending Dec. 31, 1913.	Change in Wage Rates During 1913.	
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Increase.	Decrease.
1	\$ 100,000	\$ 185,000	80	....	80	295	\$ 95,432	.....	.....
2	87,264	283,734	120	80	200	285	114,420	.....	.....
3	134,000	580,000	250	75	325	290	285,000	33 1/2 %	.....
4	60,200	62,846	36	1	37	217	36,287	.....	.....
5	252,444	67,970	100	....	100	200	47,845	10%	.....
6	151,226	225,532	135	53	186	297	107,995	.....	.....
7	185,000	642,000	290	10	300	275	303,941	12%	.....
8	20,000	67,020	45	15	60	310	38,118	.....	.....
9	619,854	1,090,370	450	300	750	306	561,921	1%	.....
10	6,195	20,577	14	11	25	300	13,604	3%	.....
11	20,000	15,029	10	....	10	296	5,636	.....	.....
12	152,987	123,050	210	....	210	313	91,445	40%	.....
13	3,000	13,464	2	7	9	300	4,832	.....	.....
14	129,695	118,877	100	60	160	285	68,485	.....	.....
15	217,000	260,119	175	15	190	280	155,489	10%	.....
Total.	\$ 2,138,865	\$ 3,755,588	2017	627	2644	283	\$1,930,470	.....	.....

INDUSTRY—MEAT PACKING.

Number Reporting.	Capital Invested in Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Total Value of Pro- duct for 1913.	Average Number Employed for 1913.			No. Days in Operation During 1913.	Amount Paid in Wages Year Ending Dec. 31, 1913.	Change in Wage Rates During 1913.	
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Increase.	Decrease.
1	\$ 500,000	\$ 4,363,647	124	6	130	313	\$ 101,596	3%	.....
2	220,000	627,932	38	1	39	300	32,496	.....	.....
3	40,000	.....	15	....	15	96	3,200	.....	.....
Total.	\$ 760,000	\$ 4,991,579	177	7	184	236	\$ 137,292	.....	.....

INDUSTRY—MISCELLANEOUS.

Number Reporting.	Capital Invested in Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Total Value of Pro- duct for 1913.	Average Number Employed for 1913.			No. Days in Operation During 1913.	Amount Paid in Wages Year Ending Dec. 31, 1913.	Change in Wage Rates During 1913.	
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Increase.	Decrease.
1	\$ 58,402	\$ 189,471	125	1	126	356	\$ 95,978	2.6%	.....
2	84,200	40,000	25	....	25	275	13,000	2.5%	.....
3	17,214	16,176	10	....	10	98	2,675	.....	.....
4	.....	.....	54	....	54	319	36,545	.....	.....
5	76,914	121,400	100	8	108	800	52,865	.....	.....
6	1,119	5,239	....	....	....	20	225	.....	.....
7	12,461	28,606	3	1	4	240	2,127	.....	.....
8	40,000	16,000	3	....	3	313	1,550	6%	.....
9	21,100	275,500	200	....	200	304	48,500	.....	.....
10	9,000	32,000	14	....	14	300	8,500	6%	.....
11	445,900	2,953,856	135	....	135	365	80,343	.....	.....
12	150	10,000	4	....	4	....	.....	.....	.....
13	149,462	250,132	108	119	227	270	71,385	18.5%	.....
14	482,921	931,800	252	141	393	304	155,248	.....	.....
15	25,000	48,000	2	12	14	276	4,296	3%	.....
16	32,000	49,271	6	14	20	292	8,755	8%	.....
Total.	\$ 1,405,843	\$ 4,967,451	1041	296	1337	270	\$ 581,992	.....	.....



DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTION.

REPORT OF INSPECTION.

Name of Establishment	Location	Industry	Weeks in Operation 1913.	Number Employed		
				Males	Females	Total
Northwood, H., Co.	Wheeling	Glass	52	365	86	451
Bloch Bros. Tobacco Works	Wheeling	Tobacco	52	125	200	325
Wheeling Steel & Iron Co.	Wheeling	Steel and Iron	52	300	0	300
Wheeling Steel & Iron Co. (Belmont Department)	Wheeling	Steel Billets Etc.	50	65	0	65
Wheeling Steel & Iron Co. (Blast Furnace)	Wheeling		50	75	0	75
Spears Axle Works	Wheeling	Axles, Wagons, Buggies, Etc..	52	60	0	60
Morgan Carriage Co.	Wheeling	Wagons and Carriages	52	10	1	11
Hoffman, J. H. & Sons	Wheeling	Leather	52	65	2	67
Stroehman's Vienna Bakery	Wheeling	Bread and Cake	52	65	3	68
W. Va. Garment Mfg. Co.	Wheeling	Women's Garments	52	0	10	10
Ohio Valley Mattress Co.	Wheeling	Mattresses ...	52	35	0	35
Wheeling Corrugating Co.	Wheeling	Sheet Metal...	52	394	56	450
Whitaker-Glessner Iron Co.	Wheeling	Sheet Iron....	44	592	28	620
Intelligencer Publishing Co.	Wheeling	Printing and Bookbinding ..	52	55	0	55
Wheeling Stamping Co.	Wheeling	Stamped Metal Goods	52	150	225	375
Warwick China Co.	Wheeling	Chinaware ...	52	100	55	155
Burklier Big Havana Factory	Wheeling	Stogies	52	8	0	8
Pollack Stogie Co.	Wheeling	Stogies	52	588	280	868
Beltz, J. W. & Sons Co.	Wheeling	Lumber	52	60	0	60
Wheeling Ice Co.	Wheeling	Ice	52	23	0	23
News Publishing Co.	Wheeling	Printing & Bookbinding ..	52	175	12	187
Hazel-Atlas Glass Co.	Wheeling	Stamped Metal Goods	52	144	92	236
Wheeling Mattress Co.	Wheeling	Mattresses ...	52	25	12	37
Wheeling Tile Co.	Wheeling	Floor Tile, etc.	52	41	48	89
Kraft Manufacturing Co.	Wheeling	Petticoats ...	52	16	120	136
Wood, W. W., Co.	Wheeling	Lumber	52	75	....	75

REPORT OF INSPECTION.

Name of Establishment.	Location	Industry	Weeks in Operation 1913.	Number Employed		
				Males	Females	Total
Central Glass Works	Wheeling	Glassware ...	52	300	75	375
Ohio Valley Lithograph Co.	Wheeling	Lithographing Bookbinding	52	34	6	40
Wheeling Mold & Foundry Co. ... (Manchester Plant)	Wheeling	Machinery and Castings ..	52	71	....	71
Wheeling Mold & Foundry Co. ... (Peninsula Plant)	Wheeling	Machinery and Castings ...	52	600	....	600
Marsh & Sons	Wheeling	Stogles	52	410	31	441
Mutual Electric & Machine Co. ...	Wheeling	Electrical Ap- paratus ...	52	41	....	41
Stifel, J. L., & Sons	Wheeling	Textiles	52	135	115	250
Weimer, F., & Sons	Wheeling	Meat Packing	52	41	....	41
Home Bakery	Wheeling	Bakery	52	6	....	6
White Swan Laundry	Wheeling	Laundry	52	16	51	67
Little Pet Stogie Co.	Wheeling	Stogles	52	6	2	8
Home Pearl Laundry Co.	Wheeling	Laundry	52	22	40	62
El Mar Bakery	Wheeling	Bakery	52	2	2	4
Wheeling Traction Co.	Wheeling	Power plant..	52	29	....	29
Wheeling Can Co.	Wheeling	Tin cans and pails	52	225	200	425
Kloss Ice Cream Co.	Wheeling	Ice Cream ..	52	10	4	14
Kalbitzer Packing Co. Plants Revisited.	Wheeling	Meat Packing.	52	49	....	49
Wheeling Mattress Co.	Wheeling	Mattresses ...	52	25	12	37
Wheeling Stamping Co.	Wheeling	Stamped Metal Goods	52	150	225	375
Wheeling Steel & Iron Co.	Wheeling	Steel Billets .	50	65	....	65
Warwick China Co.	Wheeling	Chinaware ...	52	100	55	155
Pollack Stogie Co.	Wheeling	Stogles	52	588	280	860
Northwood, H., Co.	Wheeling	Glass	52	365	86	451
News Publishing Co.	Wheeling	Printing and Bookbinding	52	175	12	187
Intelligencer Publishing Co.	Wheeling	Printing and Bookbinding	52	55	....	55
Bloch Bros., Tobacco Works	Wheeling	Tobacco	52	125	200	325

REPORT OF INSPECTION.

Name of Establishment,	Location	Industry	Weeks in Operation 1913	Number Employed		
				Males	Females	Total
Oil Well Supply Co.	Charleston..	Oil Well Supplies	52	6	....	6
Kesselman & Co.	Charleston ..	Oil Well Supplies	45	3	....	3
McClure Machine Shop	Charleston..	Machine Work	52	3	....	3
Kanawha Mine Car Co.	Charleston..	Mine Cars ...	52	110	....	110
Charleston Lumber Co.	Charleston..	Lumber	52	60	....	60
Diamond Ice & Coal Co.	Charleston..	Ice	52	45	....	45
Charleston Manufacturing Co.	Charleston..	Overalls	52	5	75	80
Charleston Window Glass Co	Charleston..	Window Glass	52	125	....	125
Kelly Axe Manufacturing Co.	Charleston..	Axes, Scythes, Hatchets and Handles	52	1000	125	1125
South Side Foundry & Machine Works	Charleston..	Mining Equipment	52	77	....	77
Chas. Ward Engineering Works	Charleston..	Marine Boilers, Engines and Boats	52	40	....	40
Kanawha Woolen Mills	Charleston..	Blankets	52	33	67	100
Vickers Wagon Works	Charleston..	Wagons and Blacksmithing	52	14	....	14
Elk Milling & Produce Co....	Charleston..	Meal and Feed	52	40	....	40
Charleston Interurban Railway Co., Power Plant....	Charleston..	Power	52	4	....	4
Vulcan Iron Works	Charleston..	Castings, Machine Repairs	52	30	....	30
American Laundry Co.	Charleston..	Laundry	52	14	25	39
Ohio Tool Co.	Charleston..	Mfg. Tools ...	52	75	3	78
Tanners & Dyers Extract Co...	Charleston..	Extracts	36	60	....	60
Rollins Chemical Co.	Charleston..	Chemicals	26	67	....	67
Fairmont Window Glass Co. ..	Fairmont...	Window Glass	45	158	....	158
Fairmont Bottle Co.	Fairmont...	Bottles	43	65	....	65

REPORT OF INSPECTION.

Name of Establishment,	Location	Industry	Weeks in Operation 1913	Number Employed		
				Males	Females	Total
Wheeling Sanitary Mfg. Co. . .	Fairmont...	Enameled Iron Ware	40	65	....	65
Monongah Glass Co.	Fairmont...	Glassware ...	45	600	95	695
Owens W. Va. Bottle Co.	Fairmont...	Bottles	52	165	....	165
Fairmont Mining Machine Co.	Fairmont...	Mining Machinery ..	52	185	....	195
Helmick Foundry & Machine Co.	Fairmont...	Mine Supplies.	52	48	....	48
Hinton Water, Light and Supply Company	Hinton.....	Ice and Electricity	52	17	....	17
Domestic Laundry Co.	Hinton.....	Laundry	52	4	9	13
Hinton Machine & Plumb'g Co.	Hinton.....	Foundry Supplies	50	:	....	2
Lilly Lumber Co.	Hinton.....	Lumber	51	8	....	8
Bowers Pottery Co.	Mannington.	Plumbers' Earthware .	52	360	10	370
Phillips, Chas., Tool Co.	Mannington.	Oil and Gas Well Tools.	52	25	....	25
Ronceverte Ice & Cold Storage	Ronceverte..	Ice	52	10	....	10
Ronceverte Milling Co.	Ronceverte..	Flour & Feed.	52	4	....	4
Ronceverte Lumber Co.	Ronceverte..	Flooring, Interior Finishing	50	35	....	35
Virginia Western Power Co.	Ronceverte..	.....	52	4	....	4
Crotty, J. J., & Co.	Parkersburg.	Tools for Oil and Gas Wells	52	39	....	39
Kesselman & Co.	Parkersburg.	Tools for Oil and Gas Wells	52	25	....	25
Peerless Milling Co.	Parkersburg.	Flour & Feed	52	40	....	40
Kelly Foundry Co.	Parkersburg.	Castings	52	8	....	8
Spence, Smith & Koontz	Parkersburg.	Boilers & Machinery...	52	36	....	36
Parkersburg Mill Co.	Parkersburg.	Lumber	52	140	....	140
Donovan Boiler Works	Parkersburg.	Steam Boilers and Tanks.	52	35	....	35

REPORT OF INSPECTION.

Name of Establishment.	Location	Industry	Weeks in Operation 1913.	Number Employed		
				Males	Females	Total
Lang, Fred A., Marble Works	Parkersburg.	Marble and Granite Monuments	52	22	....	22
Logan Carriage Co.	Parkersburg.	Vehicles	52	21	....	21
Ohio Valley Bending Co.	Parkersburg.	Shafts, Handles, etc. ...	45	43	....	43
Parkersburg Bottling Works..	Parkersburg.	Carbonated Beverages .	52	11	....	11
Parkersburg Chair Co.	Parkersburg.	Chairs	44	91	8	99
Parkersburg Machine Co.	Parkersburg.	Machinery and Foundry Work	52	48	....	48
Parkersburg Mattress Co.	Parkersburg.	Mattresses ..	50	20	8	23
United States Enamel Co. ..	Moundsville.	Enamelware .	52	500	175	675
Fostoria Glass Co.	Moundsville.	Glassware ...	52	725	133	858
W. Va. Penitentiary	Moundsville.	.....	..	1285	43	1278
Chrisman-Goodwin Foundry Co.	Morgantown.	Founders	52	37	....	37
Pt. Pleasant Machine Works...	Pt. Pleasant.	Machinery ...	52	22	....	22
W. Virginia Malleable Iron Co.	Pt. Pleasant.	Pt. Pleasant .	45	56	....	56

ORDERS ISSUED IN FACTORIES.

Charleston.

McClure Machine Shop—Guard exposed set screws, emery wheel guarded.

Kanawha Mine Car Co.—Safeguard over emery wheel in boiler department.

South Side Foundry & Machine Works—Seven emery wheels guarded, exposed set screws on shafting guarded, belt safeguarded on passageway to tool room.

Charles Ward Engineering Works—Four emery wheels hooded, set screws on shafting guarded, railing around engine.

Vickers Wagon Works—Guard on emery wheel.

Charleston Interurban Railway Co., Power Plant—Place railing at stairs leading to cellar, cover hole on passageway.

Vulcan Iron Works—Guard exposed set screws.

Tanners & Dyers Extract Co.—6 Emery wheels guarded, set screws removed from shafting.

Wheeling.

Warwick China Co.—Guard exposed set screws.

Wheeling Tile Co.—Stud bolt removed from shafting, pulleys boxed on floor of passageway.

Central Glass Works—Exposed set screws guarded, rail around gas engine, emery wheels guarded.

Ohio Valley Lithograph Co.—Railing around fly wheel of engine, exposed set screws guarded.

White Swan Laundry—Discharge of three girls and one boy under fourteen years of age.

Wheeling Can Co.—Emery wheels safeguarded, dismissal of boys under age.

Fairmont.

Helmick Foundry & Machine Co.—Set screws in shafting guarded.

Hinton.

Hinton Water, Light and Supply Co.—Hood on emery wheel, four set screws removed from shafting, protect fly wheel and belt.

Domestic Laundry Co.—Better sanitary condition and additional toilet.

Hinton Machine and Plumbing Co.—Three set screws removed from shafting, emery wheel protected.

Lilly Lumber Co.—Hood for emery wheel.

ORDERS ISSUED IN FACTORIES.

Parkersburg.

J. J. Crotty & Co.—Set screws in shafting guarded, hoods for emery wheels.

Kesselman & Co.—Emery wheels guarded.

Spence, Smith & Koontz—Emery wheels guarded, safety studs in shafting.

Parkersburg Mill Co.—Boys under fourteen years of age discharged.

Mannington.

Bowers Pottery Co.—Set screws in shafting guarded.

Ronceverte.

Ronceverte Ice & Cold Storage Co.—Guard shaft and pulleys.

Ronceverte Milling Co.—Set screws guarded.

Ronceverte Lumber Co.—Hood for emery wheel, set screws guarded, pulleys protected.

Virginia Western Power Co.—Hood for emery wheel.

Moundsville

United States Enamel Co.—Railing around engine, Boxing of belt on second floor, set screws in shafting guarded.

Postoria Glass Co.—Children sent to school on opening.

West Virginia Penitentiary—Railing around fly wheel on gas engine, closing up of door near driving belt in pump room, exposed set screws in shafting guarded in pressing room, new stairs for outside of work shop.

Pt. Pleasant.

Pt. Pleasant Machine Works—Emery wheels guarded.

LABOR UNIONS IN WEST VIRGINIA.

LABOR UNIONS IN WEST VIRGINIA.

BARBERS.

NUMBER	LOCATION	MEMBERSHIP
257	Wheeling -----	125
279	Huntington -----	80
348	Clarksburg -----	40
393	Moundsville -----	25
675	Fairmont -----	35
708	Fairmont -----	20
728	Charleston -----	25

BOILER MAKERS.

249	Huntington -----	200
405	Bluefield -----	50
278	Elkins -----	35
326	Grafton -----	45
525	Hinton -----	30
579	Keyser -----	50
551	Princeton -----	60
498	Wheeling -----	240
557	Williamson -----	45

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS.

128	Huntington -----	48
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BLACKSMITHS.

380	Elkins -----	40
75	Hinton -----	30
85	Huntington -----	65
387	Huntington (Helpers) -----	50
370	Princeton -----	45

CARPENTERS.

1207	Charleston -----	365
435	Chester -----	50
236	Clarksburg -----	150
428	Fairmont -----	65
702	Grafton -----	45
302	Huntington -----	175

NUMBER	LOCATION	MEMBERSHIP
1339	Morgantown -----	50
899	Parkersburg -----	60
1181	Piedmont -----	65
893	Wellsburg -----	50
1358	White Sulphur Springs -----	40
3	Wheeling -----	280
1528	Wheeling -----	75
1604	McMechen -----	60
1217	Elm Grove -----	75

COOPERS

64	Wheeling -----	75
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CIGAR MAKERS.

479	Wheeling -----	25
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ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

141	Wheeling -----	75
252	Huntington -----	40
547	Fairmont -----	50
466	Charleston -----	40

ENGINEERS.

131	Wheeling -----	80
513	Moundsville -----	35

FIREMEN.

21	Wheeling -----	85
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FEDERAL UNIONS.

14075	Princeton -----	70
14427	Handley -----	45
14499	Huntington -----	180
14530	Huntington -----	160
14436	Thurmond -----	60
14551	Quinnimont -----	45
14554	Ronceverte -----	50
1	Wheeling -----	55

GARMENT WORKERS.

245	Parkersburg -----	190
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GLASS WORKERS (Flint)

NUMBER	LOCATION	MEMBERSHIP
16	New Martinsville -----	125
10	Moundsville -----	100
22	Williamstown -----	75
26	Star City -----	80
27	Industrial -----	75
42	Cameron -----	90
43	Grafton -----	80
49	Fairmont -----	350
9	Wheeling -----	225
59	Moundsville -----	125
77	Morgantown -----	90
95	Morgantown -----	85
101	Morgantown -----	75
121	Morgantown -----	70
126	Wellsburg -----	65
108	Bridgeport -----	90
118	Huntington -----	100
61	Dunbar -----	75

GLASS WORKERS (Bottle Blowers)

46	Parkersburg -----	45
	Wellsburg -----	35
	Fairmont -----	50
96	Clarksburg -----	60
109	Wheeling -----	35
	Paden City -----	65

GLASS CUTTERS.

58	Wheeling -----	55
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HOD CARRIERS.

29	Charleston -----	95
71	Wheeling -----	40
31	Wheeling -----	35
	Parkersburg -----	25

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES.

585	Charleston -----	50
105	Clarksburg -----	60
292	Wheeling -----	75
646	Huntington -----	65
606	Hinton -----	30
50	Fairmont -----	45

IRON AND STEEL WORKERS.

NUMBER	LOCATION	MEMBERSHIP
1	Follansbee -----	190
2	Wheeling -----	160
8	Wheeling -----	225
9	Follansbee -----	125
10	Clarksburg -----	65
11	Follansbee -----	100
12	Wheeling -----	35

STRUCTURAL IRON AND BRIDGE WORKERS.

20	Wheeling -----	85
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LAUNDRY WORKERS.

29	Wheeling -----	145
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LATHERS.

292	Charleston -----	25
184	Wheeling -----	35

LEATHER WORKERS.

60	Wheeling -----	35
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MACHINISTS.

630	Benwood -----	160
332	Bluefield -----	85
806	Elkins -----	65
407	Gassaway -----	50
618	Grafton -----	70
107	Hinton -----	45
104	Huntington -----	200
868	Huntington (Helpers) -----	80
657	Parkersburg -----	140
246	Piedmont -----	65
358	Princeton -----	50
818	Wheeling -----	115
445	Williamson -----	75

MEAT CUTTERS AND BUTCHERS.

7	Wheeling -----	235
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MAINTENANCE-OF-WAY EMPLOYEES.

31	Lex -----	65
49	Ivydale -----	60

NUMBER	LOCATION	MEMBERSHIP
67	Kenova	85
84	West Graham	65
102	Callaghan	55
111	Huntington	150
117	Gassaway	65
124	Clendenin	45
130	Hinton	75
146	Bowden	45
362	Surveyor	60

MOLDERS.

295	Pt. Pleasant	65
364	Wheeling	65
457	Huntington	75

MOLD MAKERS.

53	Wheeling	65
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MINERS.*Attached to Sub-District No. 5.*

788	Wheeling	35
1299	Wheeling	30
1392	Wheeling	35
2132	Wheeling	30
2666	Elm Grove	85

District No. 17.

1490	Bell	30
2120	Black Betsey	200
1925	Blakeley	150
2014	Raymond City	300
2814	Boomer	300
2915	Boomer	300
2916	Boomer	300
1037	Carbondale	100
2900	Carbondale	300
1292	Carbondale	400
531	Carbondale	200
2038	Coalburg	150
2907	Cedar Grove	100
3029	Cedar Grove	100
2536	Crown Hill	100

NUMBER	LOCATION	MEMBERSHIP
2508	East Bank -----	60
676	Chelyan -----	75
2925	Coal Fork -----	60
2005	Dungriff -----	60
1791	Dungriff -----	75
1808	Elk Ridge -----	200
1007	Eagle -----	60
209	Eagle -----	30
1977	Eagle -----	60
887	Flemington -----	30
636	Handley -----	100
1209	Hansford -----	60
2018	Harewood -----	200
1673	Hartford -----	30
546	Hernshaw -----	150
1327	Hugheston -----	100
3023	Hugheston -----	75
143	Kimberly -----	100
1448	Longacre -----	100
1869	Longacre -----	150
2570	McClanahan -----	100
404	Mammoth -----	150
1255	Mason -----	150
2172	Marting -----	150
2197	Monarch -----	75
1950	Montgomery -----	60
285	Montgomery -----	75
1931	Donwood -----	100
1374	New Haven -----	60
1179	Olcott -----	60
1314	Olcott -----	60
2902	Peytona -----	100
2015	Plymouth -----	100
1914	Plymouth -----	75
2347	Putney -----	200
2032	Powellton -----	150
2329	Quincy -----	75
1499	Sterling -----	75
1395	Shrewsbury -----	60
2681	Ward -----	200
2236	Winifrede -----	250
2924	Quick -----	60
453	Vaughan -----	60

Paint Creek.

1267	Burnwell -----	150
1764	Mucklow -----	200

NUMBER	LOCATION	MEMBERSHIP
2207	Mucklow -----	100
263	Mucklow -----	75
128	Mahan -----	60
2586	Mahan -----	75
722	Standard -----	150
2474	Tombsburg -----	100
974	Milburn -----	80

Cabin Creek and Big Coal River.

2961	Acme -----	130
2609	Colcord -----	30
982	Carbon -----	15
2573	Dorothy -----	300
2904	Dry Branch -----	60
2488	Decota -----	30
2903	Eskdale -----	75
2917	Giles -----	30
2605	Garrison -----	30
2542	High Coal -----	25
2575	Jarrolds Valley -----	25
2918	Jarrolds Valley -----	15
2537	Kayford -----	130
2791	Kayford -----	80
760	Laing -----	20
2910	Leewood -----	15
2913	Miami -----	15
1633	Miami -----	25
2905	Ohley -----	25
2757	South Carbon -----	15
2911	Wevaca -----	15
2943	Whitesville -----	15
2909	Wake Forest -----	25
2767	Wake Forest -----	30
2821	Wevaca -----	25
2882	Wevaca -----	25
175	Scotford -----	15

Elk River.

2931	Bream -----	25
2920	Dorfee -----	25
2922	Heatherman -----	20

Little Coal River.

2933	Clothier -----	25
2934	Clothier -----	30

NUMBER	LOCATION	MEMBERSHIP
2935	Clothier	45
2901	Greenview	20
2887	Blair	50
3049	Blair	50
2893	Sharples	15
3046	Sovereign	50

District No. 29.

2927	Paintsville	90
2940	Belva	50
2957	Minden	150
2958	Sanger	125
2942	Dothan	150
476	Wingrove	75
2949	Winona	60
2951	Fayetteville	200
2952	Fayetteville	75
2967	Grandview	90
2970	Prince	60
2969	Harvey	200
2968	Laurel Creek	30
2965	Blue Jay	30
2966	Prince	25
2955	Cliff Top	20
2929	Gatewood	30
2950	Vennetta	50
2946	Ansted	70
2938	Sullivan	80
2939	Sophia	300
2944	Cranberry	70
2941	Page	300
2953	Edmonds	45
2964	Backus	20
2930	Sylvia	90
2936	Warden	60
2963	Warden	55
2959	Warden	25
2962	Warden	70
2947	Glen White	120
2928	Sprague	40
2956	Lansing	70
2926	Mabscott	100
2945	Mt. Hope	35
2932	Fayetteville	40
2937	Gatewood	60
2954	Red Star	100

NUMBER	LOCATION	MEMBERSHIP
1038	Gamoca -----	40
2975	Oswald -----	45
2980	Scarbro -----	80
2992	Backus -----	30
2998	McAlpin -----	45
2996	Sophia -----	60
2993	Ansted -----	40
2995	Stotesbury -----	40
2994	Pemberton -----	30
2984	Eccles -----	300
2990	Summerlee -----	75
2976	Dun Loop -----	175
2979	Oak Hill -----	20
2974	Sun -----	200
2977	Minden -----	150
2978	Minden -----	150
2973	MacDonald -----	85
2982	Thayer -----	150
2983	Whipple -----	100
1754	Killsythe -----	100
1715	Winding Gulf -----	40
1835	Gatewood -----	60
2971	Newlyn -----	45
2973	Beury -----	50
1901	MacDonald -----	75
2796	Slab Fork -----	100
2119	Claremont -----	85
2799	McAlpin -----	70
2789	Newlyn -----	35
2972	Layland -----	200
2894	Ansted -----	65

MUSICIANS.

136	Charleston -----	100
142	Wheeling -----	400
259	Parkersburg -----	75
271	Sistersville -----	35
362	Huntington -----	65
492	Moundsville -----	25
507	Fairmont -----	35
579	Mannington -----	30
580	Clarksburg -----	60
597	Grafton -----	40

PAINTERS.

970	Charleston -----	130
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NUMBER	LOCATION	MEMBERSHIP
617	Fairmont -----	45
888	Huntington -----	90
423	Moundsville -----	50
91	Wheeling -----	185
977	White Sulphur Springs -----	50

POTTERS.

6	Wheeling -----	40
28	Wheeling -----	50
46	Wheeling -----	110
73	Cameron -----	85
77	Mannington -----	95
80	Huntington -----	85
90	Clarksburg -----	55

PLASTERERS.

39	Wheeling -----	65
181	Parkersburg -----	60
249	Huntington -----	75
365	Charleston -----	35

PRESSMEN.

218	Charleston -----	25
53	Huntington -----	20
169	Wheeling -----	30

PLUMBERS.

536	Bluefield -----	20
651	Charleston -----	30
470	Clarksburg -----	25
573	Hinton -----	25
465	Huntington -----	60
521	Huntington -----	75
83	Wheeling -----	35

RETAIL CLERKS.

156	Wheeling -----	125
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STONE CUTTERS.

Charleston -----	25
Littleton -----	25
Wheeling -----	50

STAGE EMPLOYEES.

NUMBER	LOCATION	MEMBERSHIP
271	Charleston -----	25
270	Clarksburg -----	25
239	Fairmont -----	25
100	Parkersburg -----	30
578	Morgantown -----	20
64	Wheeling -----	75

STOGIE MAKERS.

1	Wheeling -----	950
10	Fairmont -----	125

STREET CAR WORKERS.

103	Wheeling -----	450
637	Huntington -----	100

SHEET METAL WORKERS.

131	Wheeling -----	40
249	Fairmont -----	20
316	Charleston -----	30

TAILORS.

138	Huntington -----	30
137	Charleston -----	30
246	Wheeling -----	30
285	Fairmont -----	25
350	Parkersburg -----	30

TILE LAYERS.

86	Wheeling -----	25
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TYPOGRAPHICAL.

146	Charleston -----	65
79	Wheeling -----	105
593	Huntington -----	45
372	Clarksburg -----	30
598	Morgantown -----	15
607	Wellsburg -----	10
644	Bluefield -----	20

LUMBER WORKERS.

Seebert -----	135
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TOBACCO STRIPPERS.

NUMBER	LOCATION	MEMBERSHIP
1	Wheeling	255

TOBACCO WORKERS.

2	Wheeling	300
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TRAINMEN.*Subordinate Lodges Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.*

Bluefield No. 533	Clarksburg No. 823	Elkins No. 792
Fairmont No. 595	Gassaway No. 797	Grafton No. 452
Handley No. 630	Hinton No. 232	Huntington No. 740
Keyser No. 758	Martinsburg No. 362	McMechen No. 13
Parkersburg No. 355	Quincy No. 356	Red Star No. 599
Weston No. 677	Wheeling No. 110	
Total Membership in West Virginia-----		
4,500		

Subordinate Lodges Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

Bluefield No. 446	Elkins No. 785	Gassaway No. 705
Grafton No. 223	Hinton No. 236	Huntington No. 675
McMechen No. 395	Parkersburg No. 452	Princeton No. 772
Weston No. 592	Williamson No. 517	
Total Membership in West Virginia-----		
2,400		

Subordinate Lodges Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Bluefield No. 448	Charleston No. 714	Gassaway No. 751
Grafton No. 284	Hinton No. 101	Huntington No. 190
Martinsburg No. 352	McMechen No. 477	Parkersburg No. 481
Princeton No. 785	Weston No. 690	
Total Membership in West Virginia-----		2,300

Subordinate Lodges Brotherhood Railway Carmen.

Berkeley No. 392	Bluefield No. 9	Ceredo No. 178	
Charleston No. 357	Chelyan No. 208	Elkins No. 296	
Gassaway No. 557	Handley No. 120	Hinton No. 105	
Huntington No. 65	Huntington No. 331	Huntington No. 455	
Kimball No. 77	Princeton No. 3	Ronceverte No. 416	
Thurmond No. 302	Wilcoe No. 198	Williamson No. 96	
Total Membership in West Virginia.....			1,080

Order Railroad Telegraphers.

Total Membership in West Virginia	500
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Order Railroad Conductors.

Total Member:	ginia	2,100
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BRICKLAYERS.

NUMBER	LOCATION	MEMBERSHIP
1	Wheeling -----	131
2	Wheeling -----	26
3	Charleston -----	139
4	Fairmont -----	54
5	Huntington -----	134
6	Parkersburg -----	42
7	Elkins -----	14
8	Clarksburg -----	94
11	Buckhannon -----	10
12	Morgantown -----	23

BOOKBINDERS.

Charleston -----	15
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HORSESHOERS.

104	Wheeling -----	18
	Charleston -----	10

PROTECTORATE (Boys)

2	Wheeling -----	145
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TEAMSTERS.

89	Charleston -----	70
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RECAPITULATION.

NAME	TOTAL MEMBERSHIP
Barbers -----	350
Boiler Makers -----	755
Bakery and Confectionery Workers -----	48
Blacksmiths -----	230
Bookbinders -----	15
Carpenters -----	1605
Coopers -----	75
Cigar Makers -----	25
Electrical Workers -----	205
Engineers -----	115
Firemen -----	85
Federal Unions -----	665
Garment Workers -----	190
Glass Blowers (Flint) -----	1975
Glass Workers (Bottle Blowers) -----	290
Glass Cutters -----	55
Hod Carriers -----	195

NAME	TOTAL MEMBERSHIP
Hotel and Restaurant Employees	325
Iron and Steel Workers	900
Iron and Bridge Workers	85
Laundry Workers	145
Lathers	70
Leather Workers	35
Machinists	1200
Meat Cutters and Butchers	235
Maintenance-of-way Employees	770
Molders	205
Mold Makers	65
Miners (Sub-District No. 5)	215
Miners (District No. 17)	9835
Miners (District No. 29)	6010
Musicians	865
Painters	550
Potters	520
Plasterers	235
Plumbers	270
Pressmen	75
Railroad Trainmen	4500
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen	2400
Locomotive Engineers	2300
Railway Carmen	1080
Railroad Conductors	2100
Railroad Telegraphers	500
Retail Clerks	125
Stage Employees	200
Stone Cutters	100
Stogie Makers	1075
Street Car Workers	550
Sheet Metal Workers	90
Tailors	145
Tile Layers	25
Typographical	290
Tobacco Strippers	225
Tobacco Workers	300
Teamsters	70
Protectorate (Boys)	145
Bricklayers	667
GRAND TOTAL	46,375

FOREIGN LABORERS

LIST SHOWING NUMBER OF LABORERS OF DIFFERENT NATIONALITIES EMPLOYED BY THE VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA AS OF JULY 1, 1914.

Assyrian	229
Austrian	2,077
Belgian	500
English	28,613
Finish	300
French	275
German	1,009
Greek	1,611
Hungarian	3,053
Italian	7,345
Lithuanian	1,188
Polish	3,444
Roumanian	404
Russian	1,115
Slovak	3,362
Spanish	782
TOTAL	55,307

OIL AND GAS

OIL AND GAS IN WEST VIRGINIA.

For the Years 1912 and 1913 and Six Months Ending June 30, 1914.

1912.

Wells Completed (Total)	1,654
Dry Wells	235
Gas Wells	360
Initial Production Oil Wells	108,273 bbls.

1913.

Wells Completed (Total)	2,072
Dry Wells	329
Gas Wells	453
Initial Production Oil Wells	34,287 bbls.

Six Months Ending June 30, 1914.

Wells Completed (Total)	1,032
Dry Wells	215
Gas Wells	171
Initial Production Oil Wells	13,406 bbls.

All drilling wells employed four men during period of drilling, besides contractor, teamsters, wood choppers, or gas pipe men laying lines for fuel. Drillers' wages about \$5.00 per day, tool dressers from \$3.50 to \$4.50, depending upon experience.

Wells are contracted for at certain price per foot; some are 3000 (and up) feet in depth; some only 600 feet deep.

The cost of building rigs is usually \$600, but the shallow wells are drilled with machinery and no rig built.

In 1912 West Virginia's production totalled 12,128,962 barrels of oil, valued at \$19,927,721.

The cost of drilling the wells might be fairly estimated at \$3,000 per well, to which would have to be added cost of tanks and pumping expenses.

**DIRECTORY OF BUREAUS
OF
LABOR IN UNITED STATES**

DIRECTORS OF BUREAUS OF LABOR, INDUSTRIAL COMMISSIONS, AND THEIR CHIEF OFFICIALS.

State.	Name of Bureau.	Name of Chief Officer.	Title of Chief Officer.	Location of Bureau.
United States	Bureau of Labor Statistics.	Royal Meeker	Commissioner	Washington, D. C.
Arkansas	Bureau of Labor Statistics.	J. C. Clary	Commissioner	Little Rock.
		M. J. McMahon	Deputy Commissioner	Little Rock.
California	Bureau of Labor Statistics.	J. P. McLaughlin	Commissioner	948 Market St., San Francisco.
Colorado	Bureau of Labor Statistics.	J. B. Peare	Secretary of State	Denver.
		(Commissioner ex-officio)		
		E. V. Brake	Deputy Commissioner	Denver.
Connecticut	Bureau of Labor Statistics.	P. H. Connolly	Commissioner	Hartford.
Georgia	Dept. of Commerce & Labor	H. M. Stanley	Commissioner	Atlanta.
		J. T. Derry	Assistant Commissioner	Atlanta.
Hawaii	Dept. of Immigration	R. A. Kearns	Acting Commissioner	Honolulu.
Idaho	Bureau of Immigration, Labor & Statistics.	S. J. Rich	Commissioner	Boise.
Illinois	Bureau of Labor & Statistics.	P. H. Hart	Secretary	Springfield.
Indiana	Bureau of Statistics	T. W. Brooley	Chief	Indianapolis.
Iowa	Bureau of Labor Statistics.	E. W. Van Dusen	Commissioner	Des Moines.
Kansas	Dept. of Labor & Industry.	Owen Doyle	Commissioner	Topeka.
Kentucky	Bureau of Agriculture, Labor & Statistics.	J. W. Newman	Commissioner	Frankfort.
Louisiana	Bureau of Statistics of Labor	James Byrnes	Commissioner	New Orleans.
Maine	Dept. of Labor & Industry.	J. F. Connelly	Commissioner	Augusta.
Maryland	Bureau of Industrial Statistics	Frank A. White	Chief	Baltimore.

DIRECTORY OF BUREAUS OF LABOR, INDUSTRIAL COMMISSIONS, AND THEIR CHIEF OFFICIALS.—Continued.

State.	Name of Bureau.	Name of Chief Officer.	Title of Chief Officer.	Location of Bureau.
Massachusetts	Bureau of Stat. State Board of Labor & Industries—5 Members.	C. F. Gettemy R. N. Turner Jas. A. Lowell J. W. Crook Channing Smith William Acton Mary H. Dewey Grover C. Hoyt	Director Commissioner of Labor Chairman Secretary Commissioner Deputy Commissioner Commissioner	Boston. 721 New Albion Building, 1 Beacon St., Boston.
Michigan	Dept. of Labor	J. V. Cunningham	Commissioner	Lansing.
Minnesota	Dept. of Labor & Industries	C. E. Hagadone	Deputy Commissioner	Lansing.
Missouri	Bureau of Labor Statistics.	W. F. Houk	Commissioner	St. Paul.
Montana	Bureau of Labor & Industries.	J. T. Fitzpatrick H. P. Reeds J. H. Bradley A. T. Edmondson	Commissioner Deputy Commissioner Deputy Commissioner Supervisor of Statistics	Jefferson City, Jefferson City, Jefferson City, Jefferson City,
Nebraska	Dept. of Labor & Industry.	W. J. Swindlehurst	Commissioner	Helena.
Nevada	Bureau of Labor & Industrial Statistics	Chas. W. Poole Gov. J. H. Morehead	Deputy Commissioner Commissioner	Lincoln. Lincoln.
New Hampshire	Bureau of Industry, Agriculture & Irrigation.	C. A. Norcross	Commissioner	Carson City.
New Jersey	Bureau of Labor.	J. S. B. Davie	Commissioner	Concord.
New York	Bureau of Statistics of Labor & Industry.	W. C. Garrison Lewis T. Bryant John I. Holt	Chief Commissioner Assistant Commissioner	Trenton. Trenton. Trenton.
North Carolina	Dept. of Labor	J. M. Lynch	Commissioner	Albany,
North Dakota	Dept. of Labor & Printing.	M. L. Shipman	Commissioner	Raleigh.
Ohio	Dept. of Agriculture & Labor	W. C. Gilbreath	Commissioner	Fargo.

DIRECTORY OF BUREAUS OF LABOR, INDUSTRIAL COMMISSIONS, AND THEIR CHIEF OFFICIALS.—Continued.

State.	Name of Bureau.	Name of Chief Officer.	Title of Chief Officer.	Location of Bureau.
Ohio	Industrial Commission — (3 Commissioners)	W. D. Yapple	Chairman	Columbus.
		M. B. Hammond	Vice-Chairman	
		T. J. Duff	Secretary	Columbus.
		Wm. C. Archer		
Oklahoma	Dept. of Labor	C. L. Daugherty	Commissioner	Guthrie.
Oregon	Bureau of Labor Statistics & Inspection of Facto- ries & Workshops	O. P. Hoff	Commissioner	Salem.
Pennsylvania	Dept. of Labor & Industry.	J. P. Jackson	Commissioner	Harrisburg.
Philippine Islands	Bureau of Labor	Manuel Tinio	Director	Manila.
Porto Rico	Bureau of Labor .....	.....	Chief	
Rhode Island	Bureau of Industrial Sta- tistics.	G. H. Webb	Commissioner	Providence.
South Carolina	Dept. of Agriculture, Com- merce & Industries	E. J. Watson	Commissioner	Columbia.
Texas	Bureau of Labor Statistics.	J. A. Starling	Commissioner	Austin.
Utah	Bureau of Immigration, Labor & Statistics	H. T. Haines	Commissioner	Salt Lake City.
Virginia	Bureau of Labor & Indus- trial Statistics	J. B. Doherty	Commissioner	Richmond.
Washington	Bureau of Labor	Edw. W. Olsen	Commissioner	Olympia.
West Virginia	Bureau of Labor	J. H. Nightingale	Commissioner	Charleston.
Wisconsin	Industrial Commission—18 (Commissioners)	R. F. Beasley	Assistant Commissioner	Hinton.
		C. H. Crownhart	Chairman	Madison.
		J. D. Beck		Madison.
		Fred M. Wilcox		Madison.
		P. J. Watrous	Secretary	Madison.

**WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION AND
INSURANCE COMMISSIONS**

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION AND INSURANCE COMMISSIONS.

1913.

CALIFORNIA—Industrial Accident Commission.

Three Commissioners.

A. J. Pillsbury, *Chairman* Piedmont
Will J. French San Francisco
Harris Welstock San Francisco
Ira B. Cross, *Secretary*.

Address of Commission:

Underwood Building, 525 Market Street, San Francisco.

CONNECTICUT—Workmen's Compensation Commission.

Five Commissioners.

Talcott H. Russell, *Chairman* New Haven
Edward T. Buckingham, *Secretary* Bridgeport
George B. Chandler 209 Pearl St., Hartford
Dr. J. J. Donahue Willimantic
Frederic M. Williams Waterbury

ILLINOIS—Industrial Board.

Three Members.

H. S. Tanner, *Chairman*.
P. J. Angsten.
Third member not appointed.
W. V. Conley, *Secretary*.

Address of Board:

1003-1004 City Hall Square Bldg., Chicago.

MASSACHUSETTS—Industrial Accident Board.

Five Members.

James B. Carroll, *Chairman*.
Dudley M. Holman.
David T. Dickinson.
E. F. McSweeney.
Joseph A. Parke.
Robt. E. Cranfield, *Secretary and Executive Officer*.

Address of Board:

Room 201, Pemberton Bldg., 12 Pemberton Square, Boston.

MICHIGAN—Industrial Accident Board.

Three Members.

John E. Kinnane, *Chairman* Bay City
J. A. Kennedy Sault Ste. Marie
Ora E. Reaves Jackson
Richard L. Drake, *Secretary*.

Address of Board:

Oakland Bldg., Lansing.

NEVADA—*Industrial Commission.*

Five Members.

Tasker L. Odle, Governor, *Chairman.*

Edward Ryan, State Mine Inspector.

Geo. B. Thatcher, Attorney General.

H. A. Lemmon.

Wm. E. Wallace.

John J. Mullen, *Secretary.**Address of Commission:* Carson City.NEW JERSEY—*Employers' Liability Commission.*

Six Members.

Wm. B. Dickinson, *President* ----- Montclair

Samuel Botterill ----- East Orange

J. Wm. Clark ----- Newark

J. T. Cosgrove ----- Elizabeth

Walter T. Edge ----- Atlantic City

Edward K. Mills ----- Morristown

Wm. E. Stubbs, *Secretary.**Address of Commission:* Trenton.OHIO—*Industrial Commission.*

Three Commissioners.

Wallace D. Yaple, *Chairman.*M. B. Hammond, *Vice Chairman.*

T. J. Duffy.

Wm. C. Archer, *Secretary.**Address of Commission:* Columbus.OREGON—*State Industrial Accident Commission.*

Three Commissioners.

Harvey Beckwith, *Chairman.*

Wm. A. Marshall.

C. D. Babcock.

Address of Commission: Salem.TEXAS—*Industrial Accident Board.*

Three Members.

Joseph D. Sayers ----- Austin

O. P. Pyle.

William J. Moran.

W. L. Hartung, *Secretary* ----- AustinWASHINGTON—*Industrial Insurance Commission.*

Three Commissioners.

Floyd L. Daggett, *Chairman.*

John H. Wallace.

Ambrose B. Ernst.

Howard L. Hindly, *Secretary.**Address of Commission:* Olympia.

WEST VIRGINIA—Public Service Commission.**Four Commissioners.**Lee Ott, *Chairman*.

C. H. Bronson.

W. C. Kilmer.

Howard N. Ogden.

R. B. Bernheim, *Secretary*.Leo L. Stender, *Rate Clerk, Workmen's Compensation Fund.**Address of Commission:* Charleston.**WISCONSIN—Industrial Commission.****Three Commissioners.**C. H. Crownhart, *Chairman*.

J. D. Beck.

Fred M. Wilcox.

P. J. Watrous, *Secretary*.*Address of Commission:* Madison.

FEDERAL EIGHT HOUR LAW

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- FEDERAL EIGHT HOUR LAW.

AN ACT limiting the hours of daily service of laborers and mechanics employed on work done for the United States, or for any territory, or for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes. (Dated June 19th, 1912.)

1. Every contract hereafter made to which the United States, any territory, or the District of Columbia, is a party, and every such contract made for or on behalf of the United States, or any territory, or said district, which may require or involve the employment of laborers or mechanics shall contain a provision that no laborer or mechanic doing any part of the work contemplated by the contract, in the employment of the contractor or any sub-contractor contracting for any part of said work contemplated, shall be required or permitted to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day upon such work; and every such contract shall stipulate a penalty for each violation of such provision in such contract of five dollars for each laborer or mechanic for every calendar day in which he shall be required or permitted to labor more than eight hours upon said work; and any officer or person designated as inspector of the work to be performed under such contract, or to aid in enforcing the person designated as inspector of the work to be performed under any such contract, or to aid in the enforcing the fulfillment thereof, shall, upon observation or investigation, forthwith report to the proper officer of the United States, or of any territory, or of the District of Columbia, all violations of the provisions of this Act directed to be made in every such contract, together with the name of each laborer or mechanic who has been required or permitted to labor in violation of such stipulation and the day of such violation, and the amount of the penalties imposed according to the stipulation in any such contract shall be directed to be withheld for the use and benefit of the United States, the District of Columbia, or the territory contracting by the officer or person whose duty it shall be to approve the payment of the moneys due under such contract, whether the violation of the provisions of such contract is by the contractor or any sub-contractor. Any contractor or sub-contractor aggrieved by the withholding of any penalty as hereinbefore provided shall have the right within six months thereafter to appeal to the head of the department making the contract on behalf of the United States or the territory, and in the case of a contract made by the District of Columbia to the Commissioners thereof, who shall have power to review the action imposing the penalty, and in all such appeals from such final order whereby a contractor or sub-contractor may be aggrieved by the imposition of the penalty hereinbefore provided, such contractor or sub-contractor may, within six months after decision by such head of a Department or the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, file a claim in the Court of Claims, which shall have jurisdiction to hear and decide the matter in like manner as in other cases before said court.

2. Nothing in this act shall apply to contracts for transportation by

land or water, or for the transmission of intelligence, or for the purchase of supplies by the Government, whether manufactured to conform to particular specifications or not, or for such materials or articles as may usually be bought in open market, except armour and armour plate, whether made to conform to particular specifications or not, or to the construction or repair of levees or revetments necessary for protection against floods or overflows on the navigable waters of the United States; Provided that all classes of work which have been, are now, or may hereafter be performed by the Government, shall, when done by contract, by individuals, firms, or corporations for and on behalf of the United States or any of the territories or the District of Columbia, be performed in accordance with the terms and provisions of this Act. The President, by executive order, may waive the provisions and stipulations in this Act as to any specific contract or contracts during time of war or a time when war is imminent, and until January 1st, 1915, as to any contract or contracts entered into in connection with the construction of the Isthmian Canal. No penalties shall be imposed for any violation of such provision in such contract due to any extraordinary events or conditions of manufacture, or to any emergency caused by fire, famine, or flood, by danger to life or to property, or by other extraordinary event or condition on account of which the President shall subsequently declare a violation to have been excusable. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to repeal or modify the Act entitled "An Act relating to the limitation of the hours of daily service of laborers and mechanics employed upon the Public Works of the United States and of the District of Columbia," being Chapter 352 of the laws of the 52nd Congress, approved August 1st, 1892, as modified by the Acts of Congress approved February 27th, 1906, and 30th June, 1906, or apply to contracts which have been or may be entered into under the provisions of appropriation Acts approved prior to the passage of this Act.

3. This Act shall become effective and be in force on and after 1st January, 1913.

LABOR LAWS OF WEST VIRGINIA

—

**DIGEST OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION AND INSURANCE LAWS
OF WEST VIRGINIA.**

Chapter 10, Laws of 1913. In effect June 1, 1913.

System provided for.

State-managed insurance, elective. Administered by Public Service Commission.

How elected (1) by employer (2) by employe.

(1) By posting in conspicuous places about his place or places of business notice of election to pay premiums into State fund.

(2) By remaining in employer's service after such notice.

Alternative liability (1) if employer does not elect (2) if employer elects and employee does not.

(1) Defenses of assumption of risks, fellow servant's fault, contributory negligence and that injury due to negligence of one whose duties are prescribed by statute, abrogated.

"Contracting out."

Forbidden.

Employments covered.

All in "industries" within the State, except casual, domestic or agricultural service, or as an officer, manager, etc., of a corporation.

Injuries covered.

Personal injuries within the State in course of and resulting from employment, unless self-inflicted or due to wilful misconduct or intoxication.

Notice of injury and claim for compensation.

Application for compensation must be made within six months after injury or death.

Waiting period.

No benefit allowed for one week after injury except medical and funeral benefits.

Medical and surgical aid.

Commission to pay for such medical aid, etc., as it deems proper, maximum, \$150, except where employes entitled to medical and hospital service from some other source.

Total disability.

50% of average weekly wage, maximum. \$6, minimum \$3. weekly. if permanent to continue until death, if temporary, maximum twenty-six weeks.

Partial disability.

50% of loss of earning power, maximum \$8.00, minimum, \$4.00, weekly; maximum period 26 weeks, except that in case of loss of certain members maximum period is extended to 156 weeks.

Death.

If dependent parent or single minor, 50% of weekly wage, maximum \$6.00 until deceased would have reached the age of twenty-one. If widow or invalid widower, \$20.00 monthly until death or remarriage; plus \$5.00 for each child under age of lawful employment, total maximum \$35.00 monthly. Other total dependents, 50% of average monthly support during preceding year until six years after injury, maximum \$20.00 monthly. If partial dependents, 50% of such monthly support for such portion of such six years as Commission may determine, maximum \$20.00 monthly. In addition, funeral expenses in all cases, maximum, \$75.

Who are dependents.

Dependents limited to widows, invalid widowers and certain near blood relations. Dependency determined according to facts at time of injury.

Special provisions as to non-resident alien beneficiaries.

Expressly entitled to full benefits; and may be represented by consular officers of their respective countries.

Employers' or insurers' rights to examinations.

Physical examination, subject to such reasonable and proper rules as Commission may adopt.

How compensation settled and disputes determined.

By Commission, subject to appeal to Supreme Court of Appeals, only by claimant and in case decision denies claim on ground going to basis of right.

Modifications of agreements and awards.

Commission has continuing jurisdiction over its findings and awards, and may from time to time make such modifications therein as it deems justified.

Commutations.

Under special circumstances Commission, if it sees fit, may commute periodical benefits to one or more lump sum payments.

Compensation not assignable—exempt from claims of creditors.

Before payment, exempt from all claims of creditors and from attachment or execution; and payable only to or for beneficiary specified.

Attorneys' liens and fees, etc.

No fees or expenses payable out of any compensation award. An appeal court must allow reasonable fee, maximum \$100.00 as costs to successful claimant's attorney.

When injured employe subject to compensation features of Act may sue for damages.

Where employer having elected to contribute to Compensation Fund is in default for premiums he is liable to employes for damages with defenses removed. Apparently in such cases employe has no option to claim compensation.

Insurance.

Act provides for a Workmen's Compensation Fund, administered by the Public Service Commission and maintained by assessments upon employers, contributions from workmen and subsidiaries from State to cover cost of administration. For purposes of assessment, etc., industries divided into twenty-three classes; but Commission may assign any industry not specifically mentioned, and may re-classify at future periods. Rate of assessment upon employers limited. In its discretion, Commission may re-insure any part or class of its risks in any authorized insurance company.

LABOR LAWS OF WEST VIRGINIA.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 6. *Exemption from execution, etc.*

Section 48. Any husband or parent residing in this State, or the infant children of deceased parents, may hold a homestead of the value of one thousand dollars, and personal property to the value of two hundred dollars, exempt from forced sale, subject to such regulations as shall be prescribed by law. *Provided*, that no property shall be exempt from sale for taxes due thereon, or for the payment of purchase money due upon said property, or for debts contracted for the erection of improvements thereon.

ACTS OF 1891.

CHAPTER 3. *Time to vote to be allowed employees.*

Section 52. Every person entitled to vote in any general, national, state or county election, who may be employed by another on the day on which such election shall be held in this state, shall be given some period of four hours, or more if necessary, between the opening and the closing of the polls on said day, for the purpose of enabling such person to repair to his place of voting to cast his vote and return; and any circuit court, or the judge thereof in vacation, may enforce the provisions of this section by mandate or otherwise, upon the application of any voter. Every officer of any corporation, owner, superintendent, overseer, foreman or other person, who employs or permits to be employed any person against his will, in violation of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not less than fifty, nor more than five hundred dollars.

CHAPTER 5. *Protection of employees as voters.*

Section 7. Any corporation which shall, by its officers, agents, or otherwise, prevent or attempt to prevent any voter in its employ from attending any election, or from freely exercising his right of suffrage at any election at which he is entitled to vote, by any threat, direct or indirect, express or implied, to discharge or deprive such voter from his employment, because of any vote he may cast, or refuse to cast at any election at which he is entitled to vote, it shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction be fined not less than five thousand dollars nor more than twenty thousand dollars for every such offense, at the discretion of the jury.

CHAPTER 41. *Exemption from execution, etc.—Personal property.*

Section 23. Any husband or parent residing in this state, or the widow, or the infant children of deceased parents, may set apart and hold personal property to the value of not exceeding two hundred dollars, to

be exempt from execution or other process, except as hereinafter provided. And any mechanic, artisan or laborer residing in this State, whether he be husband or parent, or not, may hold the working tools of his trade or occupation to the value of fifty dollars exempt from forced sale or execution. *Provided*, That in no case shall the exemption allowed any one person exceed two hundred dollars.

Section 27. After the death of a husband or parent residing in this State, his widow or minor children, or such of them as there may be, may select personal estate of the deceased, not exceeding two hundred dollars in value, and hold the same exempt from any debts or liabilities of the husband or parent contracted or incurred by the deceased in his lifetime.

CHAPTER 41. *Exemption from execution, etc.—Homesteads.*

Section 30. Any husband or parent residing in this State, or the infant children of deceased or insane parents, may hold a homestead of the value of one thousand dollars; subject to the provisions of section forty-eight of article six of the Constitution of this State.

Section 34. In case of the death of husband or parent owning such homestead, the benefit thereof shall descend to his or her minor children, and shall be held and enjoyed by them as such homestead, until all the said infants attain the age of twenty-one, unless they sooner die.

CHAPTER 66. *Earnings of married women.*

Section 14. (As amended by chapter 3, acts of 1893.) The earnings of a married woman, or any and all property, real and personal, purchased by her with the proceeds of such earnings, shall in all cases be her sole and separate property, and shall not be subject to the control or disposal of her husband nor liable for his debts. And the separate personal property of every married woman shall be liable to the payment of her debts contracted during coverture, as well after the coverture terminated as during its continuance.

CHAPTER 74. *Conditional sales.*

Section 3. And if any sale be made of goods and chattels, reserving the title until the same is paid for, or otherwise, and possession be delivered to the buyer, such reservation shall be void as to creditors of, and purchasers without notice from such buyer, unless a notice of such reservation be recorded in the office of the clerk of the county court of the county where the property is, or in case said goods and chattels consist of engines, cars or other rolling stock or equipment to be used in or about the operation of any railroad, unless such notice be recorded in the office of the secretary of state, who in such case shall record the same in a book to be kept for the purpose, and be entitled to a fee of five dollars for so doing.

CHAPTER 75. *Mechanics' Liens.*

Section 2. Every mechanic, builder, artisan, workman, laborer, or other person, who shall perform any work or labor upon or furnish any material or machinery for constructing, altering, repairing or removing a

house, mill, manufactory or other building, appurtenances, fixtures, bridge or other structure, by virtue of a contract with the owner or his authorized agent, shall have a lien to secure the payment of the same, upon such house, or other structure, and upon the interest of the owner in the lot of land on which the same may stand or to which it may be removed. But the aggregate amount of the liens authorized by this section shall not exceed the amount stipulated in the contract with the owner to be paid therefor, and there shall be no priority of liens as between the parties claiming under this section.

Section 3. Every material man, workman, laborer, mechanic, or other person, performing any labor or furnishing any material or machinery under a contract with a principal contractor, or his sub-contractor, for the construction, alteration, repair or removal of any house or other structure, provided for in a contract between the owner thereof or his authorized agent and such principal contractor, shall have a lien to secure the payment of the value of the labor performed, and the material or machinery furnished, (not exceeding the price for the same stipulated in the contract between such principal contractor or his sub-contractor, and such material man, laborer or mechanic) upon such house or other structure, and upon the interest of the owner in the lot of land upon which the same may stand, or to which it may be removed. The liens authorized by this and the next preceding section shall have priority over any lien lots on which the same are erected, subsequently to the time when such labor shall have been performed, or material or machinery furnished. The laborer and mechanic shall have the first lien, and the liens of laborers, mechanics or persons furnishing machinery or material to a contractor, shall take precedence over any lien already taken by the contractor indebted to them; and an assignment or transfer by such head contractor of his contract with the owner, or by a sub-contractor of his contract with the head contractor, as well as all proceedings in attachment or otherwise against such head contractor, or a sub-contractor, to subject or incumber his interests in such contract, shall be subject to the liens of every laborer, mechanic or material man who has done any labor or furnished any material for constructing, altering, repairing or removing any such house or other structure under a contract with such contractor or sub-contractor. It shall be the duty of such laborer, mechanic or other person furnishing material, to file with the owner or his authorized agent an itemized account of the labor done or material or machinery furnished verified by affidavit, within thirty-five days after the same is performed or furnished, which said thirty-five days shall be construed to mean that the laborer, mechanic or person furnishing material shall have thirty-five days after he shall have ceased to have performed labor, or furnished machinery or material, to file such notice, and that if the notice is given within thirty-five days, as aforesaid, it shall include all items for labor performed or machinery or material furnished within a period not exceeding nine months from the date of said notice, to the owner of the property on which the lien is to be charged; and his neglect or failure so to notify the party to be charged within thirty-five days after he shall have ceased to furnish labor, machinery or material,

shall release the owner from all responsibility, and his property from all lien for any item therein done or furnished prior to the said notice; and the owner may at any time by notice in writing require such laborer, mechanic or person furnishing the labor, material or machinery, to file with him such itemized account, and the neglect or failure so to do within ten days after receiving such notice, shall release the owner from all responsibility and his property from all lien, for all labor done or material or machinery furnished by the person so neglecting or failing prior to the said giving of such notice; *Provided, however,* That any laborer or other person employed to do work or furnish material or machinery for the construction, alteration, repair or removal of any house or other structure by another who may have contracted with the owner therefor, may, before doing any work or furnishing any material or machinery, give the owner of such house or other structure notice in writing that, if he is not paid therefor by the person employing him, he will look to the owner for payment; and it shall not be necessary for the person who has given such notice to file the itemized account with the owner hereinbefore provided, unless he is required by the owner in writing so to do, nor shall his neglect or failure to file the same, unless so required, in any way affect or impair his lien on such house or other structure.

The itemized account of the labor done or material or machinery furnished, verified by affidavit, as set out in this section shall be sufficient if in form and effect as follows, and if said notice be recorded as required in section four of chapter seventy-five of the code it shall constitute a valid lien on the property to be engaged:

To _____

You are hereby notified that the undersigned _____ ha_____ furnished material (or machinery or labor) under a contract with _____ who was and is the _____ contractor with _____ the owner thereof, for the (here insert for what purpose the contract was given, whether for construction and alteration of any building or for labor performed,) for you on real estate owned by you, situate _____ in the _____ in _____ County, West Virginia, provided for in a _____ contract between you and the said _____ contractor _____ which said real estate is (here describe the property on which the lien is to be charged by the last conveyance to the present owner; the office in which the deed is recorded, giving book and page, and the interest in the said property and the present owner thereof.) And you are further hereby notified that the following is an itemized account of materials furnished (or machinery furnished or labor performed,) by the undersigned under a contract with the said _____ contractor _____ (here insert for what purpose the contract was given, whether for the construction, and alteration of any building or for the labor performed,) provided for in the contract between you, the owner, and said _____ contractor, that is to say:

_____ to _____

Dr.

For material (or machinery furnished or labor performed) as follows, on the following dates for the construction of _____ for _____ on

real estate owned by _____ situated _____ in _____ County, West Virginia, provided for in a contract between the said _____ and said _____ (here itemize the material furnished, with price of same, giving the dates on which the same was furnished, or if labor performed, give the dates that it was performed, with the amount charged; all of which materials (or machinery furnished or labor performed) were used by said _____ in the construction and alteration of _____ and went into the construction and alteration of said _____. And you are hereby further notified that _____ hereby file with you said itemized account of said materials (or machinery furnished or labor performed) verified by _____ affidavit hereinafter set forth, and do claim and will claim, a lien to secure the payment of the value of said itemized account of _____ debts, upon the said _____ so built, altered and constructed by said _____ for you and upon your interest in the lot or parcel of land upon which the same stands.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 19__

State of West Virginia _____ County, to-wit:

_____ being first duly sworn, on _____ oath says:— That the account of material (or machinery furnished or labor performed) by him under a contract with _____ the _____ contractor for the construction and alteration of _____ (here insert for what purpose the materials or machinery furnished or labor performed were used) for _____ on property owned by said _____ situated _____ in _____ county, West Virginia, provided for in a _____ contract, between said _____ the owner and said _____ the contractor, as set out in the foregoing writing, is an itemized account of the said materials, (or machinery furnished or labor performed;) and that the same is a true, correct and just itemized account of the same so furnished; and that the said materials (or machinery furnished or labor performed) were used in the construction and alteration of the said _____ and that the same were furnished as in said itemized account set forth, and that for no part of the moneys owing for said materials, (or machinery furnished or labor performed) has been paid to _____ or to any one for _____ by said _____ or any other person, that there is owing to _____ on said account the said sum of _____ dollars, after allowing all just and true credits made thereon by said _____ or any other person, or to which said credit is entitled.

Affiant further says that he is the rightful owner of said claim, and that he asserts a lien on said premises, to secure said claim.

Taken, sworn to and subscribed before me this _____ day of _____ 19__.

Notary Public of _____ County, West Virginia.

Section 4. Every lien provided for in the second and third sections shall be discharged unless the person desiring to avail himself thereon shall, within sixty days after he ceases to labor on, or furnish material or machinery for such building or other structure, file with the clerk of

the county court of the county, in which the same is situated, a just and true account of the amount due him, after allowing all credits, together with a description of the property intended to be covered by the lien, sufficiently accurate for identification, with the name of the owner or owners of the property, if known, which accounts shall be sworn to by the person claiming the lien, or some person in his behalf.

Section 5. It shall be the duty of the clerk of the county court of the county to enter every such account in a book by him kept for the purpose, to be called the "Mechanics' Lien Record," which shall be properly indexed, and in which he shall state the names of the parties, the amount and character of the claim, and when filed, and the description of the property to be charged by said lien, for which service he shall receive a fee of fifty cents, to be paid by the person claiming the lien. No payment by the owner or his agent, to a contractor, shall affect or impair the lien of a laborer, or material man, provided for in section three of this chapter. But such owner may limit his liabilities so that the amounts to be paid by him shall not exceed in the aggregate, the price stipulated in the said contract between himself and the contractor, by having the said contract, or so much thereof as shown the contract price, and the time of its payment, recorded in the office of the clerk of the county court of the county where such house or other structure is situated, prior to the performance of the labor and the furnishing of the material, or the machinery for the same. But if such owner fails to have said contract so recorded, the contractor shall be held to be his agent; and the house or other structure, and the lots on which it is situated, then be held liable for the true value of all labor done, and material and machinery furnished therefor, prior to such recording, although the same may exceed in the aggregate the price stipulated in the contract between the owner and contractor.

Section 6. When the owner fails to perform his part of the contract and by reason thereof of the other party without his own default is prevented from completely performing his part, he shall be entitled to a reasonable compensation for as much as he has performed, in proportion to the price stipulated for the whole.

Section 7. Every workman, laborer, or other person who shall do or perform any work or labor, by virtue of any contract for any incorporated company doing business in this State, shall have a lien for the value of such work, or labor upon all real estate, and personal property of company, and such lien shall have priority over any lien created by deed or otherwise on such real estate or personal property, subsequent to the time when the said labor was performed, but there shall be no priority of lien as between the parties claiming under the provisions of this section. *Provided*, that no lien shall be created under this section for labor performed more than nine months before such lien was recorded.

Section 8. Such lien shall be discharged unless the person desiring to avail himself thereof, within sixty days from the time he ceases to work or labor for such incorporated company, shall file with the clerk of the county court of the county in which such work or labor was performed, or in which the principal office, works, real estate or personal

property of such incorporated company is situated, a just and true account of the amount due him after allowing all credits; which account shall be sworn to by the person claiming them, or by some one in his behalf.

Section 9. The clerk of the county court, to whom such account is presented, shall record the same in the mechanics' lien record, for which service he shall receive fifty cents, to be paid by the person claimin. the lien.

Section 10. Any person having a lien under or by virtue of this chapter, may enforce the same by filing a bill in chancery in the circuit court of the county in which his account is filed as aforesaid, in which he shall make all other persons having liens thereon under this chapter parties, and any other person acquiring such lien before a decree shall be pronounced in said suit, may, at his request, be made a defendant therein and recover his claim in the same manner as if he had been made a defendant at the commencement of the suit. Should the party bringing suit for any cause fail to establish his claim, the suit shall not for that cause be dismissed, but it may be prosecuted by any other party thereto having such lien, in the same manner as if it had been commenced by him.

Section 11. Unless a suit to enforce a lien is commenced within six months after the person desiring to avail himself thereof, shall have filed his account in the clerk's office, as hereinbefore provided, such lien shall be discharged; but a suit commenced by any one person having such lien, shall for the purpose of preserving the same, inure to the benefit of all other persons having a lien under this chapter on the same property.

Section 14. The citizens of this state shall have a lien upon all domestic steam boats, steamers and vessels, propelled wholly or in part by steam, which ply upon the navigable waters of this State, and which are registered in this State, for all work and labor done upon said vessels, and all materials, goods, wares and merchandise furnished said vessels; said lien to be enforced by appropriate remedy in courts having jurisdiction of the subject matter.

CHAPTER 138. *Suing as poor persons.*

Section 1. A poor person may be allowed by court to sue or defend a suit therein without paying any fees or costs, whereupon he shall have from any counsel which the court may assign him, and from all officers, all needful service and process, and also the attendance of witnesses, without any fee to them therefor, except what may be included in the costs recoverable from the opposite party.

CHAPTER 145. *Railroads.—Obstructing, injuring property of, etc.*

Section 26. If a person maliciously obstruct, remove or injure any part of a railroad or canal, or any bridge or fixture thereof, or obstruct any machinery, work or engine thereof, whereby the life of any traveler on such road is put in peril, he shall be confined in the penitentiary not less than five years.

Section 26-a. That any person who shall willfully or maliciously destroy or injure any of the wires, poles, insulators, or other property or

material belonging to any telegraph or railroad company, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding twelve months, and by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court. Such person shall also be liable in a civil action for all damages to such property caused by such destruction or injury.

Section 31. Any person who shall willfully and unlawfully injure, impair, weaken, destroy, or misplace any building, bridge, track, side-track, switch, spur-track, work-engine, machine, locomotive, hand-car, depot, trestle, telegraph line, telephone pole, telegraph wire, telegraph instrument, machine, invention or mechanical appliance whatever, which may be or is now, used by any company operating or using any railroad, or other line of work of internal improvement in this State, or obstruct any corporation which is the owner or lessee of any railroad, or other work of internal improvement in this State, in the use of such property, the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned not exceeding six months; and if the death of any person occur in consequence of such unlawful act, the person or persons, committing the same, shall be guilty of murder and punished accordingly.

CHAPTER 145. *Intoxication of railroad employes.*

Section 30. Any person in charge of a locomotive engine, running upon the railroad of any corporation, or while acting as the conductor or brakeman of any car or train of cars, on any such railroad, be intoxicated, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars.

CHAPTER 148. *Riots, unlawful assemblies, etc.*

Section 1. All judges and justices may suppress riots, routs, and unlawful assemblies within their jurisdiction. And it shall be the duty of each of them to go among, or as near as may with safety, to persons, riotously, tumultously, or unlawfully assembled, and in the name of the law command them to disperse; and if they shall not thereupon immediately and peaceably disperse, such judge or justice giving the command and any other present, shall command the assistance of all persons present, and the sheriff of the county, with his posse if need be, in arresting and securing those so assembled. If any person present, on being required to give his assistance or depart, fail to obey, he shall be deemed a rioter.

Section 2. If any person be arrested for riot, rout or unlawful assembly, the judge or justice ordering the arrest, or any other justice, shall commit him to jail, unless he shall enter into recognizance, with sufficient security, to appear before the circuit court having jurisdiction of the offense, at its next term, to answer therefor, and in the meantime to be of good behavior and keep the peace.

Section 3. If any judge or justice have notice of a riotous, tumultous, or unlawful assembly in the county in which he resides, and fail to

proceed immediately to the place of such assembly, or as near as he may safely, or fail to exercise his authority for suppressing it and arresting the offender, he shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Section 4. If any person engaged in such assembly, being commanded as aforesaid to disperse, fail to do so without delay, any such judge or justice may require the aid of a sufficient number of persons, in arms or otherwise, and proceed in such manner as he may deem expedient to disperse and suppress such assembly, and arrest and secure those engaged in it.

Section 5. If by any means, taken under authority of this chapter, to disperse any such assembly, or arrest or secure those engaged in it, any person present, as spectator or otherwise, be killed or wounded, any judge or justice exercising such authority, and every one acting under his order, shall be held guiltless; and if the judge or justice, and any person acting under the order of either of them, be killed or wounded in taking such means, or by the rioters, all persons engaged in such assembly shall be deemed guilty of such killing or wounding.

If any rioter pull down or destroy, in whole or in part, any dwelling house, or assist therein, he shall be confined in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than five years; and though no such house be injured, every rioter, and every person unlawfully or tumultuously assembled, shall be confined in jail not more than one year and fined not exceeding one hundred dollars.

CHAPTER 149. *Sunday labor.*

Section 16. If a person, on a Sabbath day, be found laboring at any trade or calling, or employ his minor children, apprentices or servants in labor or other business, except household or other work of necessity or charity, he shall be fined not less than five dollars for each and every offense. And every day any such minor child, or servant, or apprentice is so employed, shall constitute a distinct offense.

Section 17. No forfeiture shall be incurred under the preceding section for running any railroad train or steam-boat on the Sabbath day; and no forfeiture for laboring on the Sabbath day shall be incurred under the said section, by any person who conscientiously believes that the seventh day of the week ought to be observed as Sabbath and actually refrains from all secular business on that day, provided he does not compel an apprentice or servant not of his belief to do secular work or business on Sunday, and does not on that day disturb any other person in his observance of the same. And no contract shall be deemed void because it is made on the Sabbath day.

CHAPTER 15. (Acts of 1889). *Bureau of Labor.*

Section 1. There is hereby created a State Bureau of Labor, to be under the control and management of a Commissioner to be known as the State Commissioner of Labor, who is to be appointed as hereinafter provided.

Section 2. The Governor shall, with the advice and consent of the

Senate, appoint a competent person, who is identified with the labor interests of the State, to be State Commissioner of Labor.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Labor to collect, compile and present to the Governor in annual report, statistical details relating to all departments of labor and the industrial interests of the State, especially in relation to the financial, social, educational and sanitary condition of the laboring classes, and all statistical information that may tend to increase the prosperity of the productive industries of the State. He shall, once at least in every year, visit and inspect the principal factories and workshops of the state; and shall, upon complaint and request of any three or more reputable citizens, visit and inspect any place where labor is employed and make true report of the result of his inspection.

Section 5. The Commissioner of Labor shall have power, in the discharge of his duties, to enter and inspect any public institution of the State and any factory, workshop or other place where labor is employed. He may furnish a written or printed list of interrogatories asking information essential to a proper discharge of his duties, to any person, company or corporation employing labor, and require full and complete answer thereto. And if any person, or the officers of any company or corporation shall neglect or refuse to answer, within a reasonable time, any proper question propounded to him by the Commissioner of Labor, or if any person or the officers of any company or corporation to whom a list of interrogatories has been furnished, shall neglect or refuse to fully and truthfully answer and return the same, such person or such officer of such company or corporation shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

The Commissioner of Labor shall report to the prosecuting attorney of the proper county all such violations of this act; whereupon said prosecuting attorney shall proceed against the guilty persons thereof, as in any other cases of misdemeanor; and any person, or any officer, or any company or corporation, convicted in such proceedings shall be fined not less than ten dollars, nor more than fifty dollars, or shall be confined in the county jail not less than ten nor more than ninety days, or shall be both fined and imprisoned within the above limits.

Section 6. All State, county, district and city officers shall furnish the Commissioner of Labor, upon request, all statistical information relating to labor which may be in their possession as such officers. The Commissioner of Labor shall report to the Governor, on or before the first day of December in each year, all the statistics he has collected and compiled, with such suggestions as he may deem advisable as to legislation tending to promote and increase the prosperity of the industrial establishments of the State, and to protect the lives and health and to promote the prosperity of the persons employed therein.

CHAPTER 76. *Payment of wages.*

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any corporation, company, firm or person, engaged in any trade or business, either directly or indirectly, to issue, sell, give or deliver, to any person employed by such corporation,

company, firm or person, in payment of wages due such laborer or as advances for labor not due, any script, token, draft, check or other evidence of indebtedness, payable or redeemable otherwise than in lawful money; and if any such script, token, draft, check or other evidence of indebtedness, be so issued, sold, given or delivered to such laborer, it shall be construed, taken and held in all courts and places, to be promised to pay the sum specified therein in lawful money by the corporation, company, firm or person, issuing, selling, giving or delivering the same to the person named therein, or the holder thereof. And the corporation, company, firm or person so insisting, selling, giving or delivering the same, shall, moreover, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and, at the discretion of the court, the officer or agent of the corporation, company, firm, or the person issuing, selling, giving or delivering the same, may be imprisoned not less than ten nor more than thirty days.

Section 2. If any corporation, company, firm or person, shall coerce or compel, or attempt to coerce or compel an employe of its, their or his employment, to purchase goods or supplies in payment of wages due him, or to become due him, or otherwise, from any corporation, company, firm or person, such first named corporation, company, firm or person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as provided in the preceding section. And if any such corporation, company, firm or person, shall directly or indirectly, sell to any such employe in payment of wages due or to become due him, or otherwise, goods or supplies at prices higher than the reasonable or current market value thereof at cash, such corporation, company, firm or person, shall be liable to such employe in a civil action, in double the amount of the charges made and paid for in goods or supplies, in excess of the reasonable or correct value in cash thereof.

Section 3. It shall be the duty of every court having jurisdiction in criminal cases in which grand juries are empaneled, to give this act in charge to the grand juries.

PAYMENT OF WAGES.

Section 1. That all persons, firms, corporations, or associations, in this State, engaged in mining coal, ore or other mineral, or mining or manufacturing them or either of them, or manufacturing iron or steel or both, or any other kind of manufacturing, shall pay their employes as provided in this act.

Section 2. All persons, firms, companies, corporations or associations, engaged in the business aforesaid, shall settle with their employes at least once in every two weeks unless otherwise provided by special agreement, and pay them the amount due them for their work or services in lawful money of the United States, or by the cash order as prescribed and required in the next succeeding section of this act. *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall affect the right of an employe to assign the whole or any part of his claim against his employer.

Section 3. It shall not be lawful for any person, firm, company, corporation or association, engaged in the business aforesaid, their clerk, agent, officer or servant, in this State, to issue for the payment of labor, any order or other paper whatsoever, unless the same purports to be redeemable for its face value, in lawful money of the United States, bearing interest at the legal rate, made payable to employe or bearer and redeemable within a period of thirty days by the person, firm, company, corporation or association, giving, making or issuing the same. And any person, firm, company, corporation, or association, engaged in business aforesaid, their clerk, agent, officer or servant, who shall issue for payment of labor any paper or order other than the one herein specified, in violation hereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than twenty-five dollars nor exceeding one hundred dollars, in the discretion of the court.

Section 4. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, company, corporation or association engaged in the mining or manufacturing, either or both as aforesaid and who shall likewise be interested directly or indirectly in merchandising as owner or otherwise in any money, per cent., profit or commission arising from the sale of any such merchandise, their clerks, servants, officers or agents, to knowingly or wilfully sell or cause to be sold, to any employe, any goods, merchandise or supplies whatsoever, for a greater per cent. of profit than merchandise and supplies of like character, kind, quantity and quality so sold to other customers buying for cash, and not employed by them; and shall any person or member of any firm, company, corporation or association, his or their clerk, agent or servant, violate this section; then and in that case such person, firm, company, corporation or association shall collect for such merchandise and supplies only the price for which like merchandise and supplies are sold by them to such other customers as aforesaid buying for cash, and moreover shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars nor less than twenty-five dollars.

Section 5. That if any firm, company, corporation or association shall refuse for the space of twenty days to settle and pay any of their said employes at the intervals of time as provided in section two of this act, or shall neglect or refuse to redeem any cash orders herein provided for, within the time specified, if presented, and suit shall be brought for the amount overdue and unpaid, judgment for the amount of said claim proven to be due and unpaid, with legal interest thereon until paid, shall be rendered in favor of the plaintiff in such action; *Provided, further,* That the cash order herein provided for, given for payment of labor, if the laborer continues to hold the same, in case of the insolvency of the company or person, or firm, or corporation, giving the same, such laborer shall not lose his lien and preference under existing laws.

ACTS OF 1893.

CHAPTER 24. *Employment of non-residents for police duty prohibited.*

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any officer in this State to knowingly engage or employ any person not a bona-fide resident of the

State of West Virginia, at the time of such employment, to do or perform police duty of any sort therein, or in any way to aid or assist in the execution of the laws of this State.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any corporation, company, firm or persons, under any circumstances, to knowingly engage or employ any person not a boni-fide resident of this State, at the time of such employment, to do or perform police duties of any sort therein, or in any way to aid or assist in the execution of the laws of this State.

Section 3. It shall be unlawful for any person, not a boni-fide resident of this State, as aforesaid, to do or perform, or to attempt to do or perform, any sort of police duty in this State, or in any way to aid or assist, or attempt to aid or assist, in the execution of the laws hereof. Any officer, corporation, company, firm, or person, violating any of the provisions of this, or either of the two preceding sections, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred nor more than five thousand dollars, and may at the discretion of the court be imprisoned in the county jail of the county in which the offense is committed not exceeding twelve months.

Section 4. All persons violating any of the provisions of sections two and three of this act shall be taken and deemed to be rioters, and shall be proceeded against in all respects as such, as provided in chapter one hundred and forty-eight of the Code of West Virginia. And all the provisions of sections one, two, three, four, five and six of said chapter shall be applicable to said proceedings. If any person be killed by one or more rioters engaged with him at the time of such riot, such rioter or rioters shall be guilty of murder and punished as provided by law in other cases of murder; *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to interfere with the right and duty of the Governor to call upon the President of the United States for aid in the enforcement of the laws, in cases provided for in the constitution.

CHAPTER 46. *Convict labor.*

Section 28. In order to provide for hard labor by each convict according to his sentence, the directors of the penitentiary are hereby authorized and required to let and hire the labor of the convicts upon such branches of business, and for the manufacture of such articles, as in their judgment will best accomplish the ends and subserve the interests of the State, which letting and hiring shall be as follows: Such letting and hiring shall be advertised by the warden of the penitentiary, in two newspapers published in the State, for four weeks, and in such other manner as may be directed by the board of directors; the advertisement to specify the number of men to be let, the length of time, which shall not exceed five years, and the last day, at twelve o'clock, meridian, on which bids will be received.

Section 29. The board may, in their discretion, designate what articles or class of articles shall be manufactured.

Section 30. Each bidder may separately state in his bid what he will give for the labor bid for, with or without the exclusive right to manufacture the articles specified.

Section 31. Each bid shall specify the articles proposed to be manufactured, and the number of square feet of shop room which will be required, and if steam power is required, the amount of power and the price per day they are willing to pay therefor, and shall be unconditional.

Section 32. The price per day for each convict shall be specified, and if a different price per day is stated for different periods, each period and the price must be so stated, that one may be accepted and the other rejected.

Section 33. If the person bidding desires to manufacture different classes of articles, the labor to be employed on each class must be bid for separately.

Section 34. Each bid must be accompanied with a bond, with sureties to the satisfaction of the board, that the bidder will comply with the terms of his bid if it is accepted, and be sealed up and addressed to the warden, endorsed, "bid for labor."

Section 35. The bids shall be opened by the board at their next monthly meeting after the last day and hour specified for receiving bids, and the labor shall be awarded to the highest bidder, subject to the following regulations: (a) as between bids which are substantially the same price, the board may, in its discretion, give preference to the one which, in their judgment, best promotes the interest of the State. (b) As between the bids of the same party, one with and the other without the exclusive right to manufacture, the board may accept either. (c) The board may reject all bids, if they are for a less than fair and reasonable price for the labor bid for, and the board shall not be required in any case to apportion the labor advertised among the bidders, or any number of them. (d) Any bid may be rejected, if it is against the interest of the State, or the welfare of the convict, that the article should be manufactured.

Section 36. When the bid is accepted and labor awarded to a bidder, the directors, on the part of the State, and the bidder shall enter into a contract in pursuance of the bid, and such bidder shall produce a bond to be executed to the satisfaction of the board, conditioned for the faithful performance of such contract on his part, a blank form of which contract and bond shall be deposited and remain with the clerk for inspection during the time of the advertisement; and said directors may alter, or modify, or discontinue, with the consent of the other contracting party, any contract made by them for the hiring or letting of convicts under this chapter.

Section 37. The board may give to a bidder, after he shall have entered into a contract a reasonable time to procure machinery and make preparation for manufacturing, not exceeding sixty days from the acceptance of the bid.

Section 38. If a contract is made for the exclusive right of manufacturing the articles therein named, all contracts made subsequently by the same party, and within the period, and for the manufacture of the same articles, or any of them, shall terminate at the same time with the first contract.

Section 39. If any contractor shall not manufacture one or more articles specified in his contract, the board may give him two months' notice to manufacture them, and on failure of the contractor to do so within that period, the right to manufacture shall terminate.

Section 40. The contractor shall furnish all machinery, belting and tools used, except shafting and pulleys. The State will furnish no machinery or tools other than the steam power required to run the machinery put in by the contractors, and all attachments to said power must be at the contractors' cost.

Section 41. The convicts shall labor for the contractors not to exceed nine hours a day during the year, Sundays and national holidays excepted.

Section 42. On or before the fifth day of each month, the clerk shall make out, and the warden certify and deliver to the treasurer of the board, a statement of the amount due from each contractor for the preceding month, and within five days thereafter each contractor shall pay the amount due to said treasurer; *Provided*, A credit of three months, at the discretion of the board, be allowed to the several contractors; and provided, further, That within and before the tenth day of December, in each year, payment in full for the previous year to the first of the month shall be made.

Section 43. It shall be the duty of the board to keep as many of the convicts employed on contracts as the interests of the State will permit, and all convicts not employed on contracts may be employed by the warden, under the direction of the board, in the performance of the work for the State or temporarily hired, which hiring shall terminate whenever their labor is required on any contract.

Section 44. The warden under the direction of the board, may employ a portion of the convicts in the manufacture and repair of articles used by the State in carrying on the penitentiary, or articles used by any of the other State institutions, and, if in the opinion of the board of directors it is deemed advisable to do so. Any convict not employed under contract may be employed or let to contract, in the manner hereinbefore specified, on the piece price system, or employed in manufacturing for the State such articles as may be selected by the board.

Section 45. A sufficient number of convicts may be hired by the warden for domestics, on terms to be agreed upon between him and the board of directors.

Section 46. No officer or employe shall receive, directly or indirectly, any other compensation for his services than that provided by law, or by the board before his appointment, nor shall he receive any compensation whatever, directly or indirectly, for any act of service which he may do or perform for or on behalf of any contractor, or agent or employe of a contractor. For every violation of this section the officer, agent or employe of the State engaged therein, shall be dismissed from his office or service, and every contractor, or employe or agent of any contractor engaged therein shall be expelled from the penitentiary, and not again employed in it as a contractor, agent or employe.

Section 47. No officer or employe of the State, or contractor, or

employe of a contractor, shall make any gift or present to a convict, or receive any from a convict, or have any barter or dealings with a convict; and for every violation of this section the party engaged therein shall incur the same penalty as prescribed in the preceding section.

Section 48. No person shall be appointed to any office, or be employed in the penitentiary on behalf of the State who is a contractor or agent or employe of a contractor, or who is interested directly or indirectly in any business carried on therein, and should any officer or employe become such contractor, his agent or employe, or interested in such business, it shall be cause for his removal. And no person who is not a citizen of this State shall be appointed a guard or superintendent of any state work, nor shall any person be appointed to office or employment by virtue of this act who is in the habit of using intoxicating liquors, and a single act of intoxication shall justify a removal or discharge.

Section 49. All revenues, except herein otherwise provided, shall be paid to the warden and an account is kept by him, and reported to the board of directors monthly.

Section 50. That the Board of Public Works is authorized to furnish to any county in this State, to work on public roads, free from hire, as many able-bodied male convicts from the penitentiary as may now or hereafter be there, or can be spared without interfering with contracts heretofore made; *Provided*, That when said convicts are furnished to any county to work on a public road, the expense of guarding, boarding and medical attendance upon said convicts be paid by such county. Upon furnishing convicts to any county, as aforesaid, the said Board of Public Works shall at the same time appoint a superintendent of the guard, and such other guards as may be necessary, who shall be under the charge of the said superintendent. He shall see that the said convicts are properly fed, clothed, guarded and have proper medical attendance and shall report to the warden of the penitentiary once a month the condition and treatment of said convicts. The compensation of the guard shall be agreed upon between the Board of Public Works and the county court to which the convicts are furnished.

Section 51. The warden of the penitentiary shall provide convicts furnished under this chapter with all necessary clothing of the same character as that furnished to other convicts. The superintendent of the guard shall make requisition for all clothing and distribute the clothing to the convicts.

Section 52. Upon proof that convicts are improperly fed or cruelly treated, the Board of Public Works may order them to be returned to the penitentiary forthwith.

Section 53. The superintendent of the guards and other guards appointed by the Board of Public Works shall take the oath required of other officers of the State, and may be required to give bond for the faithful performance of their duties in such penalty as the Board may deem proper.

Section 54. Any county court desiring to obtain convicts from the penitentiary, to work upon the public roads within said county, shall make application to the Board of Public Works therefor, stating in the appli-

cation the number of convicts desired, and the length of time said court will probably employ said convicts in said county. The application shall be filed with the Secretary of State, who shall endorse thereon the date of its receipt. The Board shall consider all applications in the order in which they are received, and shall furnish the convicts applied for to the county first applying for them, if the courts thereof shall enter into a proper contract for the payment of guards hereinbefore mentioned.

ACTS OF 1897.

CHAPTER 47. *Attachment against wages.*

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to institute, or permit to be instituted, proceedings in his own name, or in the name of any other person, or to assign or transfer, either for or without value, any claim for debt, or liability of any kind, held by him against a resident of this State, for the purpose of having payment of the same, or any part thereof, enforced out of the wages that may be exempted by sections twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six and twenty-seven of chapter forty-one of the Code of West Virginia by proceedings in attachment, or garnishment in courts or before justices of the peace, in any other state than in the State of West Virginia; or to send out of this state by assignment, transfer, or in any other manner whatsoever, either for or without value, any claim or debt against any resident thereof, for the purpose or with the intent of depriving such person of the right to have his wages exempt from distress, levy, or garnishment, according to the provision of section twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six and twenty-seven of Chapter forty-one of the Code of West Virginia. And the person instituting such suit, or permitting such suit to be instituted, or sending or, assigning, or transferring any such claim or debt for the purpose, or with the intent aforesaid, shall be liable in an action of debt to the person from whom payment of the same or any part thereof shall have been enforced by attachment or garnishment, or otherwise, elsewhere than in the State of West Virginia, for the full amount, payment shall have been so enforced, together with the interest thereon, and the cost of attachment or garnishment proceedings, as well as the cost of said action to recover the same.

Section 3. The fact that the payment of the claim or debt against any person entitled to the exemption provided for by sections twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six and twenty-seven, of Chapter forty-one of the Code, has been enforced by legal proceedings, in some other States than the State of West Virginia, in such manner as to deprive such person to an extent of the benefit of such exemption will be prima facie evidence that any resident of this State who may at any time have been owner or holder of such claim or debt has violated this law.

*ACTS OF 1899.***CHAPTER 13.** *An act establishing and setting apart certain secular days as holidays in the State of West Virginia.*

Section 1. That the following named days be regarded, treated and observed as legal holidays, viz: The first day of January, commonly called "New Year's Day;" the twenty-second day of February, commonly called "Washington's Birthday;" the Fourth of July, commonly called "Independence Day;" the thirtieth day of May, commonly called "Memorial Day;" the twenty-fifth day of December, commonly called "Christmas Day;" the first Monday in September, commonly called "Labor Day;" any national or state election day; and all days that may be appointed or recommended by the Governor of this State or the President of the United States as days of thanksgiving, or for the general cessation of business; and when either of said days or dates falls on Sunday, then it shall be lawful to observe the succeeding Monday as such holiday; *Provided*, That when the return day of any summons or other court proceedings, or any notice, or the time fixed for holding any court proceedings, or doing any official act, shall fall on either of said holidays, the next ensuing secular day shall be taken and meant as intended.

CHAPTER 4. *An act regulating hours of labor on public works.*

Section 1. Eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers and mechanics, who may be employed by or on behalf of the State of West Virginia.

Section 2. The service and employment of all laborers and mechanics who are now or may hereafter be employed by or on behalf of the State of West Virginia, or by any contractor or sub-contractor upon any of the public works of the State of West Virginia, is hereby limited and restricted to eight hours in any one calendar day, and it shall be unlawful for any officer of West Virginia state government or any such contractor or sub-contractor, whose duty it shall be to employ, direct or control the service of such laborers, or mechanics, to require or permit any such laborers, or mechanics, to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day except in cases of extraordinary emergency.

Section 3. Any officer or agent of the State of West Virginia or any contractor or sub-contractor whose duty it shall be to employ, direct or control any laborer or mechanic employed upon any of the public works of the State of West Virginia who shall intentionally violate any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for each and every offense, shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court having jurisdiction thereof.

CHAPTER 57. *An act to provide for the location, building and maintaining of hospitals for the treatment of persons injured while engaged in employments dangerous to health, life and limb.*

Section 1. That there shall be established and maintained at the expense of the State, three hospitals, to be known as miners' hospitals;

and located as follows: One in the Flat Top Coal region, either in McDowell or Mercer County, which shall be known as Miners' Hospital Number One; One in the New River Coal region, either in Fayette or Kanawha County, which shall be known as Miners' Hospital Number Two; One in the Fairmont coal region, in the county of Marion, which shall be known as Miners' Hospital Number Three. The actual specific location of each of said hospitals to be determined by the respective boards hereinafter provided for.

Section 2. Each of said hospitals shall be under the control of a board of directors, as hereinafter provided. The Governor shall, on the tenth day of March, 1901, or as soon thereafter as convenient, and every four years thereafter, nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate appoint four directors for each of three said boards, whose term of office shall begin on the first day of April next after their appointment and shall continue for four years and until their successors are appointed and qualified. Not more than three of the directors of any of said boards shall belong to the same political party. No person shall be appointed a director who is not a citizen and voter of this State. Each director before entering upon the discharge of the duties of his office shall take the oath as prescribed by law, which oath shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state. The term of office of the directors now in office shall expire on the thirty-first day of March, nineteen hundred and one.

Section 3. Each of said boards shall, within a reasonable time after their appointment, select a site for the location of the respective hospitals at the points respectively named in the first section. Such location shall be convenient for railroad transportation and contain at least one acre of land, and when so selected the said boards shall respectively cause the lands so selected to be conveyed to the State by apt and proper deeds of conveyance, and shall cause the same to be recorded in the proper county; *Provided*, That the land for the sites aforesaid shall be donated to the State free of cost.

Section 4. When the respective boards shall have secured a suitable location, as provided in the next preceding section, they shall respectively have made suitable plans, specifications and drawings for the building to be erected thereon for the purpose of the hospital, and such buildings, including the plans, specifications and drawings, shall not exceed a cost of fifteen thousand dollars in each case. They shall respectively let the said building to contract to the lowest responsible bidder, but in no event shall the state be bound to pay a greater sum than fifteen thousand dollars for each building; and the said boards shall each take from the contractor bond with good security, conditioned that the said contractor shall construct the said building complete at the contract price; and in case of any failure by the contractor to comply with his contract, in any respect, it shall be the duty of the attorney general at the request of any of said boards to bring and prosecute any suit at law or in equity which may be necessary to protect the rights of the State in reference thereto. And when said building shall be completed in accordance with the contract.

and in a manner satisfactory with any of said boards, they are hereby authorized to give such contractor, or his assigns, executor or administrator, an order upon the State treasury, therefor, which order shall be paid by the auditor in the same manner that other claims against the State are paid. When any of said buildings as aforesaid shall be completed, it shall be the duty of the board, which has the same constructed, to furnish the same, at a cost not to exceed two thousand dollars, (which sum for that purpose, each of said boards is hereby authorized to draw from the State treasury,) with suitable furniture, fixtures, instruments, and appurtenances as may be necessary to properly care for and treat the patients admitted thereto.

Section 5. It shall be the duty of the said board of directors of each of these hospitals to admit, under their rules and regulations, persons requiring hospital care; and to treat, free of charge, persons accidentally injured, in this State, while engaged in their usual employment or occupation, but preference at all times to be given to persons accidentally injured.

Section 6. To enable each of said boards to carry out fully the provisions hereof, each of them is hereby authorized and empowered to make and publish such rules, regulations and by-laws, as in their judgment may be necessary.

Section 7. Each of said boards shall, on the first day of January of each year, make a report to the Governor showing the condition of the hospital under its charge, the number of patients which may have been treated during the next preceding year, an itemized statement of the cost of running the hospitals, and any other information which the board may deem proper to report, or which the Governor may require to be reported; and the Governor shall, at any time, call upon said board for information, and report as to any other matter which he desires to be advised; and upon which demand being made, it shall be the duty of the said boards, to make the report and furnish the information so requested by the Governor.

Section 8. For the purpose of maintaining each of said hospitals the said boards are authorized to expend ten thousand dollars per annum, which sums are respectively hereby appropriated for that purpose as follows:—ten thousand dollars for each of said hospitals, making thirty thousand dollars in all, for the fiscal year ending October first, nineteen hundred; and after the first day of October, nineteen hundred, and the end of the session of the legislature of nineteen hundred and one, the sum of five thousand dollars for each, making fifteen thousand dollars in all; which said sum shall be paid by the auditor upon warrant of each of said boards, respectively, accompanied by proper vouchers.

Section 9. For the purpose of further carrying out the provisions of this act, each of said boards is hereby authorized and empowered to employ such physicians, superintendents, nurses, and attendants, and other employes, as may be actually necessary to care for and treat the patients which may be brought to each of said hospitals, and they have the power to fix the salary or other compensation which may be paid to such persons so employed.

Section 10. No member of any of said boards shall receive any compensa-

tion except his actual expenses while engaged in the performance of his duties hereunder, and three dollars per day for each day actually engaged in the performance of his duty: *Provided*, That no member of any of said boards shall receive as per diem exceeding twenty-one dollars for any one month.

Section 11. Each of said boards shall have power to receive any donation of money or other property which may be made by any person or persons for the use of said hospitals, and upon receiving any such donation the said board shall at once report the fact to the Governor, and when required by the latter, and in their next annual report to him, shall give a detailed account of such donations, and an accurate statement of the manner in which such donations have been used and expended.

ACTS OF 1901.

CHAPTER 15. *An Act to Create a Free Public Employment Bureau.*

Section 1. The Commissioner of Labor is hereby authorized to organize and establish, in connection with the Bureau of Labor, a Free Public Employment Bureau, for the purpose of receiving applications from persons seeking employment and applications from persons seeking to employ labor.

Section 2. No compensation or fee shall be charged or received directly or indirectly from persons applying for work, information or help through said department. The Commissioner of Labor is hereby authorized to employ such assistance and incur such expense as may be necessary to carry into effect the purpose of this act. But such assistance and expense shall not exceed five hundred dollars per annum.

Section 3. The expenses of the Employment Bureau shall be paid in the same manner and way as other expenses of the Bureau of Labor, and there is hereby appropriated five hundred dollars to carry out the provisions of this act.

CHAPTER 19. *An Act Making Provisions for the Prevention of Accidents and the Preservation of Life and Health of Employes in the Manufacturing, Mechanical, Mercantile, and Other Establishments Where Persons, Male and Female, are Employed.*

Section 1. In all manufacturing, mechanical and other establishments, in this State, where the machinery, belting, shafting, gearing, drums and elevators are so arranged and placed as to be dangerous to persons employed therein, while engaged in their ordinary duties, shall be safely and securely guarded when possible, and if not possible, the notices of the danger shall be conspicuously posted in such establishments, and no minor, male or female, of any age shall be permitted to clean any of the mill gearing or machinery in such establishment while the same is in motion.

Section 2. The opening of all hatchways, elevators and well holes, upon each floor of every manufacturing, mechanical, mercantile or public building in this State, shall be protected by good and sufficient trap doors, self-closing hatches, or strong guard rails at least three feet high. All due vigilance shall be used at all times, except when in actual use.

Section 3. In every factory, workshop or establishment, in this State where females are employed, where unclean work of any kind has to be performed, suitable places shall be provided for such females to wash and change clothing, and stairs in use for females shall in all such establishments be properly screened, and separate water closets shall be provided for the use of employes of either sex, in all manufacturing, mercantile and other establishments in this State, where persons of both sexes are employed.

Section 4. In every manufacturing, mechanical, mercantile and other establishment in this State, where females are employed, there shall be provided and conveniently located, seats sufficient to comfortably seat such females; and during such times as such females are not necessarily required to be upon their feet, they shall be allowed to occupy the seats provided.

Section 5. And all establishments to which this act applies, must be kept in clean condition; the sanitary and hygienic regulations shall be such as will not endanger or be injurious to the lives or health of the employes employed therein.

Section 6. And any person or persons, firm or corporation of any manufacturing, mechanical, mercantile or other establishment, business or calling in this State, to which this Act applies, who shall violate any of the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in any court of competent jurisdiction in this State, shall be fined not less than twenty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars; and in default of such payment of such fine shall be imprisoned until such fine and costs are fully paid.

Section 7. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Labor, or his assistant, to enforce the provisions of this act, and to prosecute all violations of the same before any magistrate or court of competent jurisdiction in this State.

Section 8. All fines collected for violations of this Act shall be paid into the common school fund of the county in which the offense was committed.

Section 9. The provisions of this act shall become effective within ninety days after the date of its passage, and as soon as possible thereafter the Commissioner of Labor shall cause a printed copy thereof to be transmitted to all employers of labor in this State.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

AN ACT to amend and re-enact Section 455, 456, 457 and 458 of the Code of West Virginia, relating to the employment of minors.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:—

That Sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Chapter 75, of the Acts of the Legislature of 1905, being serial sections 455, 456, 457, and 458, of the Code of West Virginia of 1906, be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

Section 1. No child under the age of fourteen years shall be employed permitted or suffered to work in, about or in connection with any factory,

mill, workshop or manufacturing establishment. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, without written permission from the State Commissioner of Labor or the County Superintendent of Free Schools, to employ any child under fourteen years of age in any business or service whatever, during the hours when the public school of the district in which the child resides are actually in session.

Section 2. No child under the age of sixteen years shall be employed, permitted or suffered to work in, about or in connection with any of the establishments or occupations named in Section one of this Act, unless the person, firm or corporation, employing such child, procures and keeps on file, accessible to any truant officer, inspector of factories or authorized agent of the humane society, an employment certificate as hereinafter prescribed. On termination of employment of a child whose employment certificate is on file, such certificate shall forthwith be returned by the employers to the person issuing the same. The employment certificate shall be issued only by the superintendent of schools, or by the person authorized by him in writing; or where there is no superintendent of schools, then by a person authorized by the local school board: *Provided*, that no member of a school board or other person authorized, as aforesaid, shall have authority to issue such certificates to any child then in or about to enter such person's own employment or the employment of a firm or corporation of which he is a member, officer or employe. The person authorized to issue an employment certificate shall not issue such certificate until he has received, examined and approved and filed the following papers duly executed:

1. The school record of such child properly filled out and signed.
2. The passport or duly attested transcript of the school census record, showing the date and place of birth of such child.
3. The affidavit of the parent or guardian or custodian of such child, (which shall be required, however, only in case no one of the above mentioned proofs of age are obtainable), showing the date and place of birth of such child. Such affidavit must be taken before the officer issuing the employment certificate, who is hereby authorized and required to administer such oath without demanding or receiving any fee therefor.

No employment certificate shall be issued until the child in question has personally appeared before the officer issuing the certificate, nor until such officer has satisfied himself that the child can read and write, legibly, simple sentences in the English language. And that the child is fourteen years of age, or upwards, and has reached the normal development of a child of its age, and is in sufficiently sound health and physically able to perform the work which it intends to do, which shall be stated. In all cases of doubt, such development, health and physical fitness shall be determined by a medical officer of the board or department of health, or by a physician appointed by the school board. Every such employment certificate shall state the race, residence, sex, and the date and place of birth of the child, and that the papers required by the preceding sections shall have been duly examined, approved and filed. Every such certificate shall be signed in the presence of the officer issuing the same, by the child in

whose name it is issued, and it shall show the date of its issue. The school record required by the act shall be signed by the principal or chief executive officer of the school where such child has attended, and shall be furnished on demand to a child entitled thereto. It shall contain a statement certifying that the child is able to read and legibly write simple sentences in the English language, and has received instructions equivalent to that given in the first four grades of the common schools. Such school record shall also give the date of birth and residence of the child as shown on the records of the school. The employment certificate must be formulated by the State Superintendent of Free Schools, and furnished in blank by the clerk of the local school board.

Section 3. Whoever, whether he be the employer, parent, guardian or custodian of any child, employs, permits or suffers such child to be employed or to work in violation of any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for each and every offense.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney to enforce the provisions of this act, and to prosecute any person, firm or corporation charged with violation of the same before any magistrate or court of competent jurisdiction in this State; and it shall be the duty of the truant officers, inspectors of factories and authorized agents of the Humane Society to expose all violations of this act to the prosecuting attorney. All fines collected for violations of this act shall be paid into the building fund of the school district or independent district in which the offense was committed.

CHAPTER 76.

AN ACT relating to fire escapes on buildings where labor is employed. (Passed February 24, 1905. In effect 90 days from passage. Approved February 25, 1905.)

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:—

Section 1. Every building or structure in this State of three or more stories in height, used as a factory or workshop, and in which ten or more persons are employed above the first story, or any hotel three or more stories in height, or any other building more than three or more stories in height, occupied or used as a tenement house, shall be provided with one or more suitable and substantial metallic fire escapes or ladders, reaching from the top of the first story to the cornice, and placed on the outside of the building, at each story above the first there shall be one or more metallic balconies substantially attached to the building, and to the fire escape. Such fire escape and balconies shall be in number, size, capacity, design and location as shall be necessary to furnish reasonable means of escape to all persons employed in the building in case of fire.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the owner of every such building to equip the same as hereinbefore provided, within six months after the passage of this act. And thereafter no building as is described in the first section shall be used as a factory or workshop in which ten or more

persons are employed above the first story, or a hotel three or more stories in height, until the same is so equipped. The word "owner" as used in this section shall include the person in whom is vested the legal title to the building.

Section 3. It shall be the duty of the mayor, the sergeant or chief of police, and the fire marshal of every city, town or village, annually to inspect every such building therein as described in the first section. They shall make inspection of any such building at any other time that they deem proper, and shall promptly make inspection of any such building whenever complaint thereof may be made to them in writing by any person. They shall serve written notice upon the owner, or his agent, of every such building not so provided with adequate fire escapes, to provide the same within thirty days thereafter. It shall be the duty of the owner of such building to comply with such notice and to provide such adequate fire escapes within thirty days thereafter.

Section 4. Any such owner violating any of the provisions of this act, shall be subject to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) nor more than two hundred dollars (\$200.00) which may be recovered before any justice or court having jurisdiction. Each week of a failure to comply with the notice mentioned in section three shall be deemed a separate and distinct offense. And, in addition, if any owner shall fail for the space of sixty days after the receipt of such notice to provide adequate fire escapes, the building may be declared a nuisance in the manner prescribed in section twenty-eight, of chapter forty-seven of the Code of West Virginia. If any officer shall fail to perform any duty required of him by this act, or shall violate any of its provisions, he shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars, (\$25.00) nor more than fifty dollars (\$50.00) to be recovered before any justice or court having jurisdiction.

Section 5. All fines collected for violations of this act shall be paid into the common school fund of the county in which the offense was committed.

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ACTS OF 1901.

CHAPTER 14. *Certain Employment Forbidden.*

Section 2. Any person having the care, custody or control of any minor child under the age of fifteen years, who shall in any manner sell, apprentice, give way, or otherwise dispose of such child, or any person who shall take, receive or employ such child for the vocation or occupation of rope or wire walking, or as an acrobat, gymnast, contortionist, or rider, and any person who, having the care, custody, or control of any minor child whatsoever, shall sell, apprentice, give away or otherwise dispose of such child, or who shall take, receive or employ such child for any obscene, indecent, or illegal exhibitions or vocations, or any vocation injurious to the health, or dangerous to the life or limb of such child engaged therein for the purpose of prostitution, or any person who shall retain, harbor or employ any minor child in or about any assignation house or brothel, or any place where any obscene, indecent or illegal exhibitions take place.

shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every offense.

Section 3. Any person having the care, custody or control, lawful or unlawful, of any minor child under the age of eighteen years, who shall use such minor, apprentice, give away, let out, hire or otherwise dispose of, such minor to any person, for the purpose of singing, playing on musical instruments, begging, or for any mendicant business whatsoever, in the streets, roads, or other highways of this State, and whosoever shall take receive, hire, employ, use or have in custody, any minor for the vocation, occupation, calling, service or purpose of singing, playing upon musical instruments or begging upon the streets, roads or other highways of this State, or for any mendicant business whatever, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not less than five dollars (\$5.00) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00).

Section 4. Any person having the care, custody, or control of any minor child under the age of fifteen years, who shall in any manner sell, apprentice, give away or permit any child to sing, dance, act, or in any manner exhibit it in any dance house, concert saloon, theatre or place of entertainment where wines or spirituous or malt liquors are sold or given away, or with which any place for the sale of wines or spirituous or malt liquors is directly or indirectly connected by any passageway or entrance, and any proprietor of any dance house whatever, or any such concert saloon, theater, or place of entertainment, so employing any such child, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not less than five dollars (\$5.00) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) for each offense.

ACTS OF 1897.

CHAPTER 37. *To Prevent Assignments, etc., of Claims for the Purpose of Avoiding Exemption Laws.*

Section 29. That it shall be unlawful for any person to institute, or permit to be instituted, proceedings in his own name, or in the name of any other person, or to assign or transfer, either for or without value, any claim for debt, or liability of any kind, held by him against a resident of this State, for the purpose of having payment of the same, or any part thereof, enforced out of the wages that may be exempted by sections twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six and twenty-seven of Chapter forty-one of the Code of West Virginia by proceedings in attachment of garnishment in courts, or before justices of the peace in any other State than the State of West Virginia; or to send out of this State by assignment, transfer, or any other manner whatsoever, either for or without value, any claim for debt against any resident thereof, for the purpose or with the intent of depriving such person of the right to have his wages exempt from distress, levy or garnishment, according to the provisions of sections twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six and twenty-seven of Charter forty-one of the Code of West Virginia. And the person instituting such suit, or permitting such suit to be instituted, or sending or assigning, or transferring any such claim for debt, for the purpose, or

with the intent aforesaid, shall be liable in an action of debt to the person from whom payment of the same or any part thereof have been enforced by attachment or garnishment, or otherwise, elsewhere than in the State of West Virginia for the full amount; payment whereof shall have been so enforced together with interest thereon, and the cost of the attachment and garnishee proceedings, as well as the cost of said action to recover the same.

The fact that payment of a claim or debt against any person entitled to the exemption provided for in section twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six and twenty-seven of Chapter forty-one of the Code has been enforced by legal proceedings in some states other than the State of West Virginia, in such manner as to deprive such persons to any extent of the benefit of such exemption, shall be *prima facie* evidence that any resident of this State who may have at any time been owner or holder of such claim or debt has violated this law.

CHAPTER 3. *Action for injuries.*

Section 5. Whenever the death of a person shall be caused by a wrongful act, neglect, or default, and the act, neglect or default is such as would (if death had not ensued) have entitled the party injured to maintain an action to recover damages in respect thereof; then, and in every such case, the person who, or the corporation which would have been liable if death had not ensued, shall be liable to an action for damages notwithstanding the death of the person injured, and although the death shall have been caused under circumstances as amount in law to murder in the first or second degree, or manslaughter.

Section 6. Every such action shall be brought by and in the name of the personal representative of such deceased person; and the amount recovered in every such action shall be distributed to the parties and in the proportion provided by law in relation to the distribution of personal estate left by persons dying intestate. In every such action the jury may give such damages as they will deem fair and just, not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and the amount so recovered shall not be subject to any debts or liabilities of the deceased; *Provided*, that every such action shall be commenced within two years after the death of such deceased person.

Section 7. Any person injured by the violation of any statute, may recover from the offender such damages as he may sustain by reason of the violation, although a penalty for forfeiture for such violation be thereby imposed, unless the same be expressly mentioned to be in lieu of such damages.

Section 8. In any case in which an action for trespass will lie, there may be maintained an action of trespass on the case.

Section 9. Where common carriers are not incorporated, any one or more of them may be sued by his or their name or names, only to recover damages for loss or injury to any parcel, package or person, any such suit shall not abate for the want of joining any of his co-proprietors or co-partners.

CHAPTER 144. *Negligence of Employees on Public Conveyances.*

Section 17. If any driver, conductor or captain of any vehicle or boat, for public conveyance, or any person in charge of such vehicle or boat shall, in the management of such vehicle or boat, wilfully or negligently inflict bodily injury on any person, he shall be punished as for a misdemeanor.

CHAPTER 8. *An Act Making Provisions for the Protection of Street Car Employees from the Inclemencies of the Weather.*

Section 1. From and after the first day of January in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and twelve, it shall be unlawful for any person, partnership or corporation, owning or operating a street railway in this state, or for any officer or agent thereof having charge or control of the management of such line of such railway, or the cars thereof, operating electric, cable or other cars propelled either by steam, cable or electricity, which require the constant services, care or attention of any person or persons upon the platform of any such car, to require or permit such services, attention or care of any of its employees, or any one other person or persons, between the first day of November and the first day of April thereafter of each year, unless such person, partnership, or corporation, its officers, or superintending or managing agents, have first provided the platforms of said car or cars with a proper and sufficient enclosure constructed of wood, iron and glass, or similar suitable material, sufficient to protect such employees from exposure to the winds and inclemencies of the weather; *Provided*, That such enclosure shall be constructed so as not to obstruct the vision of the person operating such car, or to endanger or interfere with the safe management of the operator.

Section 2. From and after January first, in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and twelve, it shall be unlawful for any person, partnership, or corporation, so owning or operating street railways using steam, electric or cable cars, or any managing officer or agent thereof, to cause or permit to be used upon such line of railway, between said November first and April first of each and every year thereafter, any car or cars upon which the services of an employee, such as specified in section one of this act, is required, unless said car or cars shall be provided with the enclosure required by section one of this act.

Section 3. Any person, partnership, or corporation, owning, operating, superintending or managing any such line of street railway, or managing or superintending officer or agent thereof, who shall be found guilty of a violation of the provisions of section one or two of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars; and in default of payment of the same, imprisoned in the county jail in which such conviction is had until such fine shall be paid. Each day that any said person or persons, partnership or corporation, cause or permit any of their said employees to operate such car or cars in violation of the provisions of sections one and two of this act, or cause or permit a car

or cars to be used or operated in violation of section two of this act shall be deemed a separate offense; *Provided*, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to cars known and used and known as trailing cars.

Section 4. It is hereby made the duty of the prosecuting attorney of any county in which such street railway is situated and operated, upon information given him by any creditable person, or upon knowledge which he may possess, that any person, partnership, or corporation, has violated any of the provisions of this act, to promptly prosecute such person, members of such partnership or corporation, for such violation.

CHAPTER 5. *An Act Providing for the Protection of Union Labels and Trade Marks.*

Section 1. Whenever any person, firm or corporation, or any association or union of working men, has heretofore adopted or used or shall hereafter adopt or use any label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement for the purpose of designing, making or distinguishing any goods, wares, merchandise, or other products of labor, as having been made, manufactured, produced, prepared, packed or put on sale, by such person, firm or corporation or association or union of workmen, or by a member or members of such association or union, and shall register the same as provided in section three of this act, it shall be unlawful to knowingly counterfeit or imitate such label, trade mark, term, device or form of advertisement; or to knowingly use, sell, or offer for sale or in any way utter or circulate any counterfeit or imitation of such registered label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement; or knowingly keep or has in his possession, with intent that the same shall be sold or disposed of, any goods, wares, merchandise, or any other product of labor to which or on which any such counterfeit or imitation is printed, painted, stamped or impressed; or knowingly sells or disposes of any goods, wares, merchandise or other product of labor contained in any box, case, can or package to which or on which any such counterfeit or imitation is attached, affixed, printed, painted, stamped or impressed, or knowingly keeps or has in his possession, with the intent that the same shall be sold or disposed of, any goods, wares, merchandise or other product of labor in any box, case, can or package, to which or on which any such counterfeit or imitation is attached, fixed, printed, stamped, or impressed, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. Every such person, firm or corporation, association or union that has heretofore adopted or used, or shall hereafter adopt or use, a label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement as provided in section one of this act, shall register the same by filing the same in the office of the Secretary of State by leaving two copies, counterparts or *fac similes* thereof, with said secretary and by filing therewith a sworn application specifying the name or names of the persons, association, or union, on whose behalf such label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement, shall be filed; the class of merchandise and a description of the goods to which it has been or is intended to be appro-

priated, stating that the party so filing, or on whose behalf such label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement shall be filed, has the right to the use of the same; that no other person, firm, association, union or corporation has the right to such use, either in the identical form or in any such resemblance thereto as may be calculated to deceive, and that the *fac similes* or counterparts filed therewith are true and correct. There shall be paid for such filing and recording a fee of one dollar. Said secretary shall deliver to such person, association, or union, so filing, or causing to be filed any such label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement so many duly attested certificates of the recording of the same as such person, firm, corporation, association, or union may apply for, for each of which certificates said secretary shall receive a fee of one dollar. Any such certificate of record shall in all suits and prosecutions under this act be sufficient proof of the adoption of such labels, trade marks, terms, designs, devices, or form of advertisement. Said Secretary of State shall not record for any person, union or association, any label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement, that would probably be mistaken for any label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement theretofore filed by or on behalf of any other person, firm, corporation, union or association. But the said secretary shall file and record under this act any label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement, which may have been previously filed by any person, firm, corporation or association, or any association or union of working-men, provided the person, firm or corporation, association or union seeking to file and record under this act is the same person, firm, corporation, association or union that previously filed or recorded the same label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement.

Section 4. Any person who shall for himself, or on behalf of any other person, firm corporation, association or union, procure the filing of any label, trade mark, term, design, or form of advertisement, in the office of the Secretary of State, under the provisions of this act, by making any known false or fraudulent representations or declarations, verbally or in writing, or fraudulent means, shall be liable to pay any damages sustained in consequence of any such filing, to be recovered by or on behalf of the party injured thereby in any court having jurisdiction, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 5. Every such person, firm, corporation, association, or union adopting or using any such registered label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement as aforesaid, may proceed by suit for damages to enjoin the manufacture, use, display, or sale of any counterfeits or imitations thereof, and all courts of competent jurisdiction shall grant injunctions to restrain such manufacture, use, display, or sale, and award the complainant in any such suit, damages resulting from such manufacture, use, sale or display, as may by the said court be deemed just and reasonable, and shall require the defendant to pay such person, association or union, all profits derived from such wrongful manufacture, use, sale or display; and such courts shall also order that all such counterfeits or imita-

tions in the possession or under the control of any defendant in such cause be delivered to an officer of the court, or to the complainant to be destroyed.

Section 6. Every person, firm, corporation, association or union, who shall knowingly use or display the genuine label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement of any such person, firm or corporation, association or union when registered as aforesaid, in any manner not being authorized so to do by such person, firm, corporation, association, or union, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than three months or by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars. In all cases where such association or union is not incorporated, suits under this act may be commenced and prosecuted by any officer or member of such association or union by or on behalf of and for the use of such association or union.

Section 7. Any person, firm, corporation, association, or union, who shall in any way knowingly use the name or seal of any such person, firm, corporation, association or union, or officer thereof, in and about the sale of goods or otherwise, not being authorized to so use the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than three months or by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars.

Section 8. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed as affecting or impairing any right or remedy at law or in equity now existing for the protection of any label, trade mark, term, design, device, or form of advertisement, whether or not the same is registered under the provisions hereof.

ACTS OF 1907.

AN ACT to create the department of mines, to provide a more efficient system of mine inspection, to re-district the State for the purpose of mine inspection, and to regulate mining operations.

(Passed February 22, 1907. In effect ninety days from passage. Approved by the Governor, February 27, 1907.)

Sec. 1. Department of Mines created; its purpose; chief of department of mines; his compensation and duties; penalties for violations; qualifications; chief of department of mines now in office; successor; when to begin term of office; how salary and traveling expenses are paid.

Sec. 2. District mine inspectors; term of office; by whom appointed; salary; how paid; qualifications; removals; duties; vacancies.

Sec. 3. District mine inspectors to make report; when; what to contain; report of chief of department

of; penalty for violations.

Sec. 14. Locked safety lamps to be used in certain mines; lamps the property of operator; to be in charge of some person designated by fire boss; at least two lamps to be kept at every mine; penalty for violation.

Sec. 15. Mine foreman to be employed; his qualifications and duties; mine foreman to notify operator of requirements; duty of operator as to matters complained of.

Sec. 16. Operator to furnish facilities to inspector for entering

mines; where filed; to be printed and distributed.

Sec. 4. Mining districts.

Sec. 5. Operators to make surveys and maps of mines; what to show; true copy to be delivered to district mine inspector; to be surveyed twice a year if mine in operation; what maps to show; changes to be extended on map held by inspector.

Sec. 6. If operator neglect or fail to furnish map; what then; expense of making maps; by whom paid.

Sec. 7. Plan of proposed developments to be submitted to district mine inspector before made.

Sec. 8. Duty of mine foreman or assistant before beginning work; inexperienced persons to work under direction of mine foreman; or assistant; when not lawful to allow persons to work in mines; two openings required; conditions of openings; provisions not applicable under certain conditions; penalty for violations.

Sec. 9. To maintain metal speak-tube, etc., machinery to be inspected; how often; penalty for violations.

Sec. 10. Machinery to be in charge of competent and sober engineers; no more than ten persons to ride on cage or cars; safety holes; penalty for violation.

Sec. 11. Provisions for proper ventilation of mines; penalty for violations; amount of powder to be taken into mine and how carried; penalty for violation.

Sec. 12. Precautions to be used in case of fire damp and other gases; penalty for violation.

Sec. 13. Fan power to be used for ventilation; ventilation to be maintained day and night in gaseous mines; not required to keep fan

mine; duty of inspector when mine is in unsafe condition; owner or operator may apply to circuit court for order directing mine to be reopened; notice of hearing; to whom given; duty of attorney general.

Sec. 17. Boys under fourteen years of age and female persons not to be employed in the mine; penalty for violations.

Sec. 18. Employes not to do any act that endangers life or property; penalty for violation; if operator refuses to furnish necessary supplies and loss of life results from such refusal a right of action for damages may ensue.

Sec. 19. Intimidation of employes prohibited; provision not construed as to prevent association of persons for lawful purposes; penalty for violation.

Sec. 20. Operators to make report on accidents; notify coroner; power and duties of mine operator in case of explosion or accident; penalty for violation.

Sec. 21. Operator to make annual reports to the chief of the department of mines; what reports to contain; penalty for violation.

Sec. 22. Penalty for permitting work to be done in the mine in violation of instructions issued by mine inspector.

Sec. 23. Mine inspector to prescribe conditions under which solid shooting is to be done.

Sec. 24. Steam locomotives not to be used in mines, except, etc.; penalty for violation.

Sec. 25. Operator to adopt rules for government and operation of mines; to be posted; penalty for violation.

Sec. 26. Courts having concurrent jurisdiction in all prosecutions; right of appeal.

going when mine shuts down for repairs; required to employ fire boss or bosses; qualifications; duties

Sec. 27. To what mine laws apply; inconsistent acts repealed.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

Section 1. There is hereby created an executive department to be known as the "Department of Mines" which shall have for its purpose the supervision of the execution and enforcement of all state laws pertaining to the inspection of mines, heretofore and hereafter enacted for the safety of persons employed within or at the mines within this state, and the protection of mine property and other property used and in connection therewith; and the said department of mines shall be in charge of an official to be known as the chief of the department of mines, who shall have charge of said department, and who shall superintend and direct the inspection of mines as herein provided and as provided by any other state law not in conflict with this act.

The chief of the Department of Mines shall keep a record of all inspections made by himself and the district mine inspectors, which shall be a permanent record properly indexed; and the record of the department of mines shall at all times be open to inspection by any citizen of this State, and upon the request of the Governor of the State, the chief of the department of mines shall lay records before said officer, also maps of mines furnished the chief of the department of mines by the district mine inspectors; any chief of the department of mines who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, and may in the discretion of the court be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year.

The chief of the department of mines shall be a male citizen of West Virginia, and shall be a competent person having had at least eight years' experience in the working, ventilation, and drainage of coal mines in this State, and having a practical and scientific knowledge of all noxious gases found in such mines, and to enable the said chief of the department of mines to perform his duty he shall have the same authority to visit, enter and examine the mines as is conferred upon the district mine inspector, and he shall have the authority to call the assistance of any one of the district mine inspectors to any district in the State.

The present chief mine inspector of this State, who according to this act, is designated as chief of inspector of the mines, shall continue under the chief of the department of mines until July one, one thousand nine hundred and nine, the expiration of the term for which he was appointed as chief mine inspector, or until his successor shall be duly appointed and qualified unless sooner removed as provided by law; and the governor of this state shall, with the consent of the senate, appoint a chief of the department of mines whose term of office shall begin July one, one thousand nine hundred and nine, and shall be for four years, or until his successor shall be duly appointed and qualified; and the governor with the consent of the senate shall each four years thereafter, appoint a chief of the de-

partment of mines for the term of four years, or until his successor be appointed and qualified.

The salary of the chief of the department of mines shall be twenty-four hundred dollars and traveling expenses, which shall be paid monthly out of the State treasury upon a requisition upon the State auditor, properly certified by the chief of the department of mines.

Section 2. Within thirty days after this act becomes a law the chief of the department of mines shall appoint such additional number of district mine inspectors, which with those now in office, shall give one inspector for each mining district within the state, as hereafter provided, whose term of office shall expire the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nine, or when their successor is appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed as provided by law, and he shall direct or prescribe in which of said districts each of said mine inspectors shall serve; and he shall each four years thereafter appoint one inspector for each of said districts.

The salary for each district mine inspector shall be eighteen hundred dollars per annum, and actual expenses; such salary and expenses shall be paid monthly out of the State treasury upon the approval of the chief of the department of mines; provided that before payment of such expenses shall be made to the inspector, he shall file an account of such expenses, verified by his affidavit, that they accrued in the official discharge of his duties; every person so appointed district mine inspector must be a citizen of West Virginia, having a practical knowledge of mining and the proper ventilation and drainage of mines and a knowledge of the gases met with in coal mines and must be a miner of at least six years' experience in coal mines, or having otherwise been engaged as an employe for six years within coal mines, and he shall not, while in office, be interested as owner, operator, agent, stockholder, superintendent or engineer of any coal mine, and he shall be of good moral character and temperate habits. An inspector of mines shall be removed from office by the chief of the department of mines of this State for incompetency, neglect of duty, drunkenness, malfeasance and other good causes.

Each of the district mine inspectors shall report in writing monthly to the chief of the department of mines the number and condition of all mines inspected by him during each month and shall deliver to the operator or operators of each mine inspected a certificate of inspection, and shall post a duplicate certificate at a prominent place of the operating company where it may be conveniently read by any of the mine employes; said duplicate certificate shall remain posted until a subsequent certificate is issued by the district mine inspector, and he shall visit each mine in the district at least once in every three months, or oftener if called upon in writing by ten men engaged in any one mine, or the owner, operator or superintendent of such mine and make a personal examination of the interior of all mines, and outside of the mine where any danger may exist to the workmen, in their respective districts, and shall particularly examine into the condition of the mines as to ventilation, drainage and general safety and shall make a report of such examinations, and he shall see that all the provisions of the mining statute are strictly carried out;

and it shall be unlawful for any district mine inspector to appoint any deputy or other person to do or perform any work required of such inspector; any mine inspector failing to comply with the requirements of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars and be dismissed from office; the chief of the department of mines and the district mine inspectors shall each before entering upon the discharge of his duties take oath of office prescribed by the constitution and shall furnish bond in the sum of two thousand dollars, with security to be approved by the governor, conditioned upon the faithful discharge of his duty, a certificate of which oath and bond shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state. Vacancies in the office of the department of mines or district mine inspector shall be filled by appointment for the unexpired term.

Section 3. Each district mine inspector shall, for each year ending the thirtieth day of June, make a written report to the chief of the department of mines of his proceedings, stating therein the number of mines in his district, the improvements made in and at the mines, the extent to which this act is obeyed or violated, and such other information in relation to mines and mining as he may deem of public interest, or as may be required of him by the chief of the department of mines; he shall also suggest or recommend such legislation on the subject of mining as he may think necessary; such report shall be filed with the chief of the department of mines on or before the thirtieth day of September next succeeding the year for which it was made; the chief of the department of mines shall annually make a full and complete written report of his proceedings to the governor of the state for the year ending the thirtieth day of June; such report shall include the reports of the district mine inspectors, the number of visits and inspections, made in the state by the district inspectors, the quantity of coal and coke produced in the state, the number of men employed, number of mines operated, ovens in and out of blast, improvements made, prosecutions, etc., and such other information in relation to the subject of mines, mining inspection and needed legislation as he may deem of public interest, and beneficial to the mining interests of the state; such report shall be filed with the governor on or before the thirtieth day of December next succeeding the year for which it was made, and such report shall be printed upon the requisition of the governor, and in order that the report shall be annually printed and distributed among the operators, miners and citizens of the state, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars annually is hereby appropriated out of the state treasury for this special purpose.

Section 4. The chief of the department of mines, by and with the approval of the governor, shall within thirty days after this act becomes a law, divide this state into twelve mining districts in such a manner as to equalize as far as practicable the work of each district inspector.

Section 5. The operator or agent of every coal mine shall, within six months after the passage of this act, make or cause to be made, unless already made and filed, an accurate plan or map of such mine, on a scale to be stated thereon, of the one hundred or two hundred feet to the inch;

such map or plan shall show the openings or excavations, the shafts, slopes, entries, airways with darts or arrows showing the direction of air currents, headings, rooms, pillars, etc., and such portions of such mine or mines as may have been abandoned, the general inclination of the coal strata, and so much of the property lines and the outcrop of the coal seam of the tract of land on which said mine is located, as may be within one thousand feet of any part of the workings of such mine; a true copy of such map or plan shall, within six months aforesaid, be delivered by such operator to the inspector of his district, to be preserved among the records of his office and turned over to his successor in office; but it is provided that in no case shall any copy of the same be made without the consent of the operator or his agent; and the original map or a true copy thereof shall be kept by such operators at the office of the mine, and open at all reasonable times for the examination and use of the inspector, and such operator shall, twice within every twelve months, and not more than seven months apart, while the mine is in operation, cause such mine to be surveyed and the map thereof extended so as to accurately show the progress of the workings, the property lines and outcrop as above provided; and he shall immediately thereafter notify the inspector of the district who shall forward to the said operator, or his engineer, the maps held by such inspector to be extended as above required.

Section 6. If the operator or agent of any coal mine shall neglect or fail to furnish to the mine inspector of his district any copy of map or extension thereof as provided in preceding section of this act, the mine inspector is authorized to cause a correct survey and map or plan of said coal mine or the extension thereof to be made at the expense of the operator of such mine, the cost of which shall be recoverable from said operator as other debts are recoverable by law; and if at any time the chief of the department of mines has reason to believe that such map or plan or extension thereof furnished in pursuance of the preceding section, be materially incorrect, such as will not serve the purpose, for which it was intended, he may have a survey and map or plan or the extension thereof made or corrected and the expense of making such survey and map or plan or extension thereof under the direction of said chief of the department of mines, shall be paid by the operator, and the same may be collected as other debts are recoverable by law; and if found correct, the expense thereof to be paid by the State.

Section 7. After the passage of this act each operator of a coal mine, before making any additional mine openings, shall furnish the district mine inspector of the district in which the mine is located the plan of the proposed openings and mine development.

Section 8. After six months from and after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the mine foreman or the assistant mine foreman of every coal mine in this state to see that every person employed to work in such mine shall, before beginning to work therein, be instructed as to the particular danger incident to his work in such mine, and furnished a copy of the mining laws and rules of such mine.

Every inexperienced person so employed shall work under the direction of the mine foreman, his assistant or such other experienced worker as

may be designated by the mine foreman or assistant until he is familiar with the danger incident to his work, and it shall be unlawful for the operator, agent, or mine foreman of any coal mine, to employ any person to work in said mine, or permit any persons to be in said mine for the purpose of working therein, unless they are in communication with at least two openings or outlets, separated by natural strata, of not less than one hundred feet in breadth, if the mine is worked by shaft, and of not less than fifty feet in breadth at the outlets, if worked by slope or drift; to each of said outlets shall be provided from the interior of the mine, a safe and available roadway, properly drained, which shall at all times, while the mine is in operation, be kept free from all obstruction that might prevent travel thereon in case of an emergency, and if either of said outlets be by shaft, it shall be fitted with safe and available appliances, such as stairs or hoisting machinery, which shall at all times, when the mine is in operation, be kept in order and ready for immediate use, whereby persons employed in the mine may readily escape in case of an accident.

This section shall not apply to any mines while work is being prosecuted with reasonable diligence in making communications between said outlets, necessary repairs and removing obstructions, so long as not more than twenty persons are employed at any one time in said mine; neither shall it apply to any mine or part of a mine, in which a second outlet has been rendered unavailable, by reason of the final robbing of pillars, preparatory to abandonment, so long as not more than twenty persons are employed therein at any one time.

For violation of this section the operator, agent or mine foreman, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten or more than ninety days, in the discretion of the court.

Section 9. The operator or agent of every coal mine worked by shaft shall forthwith provide, and hereafter maintain, a metal tube from the top to the bottom of such shaft suitably adapted to the free passage of sound through which conversation may be held between persons at the top and at the bottom of the shaft, also the ordinary means of signaling, and an approved safety catch and a sufficient cover overhead on every carriage used for lowering or hoisting persons, and at the top of the shaft an approved safety gate, and an adequate brake on the drum of every machine used to lower or hoist persons in such shaft; and the said operator or agent shall have the machinery used for lowering or hoisting persons into or out of the mine kept in safe condition and inspected once in every twenty-four hours by some competent person; and there shall be cut out or around the side of the hoisting shaft or driven through the solid strata at the bottom thereof a traveling way of not less than five feet high and three feet wide to enable a person to pass the shaft in going from one side of it to the other without passing over or under the cage or other hoisting apparatus.

Any operator or agent who shall fail or refuse to comply with the requirements of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon

conviction shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days nor more than one year, in the discretion of the court.

Section 10. No operator or any agent of any coal mine, worked by shaft or slope shall place in charge of any engine, used for lowering into or hoisting out of said mine, persons employed therein, any but competent and sober engineers; and no other engineer in charge of such machinery shall allow any person except such as may be deputed for that purpose by the operator or agent to interfere with any part of the machinery; and no person shall interfere with or intimidate the engineer in the discharge of his duties; and in no case shall more than ten persons ride in any cage or car at one time, and no person shall ride on a loaded cage or car in any shaft or slope.

All slopes, engine-planes or motor roads used by persons in any mine, shall be made of sufficient width to permit persons to pass moving cars with safety, or refuge holes of ample dimensions, and not more than sixty feet apart, shall be made on one side of said slope, engine-plane or motor roads; such refuge holes shall be kept free from obstructions, and the roof and side thereof shall be made secure and be kept whitewashed at all times; no person shall travel on foot to or from his work on any slope, engine-plane or motor roads when other good roads are provided for that purpose.

For violation of the foregoing provisions of this section the operator or agent or miner shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten nor more than ninety days, in the discretion of the court.

Section 11. The operator, agent or mine foreman of every coal mine, whether worked by shaft, slope or drift, shall provide and hereafter maintain for every such mine ample means of ventilation, affording no less than one hundred cubic feet of air per minute for each and every person employed in such mine, and as much more as the district mine inspector may require, which shall be circulated around the main headings and cross headings and working places, to an extent that will dilute, render harmless and carry off the noxious and dangerous gases generated therein; and as the working places shall advance break-throughs for air shall be made not to exceed eighty feet apart in pillars, or brattice shall be used, so as to properly ventilate the face, and all the break-throughs between the intake and return airways not required for the passage of air shall be closed with stoppings substantially built with suitable material which shall be approved by the district mine inspector, so as to keep the working places well ventilated.

After six months from the passage of this act, not more than sixty persons shall be permitted to work in the same air current; *provided*, that a larger number, not exceeding eighty persons, may be allowed by the district mine inspector where, in his judgment, it is impracticable to comply with the foregoing requirement.

No operator, agent or mine foreman shall permit any person to work

where they are unable to maintain at least one hundred cubic feet of air per minute, but this shall not be construed to prohibit the operator from employing men to make the place of employment safe and to comply with this requirement: *provided, further*, that while the repair work necessary to get the mine in condition to comply with the law, no person or persons shall be permitted to enter that part of the mine affected except those actually employed in doing the necessary repair work.

In all mines accumulation of fine, dry coal dust shall, as far as practicable, be prevented, and such dust shall be kept properly watered down. For violation of the foregoing provision of this section, the operator, agent or mine foreman, shall upon conviction, be fined not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten nor more than ninety days, in the discretion of the court.

No miner or other employe shall take into any mine in this state any larger quantity of powder or other explosive than he may reasonably expect to use in any one shift, and all powder shall be carried into the mine in metallic canisters of a capacity not to exceed five pounds; any person violating this provision, shall, upon conviction, be fined five dollars for each and every offense or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding ten days.

Section 12. All mines generating fire damp, and where there is every reason to believe that gas will be encountered in the future workings and developments of the mine, the minimum ventilation shall be one hundred and fifty cubic feet per minute for each and every person employed therein, and as much more as one or more of the district mine inspectors may deem requisite; and all stoppings on the main entries shall be substantially built with suitable material, which shall be approved by the district mine inspector, so as to keep the working places well ventilated; doors on main haulways shall be avoided in gaseous mines where practicable, and over casts built of masonry or other incombustible material and of ample strength shall be adopted, and where doors are used they must be built in a substantial manner and hung so as to close automatically when unobstructed.

For violation of the foregoing provisions of this section the operator, agent or mine foreman, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten nor more than ninety days, in the discretion of the court.

All old unused workings and abandoned parts of the mines must be protected by such safeguards as will prevent the dangerous overflow of any standing gas therein, and all avenues leading thereto shall be so arranged and conducted so as to give cautionary notice to all such workmen in such mines of the danger in entering therein; and in order to secure the safety of the workmen in general against the danger in said abandoned or worked out parts of the mines, notices shall be put up and kept standing, as far as practicable, which shall afford warning to all such workmen not to enter such parts of said mine; and in addition thereto, all persons, other than those especially charged with that duty are

hereby forbidden to enter such abandoned parts of such mines where gas may be found.

It shall be unlawful for any miner, after having exploded in any working place sixty cubic inches or more of powder, in one or more blasts, in any mine known to generate gas in large quantities, to enter such working place and attempt to resume work in any manner whatever with a naked light in less than twenty minutes after the blast has been exploded.

And for violation of these provisions of this act, such person or persons, so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars and be confined in the county jail not less than ten days nor more than one year. In all mines where explosive gas, or other gas of a dangerous or poisonous nature, is known to generate in dangerous quantities, the workmen shall be immediately instructed to withdraw from the mine in case of the stoppage of the fan, or heavy falls of the roof which may obstruct the main intake or return airway until such obstruction is removed.

Section 13. It shall be unlawful in all mines where gas is being generated in dangerous quantities to use any other mechanical power for ventilation purposes except fan power, and the fan shall be kept in operation night and day unless written permission be granted by the chief of the department of mines or the district mine inspector in whose district the mine is situated; but no mine operator shall be required to keep such fan going where it is necessary to shut down for the purpose of repairing machinery or doing other work in the mines which may be necessary.

It shall be the duty of every mine owner or operator in this state whose mine or mines are known to generate fire damp or other dangerous gas or gases, in dangerous quantities, to employ a "fire boss" or "bosses" where necessary, who shall be a citizen or citizens of this state, and have such knowledge of fire damp and other dangerous gases as to be able to detect the same with the use of the safety lamps, and shall have a practical knowledge of the subject of the ventilation of mines and the machinery and appliances used for that purpose, and be a person with at least three years' experience in mines generating gases; it shall be the duty of said fire boss or bosses where employed in said gaseous mines to prepare a danger signal with suitable color at the mine entrance, and no person except the mine owner, operator or agent, and only then in case of necessity, shall pass beyond this danger signal until the mine has been examined by the fire boss, and the same or certain parts thereof reported by him to be safe; it shall further be the duty of the said fire boss or bosses to go into all the working places of such mine or mines where gas is known to exist, or liable to exist in dangerous quantities, and carefully examine the same with a safety lamp, and do, or cause to be done, whatever may be necessary to remove from such working place or places, all dangerous gases and make the same safe for persons to enter therein as workmen in such mine or mines; such examination and removal of said gases shall begin within three hours before the time each

shift commences to work, and it shall be the duty of the said fire boss at each examination to leave evidence of his presence at the face of every working place examined, and if the mine is safe he shall remove the danger signal, or change the color thereof to safety, in order that the employes may enter said mine and begin work; in the performance of the duties on the part of the fire boss or bosses, they shall have superior officer, but all the employes working inside of said mine or mines, shall be subordinate to said fire boss or bosses in this particular work; the fire boss shall upon having completed the examination of the mine before each shift, make a written record of the condition of the mine within a book having a form prescribed by the chief of the department of mines, which record shall at all times be kept at the mine subject to the inspection of the district mine inspector or chief of the department of mines; it shall be unlawful for any person to enter said mine or mines for any purpose at the beginning of work upon each shift therein until such signal or warning has been given by said fire boss or bosses on the outside of said mine or mines as to the safety thereof, as herein provided except under the direction of said fire boss or bosses, and then for the purpose of assisting in making said mine safe; and each person who shall enter said mine except as aforesaid, before such notice or signal has been given, or any operator, agent or fire boss who shall violate the provisions of this section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not less than sixty days nor more than one year.

Mines in which explosive gas is generated in dangerous quantities from the coal or adjacent strata shall be worked exclusively by the use of locked safety lamps, and no open lamp or torch shall be used except as may be permitted in writing by the district mine inspector: the safety lamps used for examining any mine, or which may be used for working therein, shall be furnished by and be the property of the operator of the mine, and shall be in charge of some person to be designated by the fire boss; and at least two safety lamps shall be kept at every mine whether such mine generates fire damp or not.

Any operator, agent or other person who shall fail or refuse to comply with the requirements of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days nor more than one year, in the discretion of the court.

Section 15. In order to better secure the proper ventilation of every coal mine and promote the health and safety of persons employed therein, the operator or agent shall employ a competent and practical inside overseer, to be called mine foreman, who shall be a citizen of this state, and an experienced coal miner, or any person having five years' experience in a coal mine, who shall keep a careful watch over the ventilating apparatus and the airways, traveling ways, pumps and drainage; and shall see that as the miners advance their excavations, proper breakthroughs are made, to properly ventilate the mine, and that all loose

coal, slate and rock overhead, in the working places and along the haulways be removed or carefully secured so as to prevent danger to persons employed in such mines; and that sufficient props, caps, and timbers, as nearly as possible of suitable dimensions are furnished for the places where they are to be used, and such props, caps and timbers, shall be delivered and placed at such points as the rules for the government of each respective mine provide for them to be delivered; and every workman in want of props, cap pieces and timbers shall notify the mine foreman, or such other person who may be designated for that purpose at least one day in advance giving the length and number of props or timbers and cap pieces he requires; but in case of emergency the timbers may be ordered immediately upon the discovery of any danger; and it shall be the duty of each miner to properly prop and secure his place in order to make the same secure for him to work therein. The said mine foreman shall have all water drained and hauled out of the working places where the same is practicable while the miners are at work; and it shall be the duty of the mine foreman to see that the cross-cuts are made as required by law, and that the ventilation shall be conducted through said cross-cuts into the rooms by means of check doors placed on the entries or other suitable places, and he shall not permit any room to be opened in advance of the ventilation current. Should the mine inspector discover any room, entry, airway, or other working places being driven in advance of the air current contrary to the requirements of this act, he shall order the workmen working in such places to cease work at once until the law is complied with.

And the mine foreman shall measure the air current at least twice each month at the inlet and outlet and at or near the faces of the advanced headings and shall keep a record of such measurements in a book having a form prescribed by the chief of the department of mines. An Aenometer shall be provided for this purpose by the operator of the mine.

And in mines in which the operations are so extensive that all the duties devolving upon the mine foreman cannot be discharged by any one man, competent persons having three years' experience in a coal mine may be designated and appointed as assistants, who shall act under the mine foreman's instructions, and shall be responsible for their conduct in the discharge of their duties under such designation or employment.

In all haulways space not less than ten feet long and two feet six inches wide, between the wagon and the rib, shall be kept open at distances not exceeding one hundred feet apart, in which shelter from passing wagons may be had; it shall further be the duty of the mine foreman to have bore holes not less than twelve feet in advance of the face, and, where necessary, on both sides of the working places that are being driven toward and in dangerous proximity to an abandoned mine or part of mine suspected of containing inflammable gases or which is filled with water; on all haulways where hauling is done by machinery of any kind, the mine foreman shall provide a proper system of signals and a conspicuous light on the front and rear of every trip or train of cars when in motion in a mine, and when hoisting or lowering of men occurs before daylight in

the morning or at evening after darkness, at any mine operated by shaft, the said foreman shall provide and maintain at the shaft's mouth a light of a stationary character sufficient to show the landing and all surrounding objects distinctly, and sufficient light of a stationary character shall be located at the bottom of the shaft so that persons coming to the bottom may clearly discern the cages and other objects contiguous thereto; no cage on which men are riding shall be lifted or lowered at a rate of speed greater than six hundred feet per minute; no mine cars, either empty or loaded, shall be hoisted while men are being lowered or hoisted, and no cage having an unstable, self-dumping platform shall be used for the carrying of workmen unless the same is provided with some device by which the same may be securely locked when men are being hoisted or lowered into the mine.

At every mine where ten men are employed under ground it shall be the duty of the operator thereof to keep always on hand at the mine a properly constructed stretcher, a woolen and water-proof blanket, and all necessary requisites which may be advised by medical practitioner employed by the company, and if as many as one hundred and fifty men are employed, two stretchers with the necessary equipments as above advised; the mine foreman, or his assistant, shall visit and examine every working place in the mine, every alternate day, while the miners of such places are at work, and shall direct that each and every working place shall be secured by props and timbers whenever necessary, which shall be placed and used by the miners working therein as in this act provided, to the end that such working places shall be made safe, and the said mine foreman shall not permit, nor shall any one work in a place known to be unsafe unless it be for the purpose of making it safe. The mine foreman shall notify the operator or agent of the mine of his inability to comply with any of the requirements of this section, and it shall then become the duty of any operator or agent to at once attend to the matter complained of by the mine foreman, so as to enable him to comply with the provisions hereof if the same can be practically done. Any operator or agent of any coal mine, or other person who shall neglect to comply with the requirements of this section shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten nor more than ninety days at the discretion of the court. Any mine foreman or employe failing to comply with this section shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than five dollars, nor more than fifty dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten nor more than ninety days, in the discretion of the court.

Section 16. The operator or agent of every coal mine shall furnish the inspector proper facilities for entering such mine and making examination or obtaining information; and if any inspector shall discover that any mine does not, in appliances for the safety of the persons employed therein, conform to the provisions of this act, or that by reason of any defect or practice in or at such mine the lives or health of such persons employed therein, stating in such notice the particulars in which

he considers such mine to be defective or dangerous and if he deem it necessary for the protection of the lives or health of the persons employed in such mine, he shall, after giving notice of one day to the said operator or agent, in writing notify immediately the chief of the department of mines, who shall immediately examine the mine reported to be unsafe, and, if, upon such examination the mine reported to be unsafe is in fact found to be in unsafe condition, the chief of the department of mines shall forthwith order the mine to be closed until it is placed in a safe and proper condition for mining operations; the owner or operator of any mine so closed may apply to the circuit court wherein said mine is located, or the judge thereof in vacation, by petition for an order directing said mine to be reopened, and such court or the judge thereof in vacation shall immediately hear and determine the matters arising from such petition, and if upon full hearing thereof the court or the judge thereof in vacation shall find that said mine is in a reasonably safe condition, the prayer of said district shall be granted; but notice of said hearing shall be given to the district mine inspector or the chief of the department of mines three days at least before said hearing; and in all such hearings the attorney general shall appear for the state and defend the same.

Section 17. No boy under fourteen years of age, nor female person of any age shall be permitted to work in any coal mine, and in all cases of doubt, the parents or guardians of such boys shall furnish affidavits of their age; any operator, agent or mine foreman who shall knowingly violate the provisions of this section, or any person knowingly making a false statement as to the age of any boy under fourteen years of age, applying for work in any coal mine shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than ten nor more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten nor more than ninety days, in the discretion of the court.

Section 18. No miner, workman or other persons, shall knowingly injure any shaft, lamp, instrument, air course or brattice or obstruct or throw open airways or carry matches or open lights in the places worked by safety lamps or disturb any part of the machinery or appliances open a door used for direct ventilation and not close it again, or enter any part of a mine against caution, or disobey any order given in carrying out any of the provisions of this act, or do any other act whereby the life or health of any person employed in the mine or the security of the mine is endangered; any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than ten nor more than five hundred dollars or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten nor more than ninety days, in the discretion of the court; when any operator of a mine shall in any manner refuse to furnish all supplies necessary for the mine foreman to comply with the requirements of this act after being so requested so to do, and by reason of such refusal, loss of life or injury may result to an employe, a right of action for damages may ensue against the operator of the mine wherein such employe has not contributed to his own injury or loss.

Section 19. Nor shall any person or persons, or combination of per-

sons, by force, threats, menace, or intimidation of any kind, prevent or attempt to prevent from working in or about any mine, any person or persons who have the lawful right to work in or about the same and who desires so to work; but this provision shall not be so construed as to prevent any two or more persons from associating together under the name of knights of labor, or any other name they may desire, for any lawful purpose, or for using moral suasion or lawful argument to induce any one to work in or about any mine; any person or persons who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten nor more than ninety days, in the discretion of the court.

Section 20. Whenever by reason of any explosion or other accident in any coal mine, or the machinery connected therewith, loss of life or serious personal injury shall occur, it shall be the duty of the superintendent of the colliery, and in his absence, the mine foreman in charge of the mine, to give notice forthwith, by mail or otherwise, to the inspector of the district, stating the particulars of such accident; and if any one is killed thereby, to the coroner of the county also, or in his absence or inability to act, to any justice of the peace; and the said inspector shall, if he deems it necessary from the facts reported, immediately go to the scene of such accident and make suggestions and render such assistance as he may deem necessary for the future safety of the men and investigate the cause of such explosion or accident, and make a record thereof, which he shall preserve with the other records of his office; and to enable him to make such investigation, he shall have the power to compel the attendance of witnesses, and to administer oaths or affirmations; and the costs of such investigation shall be paid by the county in which such accident occurred, in the same manner as the costs of the coroner's inquests are now paid; if the coroner or justice shall determine to hold an inquest upon the body of any person killed, as aforesaid, he shall empanel a jury, no one of whom shall be directly or indirectly interested, and the inspector of mines, if present at such inquest, shall have the right to appear and testify and to offer any testimony that may be relevant and to question and cross-question any witness; and the coroner or justice shall deliver to the inspector a copy of the testimony and verdict of the jury; any operator, agent, superintendent or mine foreman who shall fail to perform the duty provided in this section shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not less than ten nor more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten nor more than ninety days in the discretion of the court.

Section 21. The operator or agent of every coal mine shall annually, during the month of July, mail or deliver to the chief of the department of mines, a report of the preceding twelve months, ending with the thirtieth day of June; such report shall state the names of the operators and officers of the mine, the quantity of coal mined and such other information, not of a private nature, as may from time to time be required

by the chief of the department of mines; blank forms of such reports shall be furnished by the chief of the department of mines. At any time any person, company, or corporation operating a coal mine shall transfer the ownership of any mine to another person, company, or corporation, the person, company, or corporation transferring such ownership shall, within thirty days make a report to the chief of the department of mines of such change, and a statement of the tons of coal produced since the first day of July, last, previous to the date of such sale or transfer of such mine or mines; any operator or agent failing to furnish the reports as required in this section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty nor more than ninety days, in the discretion of the court.

Section 22. Any operator, agent, superintendent, or mine foreman having in charge any mine, who shall knowingly permit any person to work in any part of the mine in violation of instructions issued by the mine inspector, made in compliance with the requirements of this act, shall upon conviction be fined not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars for each person permitted to work in violation of such instructions and any employes who shall work in violation of such instructions shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars.

Section 23. In any mine in which solid shooting is done the district mine inspector is authorized to prescribe the conditions under which solid shooting may be done.

Section 24. No steam locomotive shall be used in mines where men are actually employed in the excavation of coal, except by the consent of the district mine inspector, but this shall not be construed to prohibit any mine owner from operating a steam locomotive through any tunnel, haulway or part of a mine that is not in actual operation and furnishing coal; any operator or agent who violates this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty nor more than ninety days, in the discretion of the court.

Section 25. There shall be adopted by the operator of every mine in this state special rules for the government and operation of his mine or mines covering all the work pertaining thereto in and outside of the same, which, however, shall not be in conflict with the provisions of the mining laws of this state; such rules when established shall be printed on card board, in the language spoken by ten or more employes, and shall be posted up in the drum house tibble or some other conspicuous place about the mines where the same may be seen and observed by all the employes at such mines, and when said rules are so posted the same shall operate as a notice to all the employes at such mine of their acceptance of the contents thereof; and it shall be the duty of each mine operator to furnish a printed copy of said rules to each of his employes when requested by either or any of them; any operator or agent who violates the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than five hundred

dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty nor more than ninety days, in the discretion of the court.

Section 26. In all prosecutions under this act the circuit court, criminal court and justices of the peace have concurrent jurisdiction with right of appeal to circuit court.

Section 27. The provisions of this act shall apply only to coal mines in which five or more persons are employed in a period of twenty-four hours; but no mine employing less than ten men shall be required to employ a mine foreman.

All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

ACTS OF 1907.

CHAPTER 59. An Act limiting the hours of service of train dispatchers, telegraph and telephone operators in certain cases in twenty-four consecutive hours.

Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person, corporation, or association, operating a railroad within this state to permit any person employed by them, or on their railroad, in the capacity of telephone or telegraph operator, whose duty it is to space or block trains or engines, or handle train-orders governing the movement of trains or engines, or handling interlocking switches, governing the movement of trains or engines, to permit such telephone or telegraph operator so employed to be on duty more than eight hours in any twenty-four consecutive hours; *Provided*, That the provisions of this act shall apply only to such parts of a railroad where three or more passenger trains pass each way in twenty-four consecutive hours; and *provided, further*, That in case of necessity caused by the sickness of any such operators or by accident on such railroad, such telephone and telegraph operators may be permitted to be on duty for a period of twelve consecutive hours, in any twenty-four consecutive hours, but such extension of time shall extend only for a period long enough to enable such railroad company to supply the required number of operators at such office, and shall in no case extend over a period of more than two days, nor under this provision shall it be lawful for any telegraph or telephone operator to be on duty twelve consecutive hours in any twenty-four consecutive hours for more than three times in any calendar month; but nothing in this act shall prevent any such company and operator agreeing to a longer day than eight hours, but in no case shall any such operator be permitted to be on duty longer than twelve consecutive hours under such agreement.

Section 2. Any person, corporation or association, convicted of violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and pay a fine of one hundred dollars for the first offense, and for each offense committed after the first conviction hereunder, pay a fine of three hundred dollars.

CHAPTER 74.

AN ACT to amend and re-enact chapter eight of the acts of one thousand nine hundred and one, entitled, "An act making provisions for the protection of street car employes from the inclemencies of the weather."

Passed February 11, 1909. In effect ninety days from passage, Approved by the Governor, February 19, 1909.)

Sec. 1. Street railway companies to provide platforms of cars with sufficient enclosure to protect employes from exposure to inclement weather.

Sec. 2. Penalty for violation;

when act shall not apply.

Sec. 3. Duty of prosecuting attorney.

Sec. 4. Inconsistent acts and parts of acts repealed.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

That chapter eight of the acts of one thousand nine hundred and one, entitled, "An act making provision for the protection of street car employes from the inclemencies of the weather," be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

Section 1. From and after the first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nine, it shall be unlawful for any person, partnership or corporation, owning or operating a street railway in this state, or for any officer or agent thereof having charge or control of the management of such line or railway, or the cars thereof, operating electric, cable or other cars propelled either by steam, cable or electricity, which requires the constant services, care or attention of any person or persons upon the platform of any such car, to require or permit such services, attention or care, of any of its employes, or any other person or persons, unless such person, partnership or corporation, its officers or superintending or managing agents, have first provided the platform of said cars with a proper and sufficient enclosure constructed of wood, iron, glass or similar suitable material, sufficient to protect such employes from exposure to the winds and inclemencies of the weather.

Section 2. And any person, partnership or corporation, owning, operating, superintending or managing any such line of street railway, or managing or superintending officer or agent thereof, who shall be found guilty of a violation of the provisions of this act, shall be found guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars. Each day that said person or persons, partnership or corporation, cause any of their said employes to operate such car or cars in violation of the aforesaid provisions of this act, or cause a car or cars to be used or operated in violation of this act, shall be deemed a separate offense; *Provided*, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to cars used and known as trailing cars.

Section 3. It is hereby made the duty of the prosecuting attorney of the county in which such street railway is situated and operated, upon information given him by any creditable person or persons, or upon knowledge that he may possess, that any person, partnership or corporation, has violated any of the provisions of this act, to promptly prosecute such person, members of such partnership or corporation, for such violation.

Section 4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

ACTS OF 1871, CHAPTER 156.

IMMIGRATION—TO ENCOURAGE INTO THE STATE.

Section 1. That it shall be the duty of the board of public works to settle upon and carry into operation a practical plan for the introduction of sober and industrious immigrants, with their families, from other states of this Union and from Europe, into this State, to open correspondence with individuals, capitalists, emigration agencies, and steamship companies, in this country and in Europe, to cause to be published such information as will fully show the natural resources of this State, its soil, climate, and mineral wealth and productions—and also, the inducements for investment, the demand for labor, and the advantages West Virginia offers as a home to the emigrant; to cause correct and accurate intelligence to be furnished to the capitalists and the emigrants desirous of investing or settling in this State, to aid and assist as far as possible in the removal of emigrants to the State; to make suitable arrangements to receive emigrants from Europe upon their arrival at New York or Baltimore, and transport them to their destination or place of employment, and generally to adopt, establish and organize such plans and measures as will tend to secure and facilitate the development and settlement of this State.

Section 2. Said board shall appoint a fit and proper person, who shall be known as the "Commissioner of Immigration" whose duties and salary shall be prescribed by said board, and who shall be subject to removal by said board. Said board shall have power to appoint all necessary clerks and agents, to prescribe their duties and fix their salaries.

Section 3. It shall further be the duty of said board to report, annually to the Legislature a full account of their acts and doings, under the provisions of this act.

Section 4. All expenses attending the operation of said board, including the salaries of its officers and agents, shall be paid out of the state treasury, on the endorsement of said board, not to exceed the amount appropriated for the purpose.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

(Passed February 21, 1913. In effect 90 days from passage. Approved February 22, 1913.)

AN ACT to provide for the administration of a workmen's compensation fund by the public service commission and to define the powers, duties and liabilities of said commission in respect of said fund, and to provide a method of compensation for employes that may be injured, or the dependents of those killed in the course of their employment, from said fund to be raised and paid into the hands of the state treasurer as herein set forth; and to define and fix the rights of employes and employers; and to define the defenses that may be made by employers in actions for

damages arising from death and personal injury; and to provide a method of raising said fund to meet the disbursements that may be ordered to be made under this act, and also to provide for the payment of a proportion of the salaries and expenses of said commission and its employes, and for appeals from the rulings of said commission; and for defining the classes of employers and employes who may bring themselves under this act; and also defining those defenses that those employers not bringing themselves under this act may make in actions for damages arising from death of, or personal injury to, their employes.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:—

Sec. 1. That the commission created by the act entitled "An act to create a public service commission and to prescribe its power and duties, etc.," passed on the _____ day of February, 1913, which commission, for the purpose of this act, shall be a body politic and corporate under the name prescribed by said act, shall administer the workmen's compensation fund provided for in this act. The said commission, in the administration of said fund, shall be governed by the provisions of this act if there be conflict between the same and the provisions of said act creating said commission.

Section 2. It is the intent of this act that the expenses of the administration of said fund, including a proportionate share of the salaries or other compensation of the members of said commission, and employes thereof, whose services are connected both with the regulation of public utilities and the administration of said fund, and all other joint expenses, be paid by the state, so that the fund created as hereinafter provided shall be applied solely to the payment of benefits provided for in this act; and all expenses peculiar to the administration of this act, including the premium to be paid for the bond of the state treasurer required under this act, and salaries or other compensation, traveling and other expenses, of all officers or employes of the commission, whose services are devoted solely to the administration of this act, and all expenses for furniture, books, stationery, appliances and property of all kinds acquired or used solely in connection with the administration of this act, shall be paid by the state; and a justly proportional part of the salaries or other compensation of the members of the commission and other officers and employes thereof who are jointly employed or used, and all expenses of such officers or employes, and all of the expenses for furniture, books, maps, stationery and appliances which are jointly employed or used, shall be paid by the state; and no expenses herein provided to be paid by the state shall be paid out of or charged to the fund to be raised for the expenses of the commission as provided in said act of February _____, 1913, creating said public service commission.

Section 3. The apportionment of salaries or other expenses of members and other officers of the commission, employes thereof, and other expenses hereinbefore mentioned, shall be made by the commission at the time of payment, and such apportionment shall be based upon the relative time spent in the service of, or in the relative use of the property or facilities devoted to, the two branches of the work of the commission,

respectively. All payments shall be made by the state treasurer upon order or voucher approved and signed by the chairman or acting chairman and secretary of the commission, directed to the auditor of the state, who shall draw his warrant therefor, and any such payment shall be charged to the fund provided by the said act of February —, 1913, for the administration thereof, or to the appropriations which shall be made from time to time hereafter by the state for the administration of this act, or part of such fund and part of such appropriations as may be directed by the commission in each case.

Section 4. The commission shall be in continuous session and open for the transaction of business during all the business hours of each and every day, excepting Sundays and legal holidays. All sessions shall be open to the public, and shall stand and be adjourned without further notice thereof on its record. All proceedings of the commission shall be shown on its record of proceedings, which shall be a public record, and shall contain a record of each case considered, and the award with respect thereto and of all salaries or other compensation paid or allowed to any employe of the commission or to any other person for services, and all voting shall be had by the calling of each member's name by the secretary, and each vote shall be recorded as cast.

Section 5. A majority of the commission shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and a vacancy shall not impair the right of the remaining members to exercise all the powers of the full commission, so long as the majority remains. Any investigation, inquiries, or hearings which the commission is authorized to hold, or undertake, may be held or undertaken by or before any one member of the commission, and every order made by a member thereof, when approved and confirmed by a majority of the members, and so shown on its record of proceedings, shall be deemed to be the order of the commission.

Section 6. The Commission shall keep and maintain its office at the seat of government, and shall provide a suitable room or rooms, necessary office furniture, supplies, books, periodicals, maps and other equipment. After due notice showing the time and place, the commission may hold hearings anywhere within the state.

Section 7. The commission may employ a secretary, actuary, accountants, inspectors, examiners, experts, clerks, stenographers and other assistants, and fix their compensation, which shall be paid out of the state treasury. The members of the commission, actuaries, accountants, inspectors, examiners, experts, clerks, stenographers and other assistants that may be employed shall be entitled to receive from the state treasury their actual and necessary expenses while traveling on the business of the commission. Such expenses shall be itemized and sworn to by the person who incurred the expense, and allowed by the commission.

Section 8. The commission shall adopt reasonable and proper rules to govern its procedure, regulate and provide for the kind and character of notices, and the service thereof, in cases of accident and injury to employes, the nature and extent of the proofs and evidence, and the method of taking and furnishing the same, to establish the rights to benefits or

compensation from the fund hereinafter provided for the forms of application of those claiming to be entitled to benefits or compensation therefrom, the method of making investigations, physical examinations and inspections, and prescribe the time within which adjudications and awards shall be made.

Section 9. All persons, firms and corporations regularly employing other persons for profit, or for the purpose of carrying on any form of industry in the State of West Virginia, are employers within the meaning of this act, and are subject to its provisions. All persons in the service of employers, as herein defined, and employed by them for the purpose of carrying on the industries in which they are engaged (persons casually employed excepted) are employes within the meaning of this act, and subject to the provisions thereof; *provided*, that this act shall not apply to employers or employes in domestic or agricultural service, to employes of any employer who are employed wholly without the state, nor shall a member of a firm of employers, or any officer of a corporation employer, including managers, superintendents and assistant managers and assistant superintendents be deemed an employe within the meaning of this act.

Section 10. Every employer shall furnish the commission, upon request, all information required by it to carry out the purposes of this act. The commission or any member thereof, or any person employed by the commission for that purpose, shall have the right to examine, under oath, any employer or officer, agent or employe thereof.

Section 11. Within thirty days from the organization of the commission, every employer subject to this act shall notify the commission of such fact. The commissioner shall prepare blank reports for the use of, and furnish the same to employers subject to this act, and every employer receiving from the commission any blank or blanks with directions for filling out and returning the same, shall return the same filled out so as to answer fully and correctly all pertinent questions therein propounded, and if unable to do so give good and sufficient reasons for such failure. Answers to such questions shall be verified under oath and returned to the commission within the period fixed by the commission for such return.

Section 12. Each member of the board, the secretary and every inspector or examiner appointed by the board shall for the purposes contemplated by this act, have power to administer oaths, certify to official acts, take depositions, issue subpoenas and compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of pertinent books, accounts, papers, records, documents and testimony.

Section 13. In case of failure or refusal of any person to comply with the order of the commission, or subpoena issued by it or one of its inspectors, or examiners, or on the refusal of a witness to testify to any matter regarding which he may be lawfully interrogated, or refuse to permit an inspection as aforesaid, the circuit judge of the county in which the person resides, on application of any member of the commission, or any inspector or examiner appointed by it, shall compel obedience by attachment proceedings as for contempt, as in the case of disobedience of the

requirements of a subpoena issued from such court on a refusal to testify therein.

Section 14. Each officer who serves such subpoena shall receive the same fees as a sheriff, and each witness who appears, in obedience to a subpoena, before the commission, or an inspector, or an examiner, shall receive for his attendance the fees and mileage provided for witnesses in civil cases in the circuit court, which shall be audited and paid from the state treasury in the same manner as other expenses are audited and paid, upon the presentation of proper vouchers approved by any two members of the commission. No witness subpoenaed at the instance of a party other than the commission, or an inspector, shall be entitled to compensation from the state treasury unless the commission shall certify that his testimony was material to the matter investigated.

Section 15. In an investigation, the commission may cause depositions of witnesses residing within or without the state to be taken in the manner prescribed by law for like depositions as provided for transcripts in the circuit court.

Section 16. A transcribed copy of the evidence and proceedings, or any specific part thereof, on any investigation, taken by a stenographer appointed by the commission, being certified and sworn to by such stenographer, to be a true and correct transcript of the testimony in the investigation, or of a particular witness, or of a specific part thereof, or to be a correct transcript of the proceedings had on such investigation so purporting to be taken and subscribed, may be received in evidence by the commission with the same effect as if such stenographer were present and testified to the facts certified. A copy of such transcript shall be furnished on demand to any party upon payment of the fee therefor, as provided for transcripts in the circuit court.

Section 17. The commission shall prepare and furnish free of cost blank forms, and provide in its rules for their distribution so that the same may be readily available, of applications for benefits for compensation from the workmen's compensation fund, notices to employers, proofs of injury or death, of medical attendance, of employment and wage earnings, and such other blanks as may be deemed proper and advisable, and it shall be the duty of employers to constantly keep on hand a sufficient supply of such blanks.

Section 18. For the purpose of this act the following classification of the industries subject thereto is adopted:

(1) Coal mines, including their tipplers, power, light, heating and ventilating plants, tramways, private tracks and sidings, and accessory and auxiliary plants working in or with by-products.

(2) Paint manufactories, oil refineries, oil and gas wells, including their pipe lines, storage, power or light plants, tramways, private tracks and sidings, and accessory and auxiliary plants working in or with by-products.

(3) Iron and steel mills, including blast furnaces, smelters, tube works, rolling mills, and their accessory and auxiliary plants, working

in or with by-products, and plants generating power, light or heat and tramways, private tracks and sidings.

(4) Sheet and tin plate mills, including their accessory and auxiliary plants working in or with by-products, and plants generating power, light or heat, and tramways, private tracks or siding.

(5) Foundries, machine shops, fire-arm factories, tool factories, car building and repairing, structural iron works, and working in or with iron or steel, not otherwise specified where power driven machinery is used, together with their accessory and auxiliary plants working in or with by-products, and plants generating power, light or heat, and tramways, private tracks and sidings.

(6) Stampel metal works, can factories, enameled iron works, and working in or with sheet iron or tin plate, not otherwise specified, where power driven machinery is used, together with their accessory and auxiliary plants working in or with by-products, and plants generating power, light or heat, and tramways, private tracks and sidings.

(7) Logging, logging railroads and tramways, saw mills, including their accessory and auxiliary plants working in or with by-products, and plants generating power, light or heat, and tramways, private tracks and sidings.

(8) Planing mills, wood pulp, cordage and paper mills, box factories, cooperage plants, furniture factories, woodenware or wood fibre ware manufactories, vehicle works of every kind, including their accessory and auxiliary plants working in or with by-products, and plants generating power, light or heat, and tramways, private tracks and sidings.

(9) Glass houses of all kinds, including manufactories of tableware, bar goods, bottles, tumblers, lamps, glass light fixture parts, lamps, window and plate glass, potteries of all kinds, including tile, brick, terra cotta, fire clay, earthenware, porcelain, china and crockeryware using automatic machinery, together with accessory and auxiliary plants working in or with by-products, and plants generating light or heat, and tramways, private tracks and siding.

(9-a) Glass houses of all kinds, including manufactories of tableware, bar goods, bottles, tumblers, lamps, glass light fixture parts, lamps, window and plate glass, potteries of all kinds, including tile, brick, terra cotta, fire clay, earthenware, porcelain, china and crockeryware not using automatic machinery, together with accessory and auxiliary plants working in or with by-products, and plants generating power, light or heat, and tramways, private tracks and sidings.

(10) Printing plants of all kinds, electrotyping, photo engraving, engraving, lithographing, embossing, book-binding, and accessory and auxiliary lines of work and manufacture.

(11) Woolen mills, knitting mills, cotton mills, carpet and rug mills, clothing manufactories of every kind and working in or with textiles not otherwise specified.

(12) Breweries, bottling works, canneries of fruit, vegetables, oils, fish, milk or meat, manufactories of preserves, jellies, ketchup, sauces, relishes, pickles, flour and feed mills, bakeries, confectioneries, drug and extract

manufactories, tobacco, cigar and stogie and cigarette manufactories, in which power driven machinery is used.

(13) Slaughter and packing houses, stock yards, soap, tallow, lard and grease manufactories, tanneries, artificial ice, and refrigerating and cold storage plants, creameries, and carbon black factories, in which power driven machinery is used.

(14) Steam laundries, dyeing and cleaning plants, stamping, embossing and working with leather, shoe and harness manufactories, mattress and bedding factories, upholstering factories, manufacturers of rubber goods, and auxiliary and accessory lines of work and manufacture not otherwise specified.

(15) Steam and other railroads and transportation systems not otherwise specified.

(16) Street and interurban railways, whether propelled by electricity or other power.

(17) Telegraph and telephone plants and systems, electric light and power plants and systems, steam heat and power plants and systems, water works systems, gas works and systems, grain elevators, and all lighting, heating or power systems not otherwise specified.

(18) Quarries, stone crushers, gravel pits, mines, other than coal mines, and working with asphalt, cement, stone or other building material not otherwise specified, power propelled ferries, sand diggers and other water craft.

(19) Such works, occupations and manufactories specified in the foregoing eighteen classifications as are operated without power driven machinery.

(20) Match factories, powder mills, fire-work factories, and works in which articles of an explosive nature are mixed or manufactured.

(21) Construction of tunnels, shafts, bridges, trestles, steeples, towers, grain elevators, tanks, water towers, wind mills, subaqueous works, iron or steel frame structures, or parts of structures, blast furnaces, smoke stacks, cupolas or chimneys more than fifty feet high, water works and systems, electric lights and power plants and systems, gas works and systems, installation of steam boilers, engines and dynamos, steam railroads, logging railroads, street railways and systems, boat building with scaffolds, floating docks, engineering works, structural work on buildings over three stories in height, not otherwise specified, and drilling of wells.

(22) Construction and installation of sewers, fire escapes, freight or passenger elevators, advertising signs, ornamental metal work on or in buildings, metal ceilings, plate or window glass, electrical wiring, stairways, buildings which require galvanized iron or tin work, marble, stone or brick work, roof work, slate work, plumbing work, carpenter work, electric work, installing automatic sprinklers, electric or fire alarm systems, heating or ventilating systems, or machinery not otherwise specified, covering steam pipes and boilers, road and street making, street or other grading, and structural work not otherwise specified.

(23) Such works or occupations not specified in the foregoing classifi-

cations in connection with which employer and employes shall voluntarily apply to the commission for the benefit and protection of this act.

And it shall be the duty of the commission to classify and place in one of the classes aforesaid any industries subject to this act not hereinbefore specially mentioned. And the commission shall have the power on or before the first day of January of each year to reclassify the industries subject to this act or to create additional classifications with respect to their respective degrees of hazard and determine the risk of the different classes and fix the rate of premium for each class, according to the risks of the same, sufficiently large to provide an adequate fund for the compensation provided for in this act, and to create a surplus sufficiently large to guarantee a workmen's compensation fund from year to year. The classification so determined and the rates of premium established shall be applicable for such year; *provided*, that the rate so fixed shall not exceed the maximum of one dollar on each one hundred dollars of the gross annual pay roll of each employer in any class; *provided*, also, that for the purpose of this act the pay of any employee employed partly within and partly without this state shall be deemed to be such proportion of the total pay for such employee as his service within this state bears to his service outside the same. A mine worker shall be deemed to be wholly employed in the state in which the tippie or principal mine entrance of the mine in or about which he works is situate.

The state shall pay the salaries of the members and employes of the commission, and all other expenses of the administration of the workmen's compensation fund upon order or voucher approved and signed by the chairman and secretary of the commission, directed to the auditor of the state, who shall draw his warrant therefor.

Section 19. The commission shall establish a workmen's compensation fund from premiums paid thereto by employers and employes as herein provided, for the benefit of employes of employers that have paid the premiums applicable to the classes to which they belong and for the benefit of the dependents of such employes, and shall adopt rules and regulations with respect to the collection, maintenance and disbursement of said fund, not in conflict with the provisions of this act.

Section 20. The treasurer of the state shall be the custodian of the workmen's compensation fund, and all disbursements therefrom shall be paid by him upon order or voucher, approved and signed by the chairman and secretary of the commission, and directed to the auditor of the state, who shall draw his warrant therefor.

The treasurer of the state shall give a separate and additional bond, in such amount as may be fixed by the governor and with surties to be approved by him, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties as custodian of the workmen's compensation fund herein provided for.

Section 22. Any employer subject to this act who shall elect to pay into the workmen's compensation fund the premiums provided by this act, shall not be liable to respond in damages at common law or by statute for the injury or death of any employee, however occurring, after such election and during any period in which such employer shall not be in default in

the payment of such premiums; *provided*, the injured employe has remained in his service with notice that his employer has elected to pay into the workmen's compensation fund the premiums provided by this act. The continuation in the service of such employer with such notice shall be deemed a waiver by the employe of his right of action as aforesaid.

Section 23. Each employer electing to pay the premiums provided by this act into the workmen's compensation fund shall post in conspicuous places about his place or places of business typewritten or printed notices stating the fact that he has made such election, and the same when so posted shall constitute sufficient notice to all his employes of the fact that he has made such election.

No employer or employe shall exempt himself from the burden or waive the benefits of this act by any contract, agreement, rule or regulation, and any such contract, agreement, rule or regulation shall be *pro tanto* void.

Section 24. The application of this act as between employers and employes shall date from and include the first day of October, 1913; and for the purpose of creating such workmen's compensation fund each employer subject to this act shall pay into the state treasury the premiums of liability based upon and being such a percentage of the pay roll of such employer as may have been determined and published by the commission and be then in effect. The premium provided for in this act shall be paid by the employers to the treasurer of the state, and be contributed in the proportion of ninety percent of the employers and ten percent by the employes. The premiums shall be paid monthly on or before the twenty-fifth day of each month for the preceding month, and shall be the prescribed percentage of the total wages paid to all employes subject to the act for such preceding month. Each employer is authorized to deduct from the pay of his employes, (excepting persons casually employed,) for any month, ten per cent of the premium paid or to be paid for such month in proportion to the pay received by them respectively for such month, the proper percentage to be deducted from each installment of pay, whether paid monthly or more frequently, the minimum deduction from the earnings of each employe for any month or part thereof for which settlement is made to be five cents. Each employer shall give a receipt or statement to each employe showing the amount which has been deducted for the workmen's compensation fund, and shall file with the commission, on making his next payment to the fund, a sworn statement showing what percent of said premium herein provided to be paid by the employes (disregarding fractions of a cent) has been deducted, and that no more than ten per cent (subject to the minimum requirements aforesaid) has been so deducted. The state treasurer shall issue his receipt for any sum paid him hereunder in duplicate, the original to be delivered to the person, firm or corporation paying the same and the duplicate to be filed with the commission.

Provided, that in order to create a fund available upon the application of this as aforesaid, on October first, 1913, the payment for the months of October to December, 1913, inclusive, shall be made on or before October first, 1913, and be primarily based upon the pay roll of the opera-

tions of the first four months of the year of 1913. If any employer be found to have overpaid for such three months he may deduct such overpayment from the first monthly payments made to the fund; if any employer be found to have underpaid for such three months he shall pay the deficiency with the first monthly payment made by him after the end of said three months.

Section 25. The commission shall disburse the workmen's compensation fund to such employes (within the meaning of this act) of employers as to have paid into said fund the premiums for the month in which the injury occurs applicable to the classes to which they belong, as shall have received injuries in this state in the course of and resulting from their employment, or to the dependents, if any, of such employes in case death has ensued according to the provisions hereinafter made.

Section 26. All employers subject to this act who shall not have elected to pay into the workmen's compensation fund the premiums provided by this act, or having so elected, shall be in default in the payment of same, shall be liable to their employes (within the meaning of this act) for damages suffered by reason of personal injuries sustained in the course of employment caused by the wrongful act, neglect or default of their employer, or any of the employer's officers, agents or employes, and also to the personal representatives of such employes where death results from such injuries, and in any action by any such employe or personal representative thereof such defendant shall not avail himself of the following common law defenses; The defense of the fellow-servant rule; the defense of the assumption of risk; or the defense of contributory negligence; and further, shall not avail himself of any defense that the negligence in question was that of some one whose duties are prescribed by statute.

Section 27. The commission shall disburse and pay from the fund for such injury to such employes as may be entitled thereto hereunder such amounts for medical, nurse and hospital services and medicines as it may deem proper, not, however, in any case to exceed the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars in addition to such award to such employes, payment to be made to the employes, or to the persons who may have furnished the service and supplies, or to the persons who may have advanced payment for same, as to the commission shall deem proper; *provided*, that in case any injured employe be entitled, under contract connected with his employment or otherwise, to hospital or medical service without further charge to him, no payment shall be made out of the workmen's compensation fund for hospital or medical service.

Section 28. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore or hereinafter contained, no employe or dependent of any employe shall be entitled to receive any sum from the workmen's compensation fund on account of any injury to or death of an employe caused by a self-inflicted injury, the willful misconduct or the intoxication of such employe. If injury or death result to an employe from the deliberate intention of his employer to produce such injury or death, the employe, the widow, widower, child or dependent of the employe shall have the privilege to take under this act,

and also have cause of action against the employer as if this act had not been enacted, for any excess of damages over the amount received or receivable under this act.

Section 29. In case death ensues from the injury, reasonable funeral expenses, not to exceed seventy-five dollars, shall be paid from the fund to the personal representative of the employe, or to such other person as shall have advanced the same, in addition to such award to the employe's dependents.

Section 30. No benefit shall be allowed for one week after the injury is received, except the disbursement provided for in sections 27 and 29.

Section 31. In case of temporary or partial disability, the employe shall receive during the continuance thereof fifty percent of the impairment of his earning capacity, not to exceed a maximum of eight dollars per week, nor to be less than a minimum of four dollars per week, for not to exceed a period of twenty-six weeks; *provided*, that if such partial disability consist of the loss of an arm or a leg at or above the wrist in one case or the ankle in the other, or the loss of an eye, the period for which compensation shall be paid may be, but shall not exceed one hundred and fifty-six weeks.

Section 32. In case of permanent total disability the award shall be fifty per cent of the average weekly wage, and shall continue until the death of such person so totally disabled, but not to exceed a maximum of six dollars per week nor to be less than a minimum of three dollars per week.

Section 33. In case the injury causes death within the period of ninety days, the benefits shall be in the amounts and to the persons following:

(1) If there be no parent or dependents, the disbursement from the workmen's compensation fund shall be limited to the expense provided for in sections 27 and 29.

(2) If the deceased employe be under the age of twenty-one and unmarried and leave a dependent father or mother, the father, or if there be no father, the mother shall be entitled to a payment of fifty percent of the average weekly wage, not exceeding six dollars per week, to continue until the employe would have been twenty-one years of age.

(3) Dependent, as used in this act, means a widow, invalid widower, child under the age at which he or she may be lawfully employed in any industry, invalid child over such age, father, mother, grandfather or grandmother, who at the time of the injury causing death is dependent in whole or in part for his or her support upon the earnings of the employe.

(4) If the deceased employe leave a widow or invalid widower the payment shall be twenty dollars per month until the death or remarriage of such widow or widower; and in addition five dollars per month for each child under the age at which he or she may be lawfully employed in any industry, to be paid until such child reaches such age; *provided*, that the total payment shall not exceed thirty-five dollars per month.

(5) If the deceased employe be an adult and there be no widow, widower or child under age at which he or she may be lawfully employed in any industry, but there are wholly dependent persons at the time of

death, the payment shall, (except in the case named in clause two of this section) be fifty percent of the average monthly support actually received from the employe during the preceding twelve months, and to continue for the remainder of the period between the date of death and six years after the date of injury, and not to amount to more than a maximum of twenty dollars per month.

(6) If there be no widow, widower, or child under the age at which he or she may be lawfully employed in any industry, or dependent persons, but there are partly dependent persons at the time of death, the payment shall be fifty percent of the average monthly support actually received from the employe during the preceding twelve months, and to continue for such portion of the period of six years after the date of injury as the commission in case may determine, and not to amount to more than a maximum of twenty dollars per month.

Section 34. The benefits, in case of death, shall be paid to such one or more dependents of the decedent, or to such other person, for the benefit of all the dependents, as may be determined by the commission which may apportion the benefits among the dependents in such manner as it may deem just and equitable. Payment to a dependent subsequent in right may be made if the commission deem proper, and shall operate to discharge all other claims therefor.

Section 35. The dependent or person to whom benefits are paid shall apply the same to the use of the several beneficiaries thereof according to their respective claims upon the decedent for support, in compliance with the finding and direction of the commission.

Section 36. Notwithstanding anything herein contained, no sum shall be paid to a widow or widower who shall have been living separate and apart from, or have been abandoned by the employe for twelve months next preceding the injury, and who shall not have been supported by him or her during such time. But in the event a chancery suit or other action be pending concerning the relations of said widow, or widower to said employe, then payment shall be made subject to the final adjudication of said suit or action.

Section 37. The average weekly wage or earnings of the injured person at the time of injury shall be taken as the basis upon which to compute the benefits. The time of injury within the meaning of this act shall be such reasonable time prior to the injury as shall enable the commission to make a fair award, taking into consideration both the rate of wage or earning of such person prior to his entering the service in which he may be taken into consideration.

Section 38. Payments may be made in such periodical installments as may seem best to the commission in each case. Notwithstanding anything herein contained, the commission may direct the repayment of any pay out of any installment any advances for necessities that may have been made by any person pending the payment of such installment.

Section 39. To entitle any employe or dependent of a deceased employe to compensation under this act the application therefor must be made in due form within six months from and after the date of injury or

death as the case may be. No person shall be excluded as a dependent by reason of being a non-resident alien, and non-resident aliens may be officially represented by the consular officers of the country of which such aliens may be citizens or subjects.

Section 40. The power and jurisdiction of the commission over each case shall be continuing, and it may from time to time make such modification or change with respect to former findings or orders with respect thereto, as, in its opinion, may be justified.

Section 41. The commission, under special circumstances, and when the same is deemed advisable, may commute periodical benefits to one or more lump sum payments.

Section 42. Benefits before payment shall be exempt from all claims of creditors and from any attachment or execution and shall be paid only to or for the use of such employes or their dependents as hereinbefore provided.

Section 43. The commission shall have full power and authority to hear and determine all questions within its jurisdiction and its decision thereon shall be final. *Provided, however,* in case the final action of said commission denies the right of the claimant to participate at all in such fund, on the ground that the injury was self-inflicted, or on the ground that the accident did not arise in the course of employment, or upon any other ground going to the basis of the claimant's right, then the claimant may, within sixty days after the notice of the final action of such commission, apply for an appeal to the supreme court of appeals. The appellant shall file a petition before said supreme court of appeals against such commission as defendant, within said period of sixty days, and the commission shall be notified by the clerk of said court, forthwith, of the filing of such petition for appeal. And the commission shall, within ten days after the receipt of such proceedings before the commission including the receipt of such notice, file with the clerk of said court the record of such proceedings before the commission, including a transcript of the evidence. The court, or any judge thereof, may thereupon decide whether an appeal shall be granted or not. If granted, the commission and the claimant, or the claimant's attorney shall be notified of the fact by mail. If an appeal is granted the case shall be tried by said court in the same manner as other cases before it, save and except that neither the record nor briefs need be printed, and that every such appeal granted prior to thirty days before the beginning of any term, shall be on the docket for such term, and such appeals shall have precedence over other cases on such docket. The attorney general, without extra compensation or other counsel, if the commission see fit to employ the same, shall represent the commission on such appeal. The supreme court, on such appeal, shall determine the right of claimant and certify its decision to the commission, and, if it determines the right in his favor, the commission shall fix his compensation within the limits and under the rules prescribed in this act. The costs of such proceedings, including a reasonable attorney's fee, not exceeding one hundred dollars, to the claimant's attorney, to be fixed by the court, shall be

taxed against the unsuccessful party. No fees, expenses or costs shall be paid out of any compensation awarded.

Section 44. Such commission shall not be bound by the usual common law or statutory rules of evidence, or by any technical or formal rules of procedure, other than herein provided, but may make the investigation in such manner as in its judgment is best calculated to ascertain the substantial rights of the parties and to carry out justly and liberally the spirit of this act.

Section 45. The commission may make necessary expenditures to obtain statistical and other information to establish the classes provided for in section 18.

Section 46. Annually on or about the fifteenth day of September in each year, such commission, under the oath of at least two of its members, shall make a report as of the thirtieth day of June, to the governor which shall include a statement of the number of awards made by it, and of a general statement of the causes of the accidents leading to the injuries for which the awards were made; a detailed statement of all disbursements, and the condition of its fund, together with any other matters which such commission deems it proper to call to the attention of the governor, including any recommendations it may have to make, and the commission whenever required by the governor shall report to him as to any designated subject or matter, and furnish such information as may be required.

Section 47. The commission may sue in the circuit court of Kanawha county in its own name for any premiums owing from any employer for any part of the period intervening between notice given by such employer as hereinbefore provided of his election to pay into the fund premiums provided by this act, and notice similarly given of the election of such employers to discontinue the payment of such premium, and such employer shall be liable in any action so brought for such premium and interest thereon with costs.

Section 48. The auditor shall issue his warrant for any disbursement hereunder only when approved in writing by the chairman or acting chairman and secretary of the commission, and the chairman or acting chairman and secretary shall not issue any such approval unless authorized by the commission on an order entered on record. Whenever it shall appear that the chairman will be absent or unable to act at sessions of the commission for one week or more, another member of the commission may be designated by the commission as acting chairman during the absence or inability to act of the chairman, and during such period shall have all the duties and powers of the chairman.

Section 49. Any person, firm or corporation, knowingly failing to make any report or perform any duty required by the commission within the time specified, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than twenty-five hundred dollars. Any person or firm, or the officer of any corporation, who knowingly makes a false report or statement under oath, or affidavit respecting any information required by the commission, or who shall knowingly testify falsely in any proceeding before the commission, shall be deemed guilty

of perjury and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as provided by law.

Section 50. Any person who shall knowingly secure or attempt to secure larger compensation, or compensation for a longer term than he is entitled to, from said workmen's compensation fund, or knowingly secure or attempt to secure compensation from said fund when he is not entitled to any, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars or imprisoned not exceeding twelve months, or both, in the discretion of the court, and shall, from and after such conviction, cease to receive any compensation from such fund.

Section 51. Whenever and as often as there shall be in the hands of the treasurer any sum belonging to the workmen's compensation fund not likely, in the opinion of the commission, to be required for immediate use, it shall be the duty of the board of public works when called upon by the commission, to loan such sum or to invest the same in interest bearing securities, and when and as it may become necessary or expedient to use the money so loaned or invested the board of public works shall, when called upon by the commission, collect or sell or otherwise realize upon any such loan or investment, and any interest accruing upon any such loan or investment, as well as any interest received upon the deposit of moneys belonging to said fund shall be credited to said fund.

Section 52. The provisions of this act shall apply to foreigners and employees engaged in intrastate commerce and also interstate or foreign commerce for whom a rule of liability or method of compensation has been or may be established by the congress of the United States only to the extent that their mutual connection with intrastate work may and shall be clearly separable and distinguishable from interstate or foreign commerce, except that any such employer and any of his employees working only in this state may with the approval of the commission, and so far as not forbidden by any act of Congress, voluntarily accept the provisions of this act by filing written acceptances with the commission, and such acceptances, when filed with and approved by the commission, shall subject the acceptors irrevocably to the provisions of the act to all intents and purposes as if they had been originally included in its terms. Payments of premiums shall be on the basis of the pay roll of the employees who accept as aforesaid.

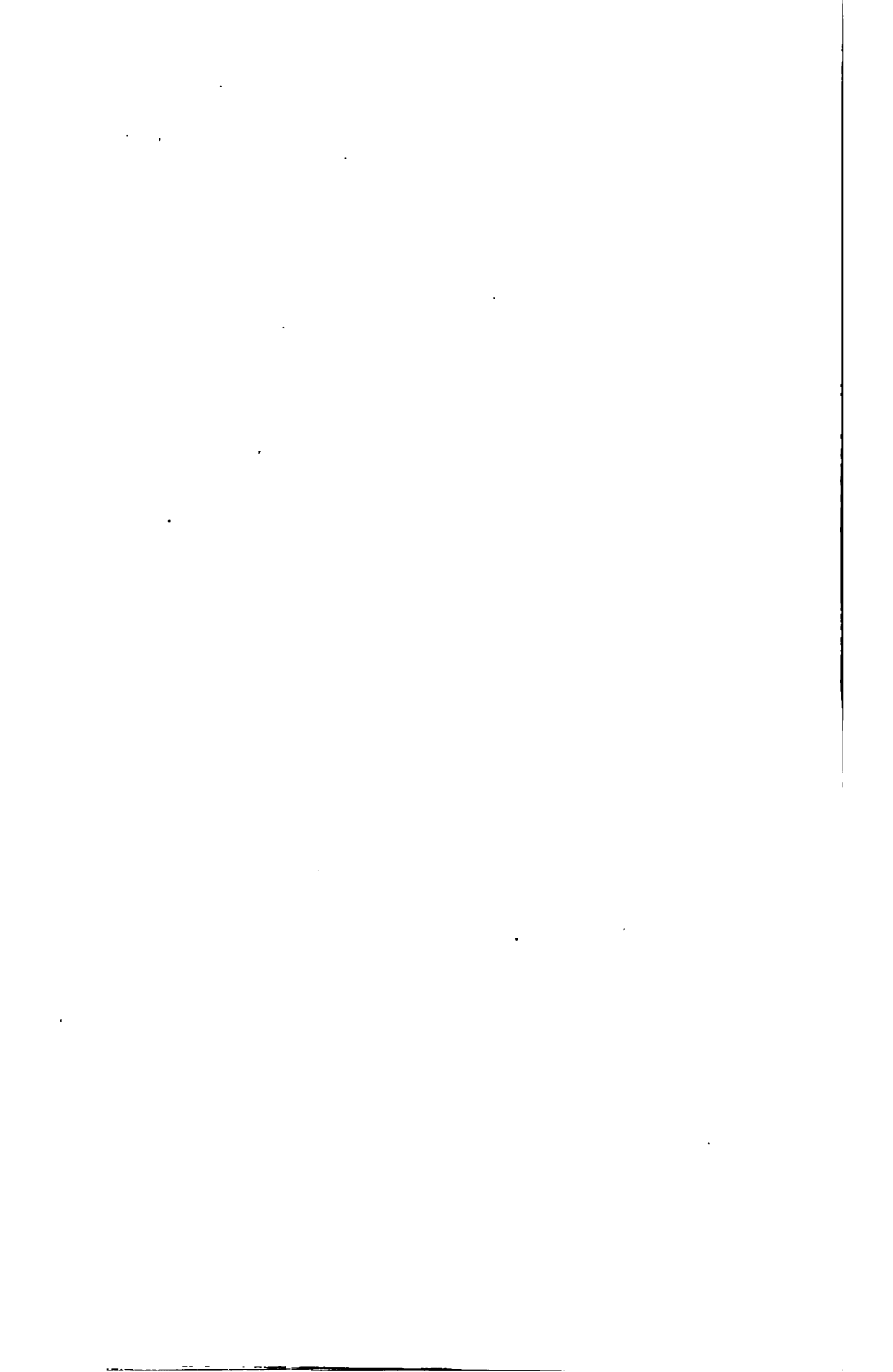
Section 53. If any employer shall be adjudicated to be outside the lawful scope of this act, the act shall not apply to him or his employee; or if any employee shall be adjudicated to be outside the lawful scope of this act, because of remoteness of his work from the hazard of his employer's work, any such adjudication shall not impair the validity of this act in other respects, and in every such case an accounting in accordance with the justice of the case shall be had of moneys received. If the provisions of this act for the creation of the fund, or the provisions of this act making the compensation to the employee provided in it exclusive of any other remedy on the part of the employee shall be held invalid, the entire act shall be thereby invalidated and an accounting according to the justice of the

case shall be had of money received. In other respects an adjudication of invalidity of any part of this act shall not affect the validity of the act as a whole or any other part thereof.

Section 54. If deemed best the commission may insure in any liability insurance company, or companies, authorized to do business in West Virginia, all or any part or class of, or one or more individual risks of, the liabilities of the workmen's compensation fund for any year or series of years, and apply so much as may be necessary of the premiums collected for such year or years toward the payment of the premiums for such insurance.

Section 55. If the provisions of this act relating to compensation for injuries to, or death of workmen shall be repealed or adjudged invalid or unconstitutional, the period intervening between the occurrence of any injury or death and such appeal, or the final adjudication of invalidity or unconstitutionality, shall not be computed as a part of the time limited by law for the commencement of any action relating to such injuries or death, but the amount of any compensation which may have been paid on account of such injury or death, shall be deducted from any judgment for damages recovered on account of such injury or death.

Section 56. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.



**Directory of Manufactories, Public Utili-
ties and Contractors of West
Virginia**

Directory of Manufactories, Public Utilities and Contractors of West Virginia

COAL MINING.

Abrams Creek Coal & Coke Co., Piedmont, W. Va.
Alburn C. & C. Co., Matewan, W. Va.
Algoma Coal & Coke Co., Algoma, W. Va.
Algonquin Coal Co., Matoka, W. Va.
Allbright Smokeless Coal Co., 2nd Nat. Bank Bldg., Akron, O.
Amherst Coal Co., Oak Hill, W. Va.
American Coal Co., The, of Alleghany County, McComas, W. Va.
Anchor Coal Co., High Coal, W. Va.
Antler Coal Co., Fairmont, W. Va.
Aracoma Coal Co., Logan, W. Va.
Angyle Coal Co., Oak Hill, W. Va.
Arlington C. & C. Co., McDowell, W. Va.
Arnold Coal Co., Security Bldg., Bridgeport, Conn.
Ashland C. & C. Co., Ashland, W. Va.
Atlantic C. & C. Co., 727 Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Avon Coal Co., The, 1st Nat. Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, O.
Ajax Coal Co., Fayette, W. Va.
The Austen C. & C. Co., Austen, W. Va.
Babcock C. & C. Co., Sewell, W. Va.
Bailey Woods Coal Co., McAlpin, W. Va.
Bell Coal & Mining Co., 704 Lyric Theatre Bldg., Cincinnati, O.
Ballinger Coal Co., Nuttallburg, W. Va.
Beckley C. & C. Co., MacDonald, W. Va.
Beechwood C. & C. Co., Claremont, W. Va.
Belmont Coal Co., Crown Hill, W. Va.
Ben Franklin Coal Co., Freeport, Pa.
Bengal Coal Co., Huntington, W. Va.
Beury Bros. C. & C. Co., Beury, W. Va.
Big Bend Coal Co., Dimmock, W. Va.
Big Vein Coal Co., of West Virginia, Union Trust Bldg., Baltimore.
Black Betsey Coal & Mining Co., Black Betsey, W. Va.
Black Hawk Colliery Co., Big Creek, W. Va.
Black Wolf C. & C. Co., Dearing, W. Va.
Blue Creek Coal & Land Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Blue Jay Lumber Co., Blue Jay, W. Va.
Blue Ridge Coal Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.
Blum C. & C. Co., Lookout, W. Va.
Blume, G. M., Estate, Fayette, W. Va.
Boal, E. C., Logan, W. Va.
Boomer Coal & Coke Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Boone County Coal Corp., Clothier, W. Va.
Booth Bowen C. & C. Co., Freeman, W. Va.
Borderland Coal Co., Borderland, W. Va.
Bottom Creek C. & C. Co., Vivian, W. Va.
Bower, M. S., Mabscott, W. Va.
Brady Coal Co., Mable, W. Va.
Branch C. & C. Co., Elverton, W. Va.
Branchland Coal Co., Branchfield, W. Va.
Brown Coal Co., Nuttallburg, W. Va.
Bryon Coal Co., Mount Clare, W. Va.
Buckhannon Coal Co., Yukon, W. Va.
Buckhannon River Coal Co., Adrian, W. Va.
Buckeye C. & C. Co., Freeman, W. Va.
Buffalo Creek Cumberland Coal Co., 1450 Real Estate Trust, Philadelphia,
Buffale Eagle Colliery Co., Accoville, W. Va.
Burnwell C. & C. Co., Sprigg, W. Va.
Buttermore, J. J., Coal Co., Connellsville, W. Va.
Cabin Creek Consolidated Coal Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Calif Coal Co., Lost Creek, W. Va.
Campbells Creek Coal Co., Union Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Camplatt Coal Co., Belle, W. Va.
Cannelton C. & C. Co., Cannelton, W. Va.
Carbon Coal Co., Carbon, W. Va.
Carroll Cross Coal Co., Emoryville, W. Va.
Carter Coal Co., Johnson City, Tenn.
Catawba Coal Co., Connellsville, W. Va.
Central Fairmont Coal Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.
Central Pocahontas Coal Co., Gary, W. Va.
Century Coal Co., The, 10 South Street, Baltimore, Md.
Central West Pocahontas Coal Co., 814 Harrison Bldg., Columbus, O.
Chesapeake Mining Co., Handley, W. Va.
Christian Colliery Co., Mahan, W. Va.
Cirrus C. & C. Co., Pocahontas, W. Va.
City Coal Co., Beckley, W. Va.
Clark, James, Clothier, W. Va.
Clarksburg Coal Mining Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.
Clear Fork Coal Co., Jarrolds Valley, W. Va.
Clifton Coal Co., 223 Fourth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
Coal Bell Coal Co., Scotford, W. Va.
Coal River C. & C. Co., Clothier, W. Va.
Coal River Co., The, Ottawa, W. Va.
Coal Run Fuel Co., Fairmont, W. Va.
Coal Valley Mining Co., Clothier, W. Va.
Coalburg-Kanawha Coal Co., Coalburg, W. Va.
Coalburg Colliery Co., Ronda, W. Va.
Colonial Poca. Coal Co., Brunson Bldg., Columbus, Ohio.
Collins Colliery Co., MacDonald, W. Va.
Columbus Iron & Steel Co., Marting, W. Va.

Columbus Poca. Coal Co., 814 Harrison Bldg., Columbus, Ohio.
Consolidation Coal Co., Fairmont, W. Va.
Cooper, J. C., Davis, W. Va.
Copen Creek Coal Co., The, 235 Arcade Bldg., Cleveland, O.
Cora C. & C. Co., Cora, W. Va.
Corona Coal & Coke Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.
Creighton, W. F., Elm Grove, W. Va.
Cranberry Fuel Co., Sprague, W. Va.
Cranberry Fuel Co., MacDonald, W. Va.
Crown C. & C. Co., Accoville, W. Va.
Crozer C. & C. Co., Elkhorn, W. Va.
Crozer Pocahontas Co., American Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Cub Fork Coal Co., Yolyn, W. Va.
Crystal C. & C. Co., Crystal, W. Va.
Crystal Block C. & C. Co., Rawl, W. Va.
Cumberland Coal Co., Baltimore, W. Va.
Dakota C. & C. Co., 316 Fourth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
Davis, T. B., Mine, Piedmont, W. Va.
Davis C. & C. Co., Cumberland, W. Va.
Davis Colliery Co., Elkins, W. Va.
Davy Pocahontas Coal Co., Roderfield, W. Va.
Delmar Coal Co., Fairmont, W. Va.
Deltz Colliery Co., Wyndal, W. Va.
Draper C. & C. Co., Logan, W. Va.
Dry Fork Colliery Co., Bluefield, W. Va.
Dry Branch Coal Co., Dry Branch, W. Va.
Dun Loop C. & C. Co., MacDonald, W. Va. -
Dwyer, J. W., Rainelle, W. Va.
Eagle Island Coal Co., Man, W. Va.
East Coast Coal Mining Co., 1 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
East Lynn Coal Co., East Lynn, W. Va.
Elkhorn C. & C. Co., Maybeury, W. Va.
Elk Lick Coal Co., Scranton, Pa.
Elk Manor Coal Co., Dorfee, W. Va.
Elk Ridge C. & C. Co., Northfork, W. Va.
Elk River Coal & Lumber Co., Clay, W. Va.
Elliott Splint Coal Co., Clay, W. Va.
Elkins C. & C. Co., Morgantown, W. Va.
Elm Grove Coal Co., Elm Grove, W. Va.
Elmo Mining Co., The, Fayette, W. Va.
Empire C. & C. Co., Landgraff, W. Va.
Ennis Coal Co., Hiawatha, W. Va.
Ephrian Creek C. & C. Co., Thayer, W. Va.
Ethel Coal Co., Ethel, W. Va.
Eureka Coal Co., Athens, Ohio.
Eureka C. & C. Co., Eckman, W. Va.
Evans & Sons, Mt. Carbon, W. Va.
Excelsior Pocahontas Coal Co., Excelsior W. Va.

Export Coal Co., Export, W. Va.
Extrapoca Coal Co., Bramwell, W. Va.
Fairmont Coal Co., Fairmont, W. Va.
Fairmont & Balto. C. & C. Co., Adamston, W. Va.
Fairmont & Cleveland Coal Co., Fairmont, W. Va.
Federal C. & C. Co., 111 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.
Fire Creek C. & C. Co., Fire Creek, W. Va.
Flanagan Coal Co., Roderfield, W. Va.
Flat Top Coal Mining Co., English, W. Va.
Fort Branch Coal Corp., Fort Branch, W. Va.
Fort Defiance C. & C. Co., Gauley Bridge, W. Va.
Fortune Hunter Coal Co., Northfork, W. Va.
Four States C. & C. Co., 410 Frick Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.
Francois C. & C. Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.
Frieze Fork Coal Mining Co., Ethel, W. Va.
Gage C. & C. Co., Junior, W. Va.
Gauley Mountain Coal Co., Ansted, W. Va.
Gay C. & C. Co., The, Logan, W. Va.
Georges Creek Coal Co., Cumberland, Md.
Gilliam C. & C. Co., Gilliam, W. Va.
Gleason C. & C. Co., The, Frostburg, Md.
Glen Alum Coal Co., Glen Alum, W. Va.
Glendale Coal Co., Glendale, W. Va.
Glendale Colliery Co., Lawton, W. Va.
Gilmer Fuel Co., Gilmer, W. Va.
Gilmer Consolidated Coal Co., Gilmer, W. Va.
Godfrey Coal Co., Montcalm, W. Va.
Grafton C. & C. Co., Grafton, W. Va.
Grafton Mining Co., Grafton, W. Va.
Great Scott C. & C. Co., The, Morgantown, W. Va.
Green, W. H., Weaver, W. Va.
Greenwood Coal Co., Lawton, W. Va.
Grey Eagle Coal Co., Kermit, W. Va.
Gorman C. & C. Co., 900 Continental Bldg., Baltimore, Md.
Greenbrier C. & C. Co., McDowell, W. Va.
Gulf Coal Co., Hotcoal, W. Va.
Gulf Smokeless Coal Co., Tams, W. Va.
Guyan River Coal Co., Branchfield, W. Va.
Guyandotte Coal Co., Kitchen, W. Va.
Harper Bros., Buckhannon, W. Va.
Harry B. Coal Co., Fairmont, W. Va.
Harry B. Coal & Coke Co., Fairmont, W. Va.
Harvey C. & C. Co., MacDonald, W. Va.
Harrison Coal Co., Tyrconnell, W. Va.
Haywood Coal Mining Co., Buena Vista, Pa.
Hemlock Hollow C. & C. Co., Lawton, W. Va.
Hemphill Colliery Co., Welch, W. Va.
Henrietta-Pocahontas Coal Co., Bartley, W. Va.

Hero Coal & Coke Co., Lumberport, W. Va.
Hickory Ash Coal Co., Peytona, W. Va.
Hiorra Coal Co., Uniontown, Pa.
Hitchman C. & C. Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
Hite C. & C. Co., Fairmont, W. Va.
Holliday Coal Co., Nuttallburg, W. Va.
Horse Creek Block Coal Co., Woodville, W. Va.
Houston C. & C. Co., Elkhorn, W. Va.
Houston Collieries Co., Olmsted, W. Va.
Howard Junior Coal Co., Chattaroy, W. Va.
Howard Colliery Co., Chattaroy, W. Va.
Huddleston Coal & Coke Co., Accoville, W. Va.
Hughes Creek Coal Co., Hugheston, W. Va.
Hutchinson Coal Co., Fairmont, W. Va.
Imperial Colliery Co., Burnwell, W. Va.
Indian Ridge C. & C. Co., Worth, W. Va.
Irona Coal Co., 727 Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Island Creek Block Coal Co., Chauncey, W. Va.
Island Creek Colliery Co., Logan, W. Va.
Jackson Coal & Mining Co., Hartford, W. Va.
J. B. B. Coal Co., 111 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.
Jamison C. & C. Co., Fairmont, W. Va.
Jenkins, J. B., C. & C. Co., Elkins, W. Va.
Johns Branch Coal Co., War, W. Va.
Johnson, E. R., Coal Mining Co., Hughey, W. Va.
Johnson, W. R., Coal Co., Smithers, W. Va.
Johnston-McIntire Coal Co., Rosebud, W. Va.
Jordan, S. H., Keyser, W. Va.
Keeneys Creek Colliery Co., Winona, W. Va.
Kellys Creek Colliery Co., Ward, W. Va.
Keystone C. & C. Co., Keystone, W. Va.
Kilarm C. & C. Co., Monongah, W. Va.
Kimball Pocahontas Coal Co., Big Four, W. Va.
King Coal Co., The, Vivian, W. Va.
Kingwood Coal Co., 1102 American Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Kistler & Schuler Coal Co., Man, W. Va.
Kohinoor C. & C. Co., Craneco, W. Va.
Kroger Gas Coal Co., McWhorter, W. Va.
Kuntz Bros. & Miller, Wheeling, W. Va.
Lake Superior Coal Co., Cannelton, W. Va.
Lambert Run Coal Co., Fairmont, W. Va.
Lanark Coal Co., Lanark, W. Va.
Late, Gordon B., Coal Co., Independence, W. Va.
Lathrop Coal Co., Panther, W. Va.
Laura Mining Co., Glen Jean, W. Va.
Laurel Creek Coal Co., Laurel Creek, W. Va.
Lehigh Coal Co., 1015 Hippodrome Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.
Lewis C. & C. Co., Chelyan, W. Va.

Lewiston Block Coal Co., Lewiston, W. Va.
Lex Pocahontas Coal Co., Lex, W. Va.
Lilly Mining Co., Glen Morgan, W. Va.
Lincoln Coal Mining Co., Fairmont, W. Va.
Litz-Smith Coal Co., Accoville, W. Va.
Logan Coal Co., The, Ethel, W. Va.
Logan Mining Co., Fairmont, W. Va.
Lookout C. & C. Co., Lookout, W. Va.
Long, J. F., Coal Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.
Long Branch Coal Co., Long Branch, W. Va.
Long Flame Coal Co., Stow, W. Va.
Louisville C. & C. Co., Goodwill, W. Va.
Loup Creek Colliery Co., Page, W. Va.
Low Moor Iron Co. of Va., Low Moor, Va.
Luella C. & C. Co., Philippi, W. Va.
Lynchburg C. & C. Co., Kyle, W. Va.
Lynchburg Colliery Co., Vanetta, W. Va.
Lynwin Coal Co., Winding Gulf, W. Va.
M-B Coal & Coke Co., Kimberley, W. Va.
Mabscott C. & C. Co., MacDonald, W. Va.
MacDonald Colliery Co., MacDonald, W. Va.
Maderia-Hill-Clark Coal Co., Fairmont, W. Va.
Magnolia C. & C. Co., Matewan, W. Va.
Main Island Creek Coal Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Manbar Coal Co., Manbar, W. Va.
Margaret Mining Co., Welch, W. Va.
Marion Gas Coal Co., Enterprise, W. Va.
Marmet Coal Co., The, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Marsh Fork Coal Co., Jarrolds Valley, W. Va.
Marshall Coal Co., 727 Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Martin Harper, Buckhannon, W. Va.
Maryland Coal Co., of W. Va., 1 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Mary Helen Coal Co., Hatfield, W. Va.
Masteller Coal Co., Keyser, W. Va.
McAlpin Coal Co., Charleston, W. Va.
McCaa Coal Co., Charleston, W. Va.
McDowell C. & C. Co., McDowell, W. Va.
McGraw Coal Co., Frostburg, Md.
McKell Coal & Coke Co., Glen Jean, W. Va.
McGregor Coal Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Mead Pocahontas Coal Co., Mullens, W. Va.
Meadow Fork Coal Co., Newlyn, W. Va.
Mecca Colliery Co., Eagle, W. Va.
Michigan Coal Co., Fayette, W. Va.
Midvale Colliery Co., Gamoca, W. Va.
Miffin Coal Co., Clothier, W. Va.
Mill Creek C. & C. Co., Coopers, W. Va.
Mill Creek Cannel Mining Co., Villa, W. Va.

Mill Creek Colliery Co., Ansted, W. Va.
Milburn Coal Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Mingo Washed Coal Co., Eugene, W. Va.
Modoc Coal Mining Co., Springton, W. Va.
Mohawk C. & C. Co., Mohawk, W. Va.
Monitor C. & C. Co., Logan, W. Va.
Monongah Fuel Co., The, Monongah, W. Va.
Monroe Coal Mining Co., Barnum, W. Va.
Montgomery Coal Co., Montgomery, W. Va.
Morris Fork Coal Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Mound Coal Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
Mount Carbon Co., The, Powellton, W. Va.
Mt. Hope Coal & Coke Co., Mt. Hope, W. Va.
National Bituminous Coal & Coke Co., Eskdale, W. Va.
National Coal Co., 51 S. Gay Street, Baltimore, Md.
Naugatuk Coal Co., Blocton, W. Va.
New Central Coal Co., Fairmont, W. Va.
Newlyn Coal Co., Newlyn, W. Va.
New Pocahontas Coal Co., Welch, W. Va.
New River Collieries Co., Sun, W. Va.
New River & Pocahontas Cons. Coal Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Nichol Colliery Co., Glen Jean, W. Va.
North American Coal Co., Morgantown, W. Va.
Nuttallburg Smokeless Fuel Co., Nuttallburg, W. Va.
Opperman Coal Co., The, Seng, W. Va.
Oregon Coal Co., Hemphill, W. Va.
Orr Coal Mining Co., Wilsonburg, W. Va.
Orr-Shields Coal Co., Wilsonburg, W. Va.
Otto Marmet Coal & Mining Co., Raymond City, W. Va.
Page C. & C. Co., Pageton, W. Va.
Paint Creek Coll. Co., Scranton, Pa.
Panther Coal Co., Welch, W. Va.
Paragon Colliery Co., Yolyn, W. Va.
Paris Run Coal Co., Moundsville, W. Va.
Patterson, The S. J., Pocahontas Co., 445 S. Ludlow St., Dayton, O.
Pawama C. & C. Co., The, Matoka, W. Va.
Peerless C. & C. Co., Vivian, W. Va.
Pemberton C. & C. Co., Affinity, W. Va.
Pemberton Fuel Co., Pemberton, W. Va.
Peytona Block Coal Co., Peytona, W. Va.
Phillips Coal Co., Fairmont, W. Va.
Piney Mining Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Pittsvein Coal Co., Flemington, W. Va.
Plymouth C. & M. Co., Plymouth, W. Va.
Pocahontas Consolidated Collieries Co., Pocahontas, Va.
Pocahontas Fuel Co., 1 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Poca Domestic Coal Co., 811 Leader Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.
Poca. Smokeless Coal Co., Welch, W. Va.

Powhatan C. & C. Co., Powhatan, W. Va.
Premier Poca. Collieries Co., Premier, W. Va.
Preston County Coke Co., Cascade, W. Va.
Preston Fuel Co., Independence, W. Va.
Price Hill Fuel Co., MacDonald, W. Va.
Prudence Coal Co., Prudence, W. Va.
Pulaski Iron Co., Eckman, W. Va.
Queen Shoals Coal Co., Queen Shoals, W. Va.
Quincy Coal Co., Quincy, W. Va.
Quinnimont Coal Co., Quinnimont, W. Va.
Raleigh C. & C. Co., Raleigh, W. Va.
Red Jacket Consolidated C. & C. Co., Red Jacket, W. Va.
Red Jacket Jr. Coal Co., Red Jacket, W. Va.
Red Rock Fuel Co., Fairmont, W. Va.
Republic Coal Co., Carbon, W. Va.
Rex C. & C. Co., Ethel, W. Va.
Rich Creek Coal Co., Logan, W. Va.
Richland Coal Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
Richland Block Coal Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
Ridgewood Coal Co., Vaughan, W. Va.
Righter C. & C. Co., Lost Creek, W. Va.
River Valley Colliery Co., Hawks Nest, W. Va.
Roanoke C. & C. Co., Worth, W. Va.
Robinson, John L., Grafton, W. Va.
Robinson Coal Co., Fairmont, W. Va.
Rock Lick Coal Co., Concho, W. Va.
Rosebud Fuel Co., Fairmont, W. Va.
Rosemont Coal Co., 727 Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Rothwell Coal Co., Dubree W. Va.
Royal Coal Co. Prince W. Va.
Ruffner Coal Co., Accoville, W. Va.
Samuel Hackett, Cedar Grove, W. Va.
Sandridge, Lee J., Meriden, W. Va.
Saxman C. & C. Co., The, Saxman, W. Va.
Scotia C. & C. Co., Rush Run, W. Va.
Seng Creek Coal Co., Whitesville, W. Va.
Sewell Colliery Co., Caperton, W. Va.
Shamrock Coal Co., Logan, W. Va.
Shawnee C. & C. Co., Eckman, W. Va.
Single Knob Coal Co., Ansted, W. Va.
Slab Fork Coal Co., Slab Fork, W. Va.
Smokeless C. & C. Co., The, Hiawatha, W. Va.
Solvay Collieries Co., Syracuse, N. Y.
Somerset Smokeless Coal Co., 1st National Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.
South Side Co., Caperton, W. Va.
Southwestern Splint Fuel Co., Grafton, W. Va.
Sovereign Coal Co., Sovereign, W. Va.
Spruce Bend Coal Co., Sharples, W. Va.

Spruce River Coal Co., Massillon, Ohio.
Spruce Valley Coal Co., Seng, W. Va.
Standard Poca. Coal Co., Caples, W. Va.
Standard Splint & Gas Coal Co. Standard, W. Va.
Star C. & C. Co., The, Red Star, W. Va.
St. Clair Colliery Co., Eagle, W. Va.
Sterling Coal Co., Leader News Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.
Sternberger Coal Co., E. L., 1616 Nat. Bldg., Cincinnati, O.
Stone Branch Coal Co., Stone Branch, W. Va.
Stone Cliff C. & C. Co., Stone Cliff, W. Va.
Stone Mountain Coal Corporation, Matewan, W. Va.
Stonewall C. & C. Co., Wright, W. Va.
Stuart Colliery Co., MacDonald, W. Va.
Sugar Creek C. & C. Co., Mount Hope, W. Va.
Sullivan C. & C. Co., Sullivan, W. Va.
Sunbeam Coal Co., Logan, W. Va.
Sunday Creek Co., Outlook Bldg., Columbus, Ohio.
Sunnyside Coal Co., Grafton, W. Va.
Superior Poca. Coal Co., Davy, W. Va.
Sycamore Coal Co., Vivian, W. Va.
Templeton Coal Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.
Thacker C. & C. Co., Thacker Mines, W. Va.
Thacker Coal Mining Co., Rose Siding, W. Va.
Thomas, D. C., Coal Co., Seng, W. Va.
Thomas Coal Co., The, McComas, W. Va.
Tidewater C. & C. Co., Vivian, W. Va.
Trace Fork Coal Co., Mullens, W. Va.
Turkey Gap C. & C. Co., Ennis, W. Va.
Turkey Knob Coal Co., MacDonald, W. Va.
Tygert River Coal Co., Arden, W. Va.
United States C. & C. Co., Gary, W. Va.
United States Coal & Oil Co., Holden, W. Va.
Upland C. & C. Co., Elkhorn, W. Va.
Vincent Coal Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.
Virginia Coal Co., Coal Fork, W. Va.
Virginia-Buffalo Coal Co., Accoville, W. Va.
Virginia-Maryland Coal Corporation, Adamston, W. Va.
Virginia and Pittsburg C. & C. Co., Fairmont, W. Va.
Vulcan Coal Co., Vulcan, W. Va.
Wake Forest Mining Co., Wake Forest, W. Va.
War Creek Coal Co., War, W. Va.
War Eagle Coal Co., War Eagle, W. Va.
Warrior Coal Co., War, W. Va.
Webb Coal Mining Co., Garrison, W. Va.
Weirick & Gibson, Kingwood, W. Va.
Welch C. & C. Co., Welch, W. Va.
West Virginia Colliery Co., Carbon, W. Va.
West Virginia Pocahontas Coal Co., Leckie, W. Va.

West Virginia Coal Mining Co., The, Skelton, W. Va.
West Virginia-Pittsburg Coal Co., Wellsburg, W. Va.
Weyanoke C. & C. Co., Dayton, Ohio.
White, E. E., Coal Co., Glen White, W. Va.
White Oak Fuel Co., MacDonald, W. Va.
White Star Mining Co., Dayton, Ohio.
Willis Branch Coal Co., Herberton, W. Va.
Williamson C. & C. Co., Williamson, W. Va.
Wilson, H. T. Coal Co., Majestic Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
Winchester Coal Co., Enterprise, W. Va.
Winding Gulf Colliery Co., Winding Gulf, W. Va.
Winifrede Coal Co., Winifrede, W. Va.
Winona C. & C. Co., Grafton, W. Va.
Wood-Peck Coal Co., Sullivan, W. Va.
Wright Coal Co., Wright, W. Va.
Wyatt Coal Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Yukon Poca. Coal Co., Yukon, W. Va.
Yuma C. & C. Co., Logan, W. Va.
Zenith C. & C. Co., Crumpler, W. Va.

CHEMICALS.

Acme Carbon Co., West Union, W. Va.
American Calcium Chloride Co., Hartford, W. Va.
Belmont Gasoline Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Braden Gasoline Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Blue Creek Refining & Mfg. Co., The, Charleston, W. Va.
Black Diamond Products Co., Fairmont, W. Va.
Buckhannon Chemical Co., Selbyville, W. Va.
Cherry River Extract Co., Richwood, W. Va.
Columbia Carbon Co., Weston, Va.
Eastern Carbon Co., Weston, W. Va.
Eastern Refining Co., Sistersville, W. Va.
Elk Refining Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Gates, J. M. Sons Co., Charleston, W. Va.
High Grade Petroleum Products Co., St. Marys, W. Va.
Hydro-Carbons Co., 721 Traders Bank Bldg., Toronto, Canada.
Hudson Oil Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Hughes River Gasoline Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Imperial Oil & Gas Products Co., Hannahdale, W. Va.
Mountain State Carbon Black Co., West Union, W. Va.
Monarch Carbon Co., Cedar Grove, W. Va.
National Products Co., 1109 Arrott Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.
Ohio Valley Gasoline Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Penn Gasoline Co., The, Grove City, Pa.
Reno Oil Co., Sistersville, W. Va.
Rutherford Gasoline Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Russell, R. W., St. Marys, W. Va.

Riverside Oil Co., Benedum-Trees Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.
Rollin Chemical Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Standard Oil Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Standard Oil Co., Pier No. 2, Pratt St., Baltimore, Md.
Standard Ultramarine Co., Huntington, W. Va.
Sterling Compressing Co., Harrisville, W. Va.
Tyler Oil Co., Sistersville, W. Va.
Wellsburg Gasoline Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.

CONTRACTORS.

Abbott, W. A. & J. L., Charleston, W. Va.
Agnew, J. W., Clarksburg, W. Va.
Ahner & Thompson, Weston, W. Va.
Ahner Oil & Gas Co., Weston W. Va.
American Electric Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
American Foundry & Construction Co., 2nd Ave. and Longworth, Pittsburg, Pa.
American Oil Development Co., Sistersville, W. Va.
Anchor Oil Co., Sistersville, W. Va.
Annette Oil & Gas Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Armstrong, R. J., Construction Co., Huntington, W. Va.
Arthur, E. E., Wright, W. Va.
Atlantic Terra Cotta Co., 1170 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Arbutus Oil Co., St. Marys, W. Va.
Armstrong Cork & Insulation Co., Pittsburg, Pa.
Atlantic Bitulithic Co., Richmond, Va.
Automatic Sprinkler Co., 123 William St., New York, N. Y.
Ashley, J. W., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Allen, P. B. & Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Allen, S. C., Clarksburg, W. Va.
Albro-Clem Elevator Co., The, 7th St. & Glenwood Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Alma Thacker Fuel Co., The, 712 The Wyandotte, Columbus, O.
Bartlett-Hines Co., Buckhannon, W. Va.
Banks Construction Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.
Batson, W. H., Moundsville, W. Va.
Barnhart, W. M. & Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.
Bader, R. E., Charleston, W. Va.
Baker Stone Co., The, Bluefield, W. Va.
Beechers Mining Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Bennett, Louis, Weston, W. Va.
Beaumont, R. H. Co., 1041 Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Bernard Gloeckler Co., 1133 Penn. Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
Bessmere Gas Engine Co., Grove City, Pa.
Big Creek Development Co., Huntington, W. Va.
Bosbury, W. W., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Bockway Plumbing & Supply Co., Huntington, W. Va.
Bowman, S. W., Clarksburg, W. Va.

Bodley & Phillips, Moundsville, W. Va.
Bodell, W. A., Bluefield, W. Va.
Bowser, S. F. & Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.
Board & Reed, Charleston, W. Va.
Burt Oil Co., Mannington, W. Va.
Buckhannon Relief Oil & Gas Co., Buckhannon, W. Va.
Burnes, W. H. & Co., Sistersville, W. Va.
Buffum, F. D.; Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburg, Pa.
Burton, D. T., Moundsville, W. Va.
Brennan, J. A., Drilling Co., 304 Peoples Nat. Bank, Scranton, Pa.
Brast, E. A. & W. M., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Boone Drilling Co., Yawkey, W. Va.
Berrell Engineering & Construction Co., 1104 Webster Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Roberts Bros., Burning Springs, W. Va.
Brown, Henry L., 1714 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Britton & Gladstone, Huntington, W. Va.
Cattrell Brothers Co., Weirton, W. Va.
Carter, S. E., Roderfield, W. Va.
Carter Oil Co., The, Titusville, Pa.
Caldwell & Drake Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
Cain, James, Elkins, W. Va.
Carnegie Natural Gas Co., Carnegie Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.
Cecil-Jones Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Central Engineering Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Charleston & Clendenin Oil & Gas Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Chandler, A. B., Charleston, W. Va.
Chilton & Turner, Spring Hill, W. Va.
Clendenin Oil & Gas Co., The, Clendenin, W. Va.
Close, D. M., Drilling Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Clinedinst, G. M., Charleston, W. Va.
Clarksburg Petroleum Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.
Coffey Plumbing Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Colonial Oil Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Columbia Oil Co. of W. Va., Sistersville, W. Va.
Cole Plumbing & Heating Co., Huntington, W. Va.
Consolidated Construction Co., Shinnston, W. Va.
Congleton, E. W., Mannington, W. Va.
Craig, John, Clarksburg, W. Va.
Conker Bros., Charleston, W. Va.
Coutts Company, The Thomas, 3301 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
Conomos, J. & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.
Cummings, W. E. & Son, Sistersville, W. Va.
Cushing & Cushing, Sistersville, W. Va.
Cunningham, Harry S., Wheeling, W. Va.
Craig & Co., A. S. Follansbee, W. Va.
Creek Oil Co., St. Marys, W. Va.
Criswell & Gates, Martins Ferry, O.
Crosier, L. F., Beckley, W. Va.

C. & P. Electric Co., Martinsburg, W. Va.
C. & W. Electric Co., Huntington, W. Va.
Davenport Oil & Gas Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Davidson & Gates, Blue Creek, W. Va.
Dick, David, Charleston, W. Va.
Davis, Joshua, Charleston, W. Va.
Davis, Wm. & Son, Wheeling, W. Va.
Dayton & Francis, New Martinsville, W. Va.
Daniels, John H., Parkersburg, W. Va.
David Supton's Sons Co., Allegheny Ave. & Tulip St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Dental Oil Co., Sistersville, W. Va.
Delmar Oil Co., 4010 Columbia Bank Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.
Diamond Construction Co., Huntington, W. Va.
Dimick & Meabon, Huntington, W. Va.
Dixon, H. L., Company, Pittsburg, Pa.
Dittman & McVoy, Clarksburg, W. Va.
Dinsmoor & Co., St. Marys, W. Va.
Dinlaco, A., & Bro., 402 Berger Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.
Dinsmoor Oil Co., St. Marys, W. Va.
Dinsmoor, J. C., & Son, St. Marys, W. Va.
Dickel, John & Sons, Parkersburg, W. Va.
Doss, John W., Welch, W. Va.
Dufour & Huber, Clarksburg, W. Va.
Dudley, W. R., Wheeling, W. Va.
Dunbar Oil Co., The, Scotford, W. Va.
Duvall, F. J., Huntington, W. Va.
Elmer J. Edwards, St. Marys, W. Va.
Eckhart, M. W., Huntington, W. Va.
Enright, E. M., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Enterprise Marine Dock Co., Pt. Pleasant, W. Va.
Emory Jacobs, Wellsburg, W. Va.
Embleton Realty Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Ewatr, Samuel W., Clarksburg, W. Va.
Fairbanks-Morse & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Fairmont Construction Co., Fairmont, W. Va.
Fair, W. H., Wheeling, W. Va.
Federal Engineering Co., 1116 House Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.
Falling Rock Cannel Coal Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Fetzer-Winger Co., 910 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.
Fisher Oil Co., The, 421 Wood St., Pittsburg, Pa.
Finley Bros., Co., Chester, W. Va.
Fisher & Scott, Charleston, W. Va.
Fortney Lumber & Hardware Co., Grafton, W. Va.
French-Allen Contracting Co., Mannington, W. Va.
Frame, Roy L., Charleston, W. Va.
Frarl, Joseph & Co., 1885 3rd Ave., New York, N. Y.
Gates, Geo. F., Charleston, W. Va.
Gardner Oil & Gas Co., The, Charleston, W. Va.
Garver, A. F., Huntington, W. Va.

Gates, W. T. & Co., Ronceverte, W. Va.
Glenn, S. B., St. Marys, W. Va.
Glover & Garcelon, Charleston, W. Va.
Glessey Co., The John, Wheeling, W. Va.
Given & Given, Charleston, W. Va.
Goe, R. T., Weston, W. Va.
Goldsmith, Jr., W. L., Charleston, W. Va.
Grove & Parrish, Clarksburg, W. Va.
Grove, F. L., Clarksburg, W. Va.
Grafton Drilling Co., The, Grafton, W. Va.
Grohne Contracting Co., 405 Richmond St., Joliet, Ill.
Grant Oil Co., Sistersville, W. Va.
Greathouse, F. S., Weston, W. Va.
Guaranty Oil Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Gussler Drilling Co., The, Huntington, W. Va.
Gugianis, D., Pittsburg, Pa.
Guyan Oil Co., Huntington, W. Va.
Hackman-Gesting, Wheeling, W. Va.
Harris, E. L., Charleston, W. Va.
Hamilton Natural Gas Co., The, Charleston, W. Va.
Hammann, H. A., Martinsburg, W. Va.
Hare's Sons, Wm., Wheeling, W. Va.
Hatzel, H. J., Farmington, W. Va.
Hall, Lewis A., Fairmont, W. Va.
Hamlin Oil Co., Huntington, W. Va.
Hallock, L. G., Son & Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
Harrison Oil Co., Sistersville, W. Va.
Harshbarger Oil & Gas Co., Milton, W. Va.
Henaghan & Hanlon, Sistersville, W. Va.
Henaghan, Hanlon & McBride, Sistersville, W. Va.
Hyde, W. H., Herberton, W. Va.
Heeter, W. B., Charleston, W. Va.
Hesse-Nicheolich Co., Fairmont, W. Va.
Hiram Lloyd Building & Construction Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.
Higginbotham, A. G., Charleston, W. Va.
Higginbotham-Hill Realty Co., The, Charleston, W. Va.
Hinton Construction Co., Hinton, W. Va.
Howell-Chaddock Painting & Decorating Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Hope Natural Gas Co., 424 Sixth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
Hofmeier-Deegan Oil & Gas Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Holbert & Speeden, Fairmont, W. Va.
Hoggson Brothers, 7 East 44 St., New York, N. Y.
Homan, Geo. S., Weston, W. Va.
Hunt & Bogan, Charleston, W. Va.
Huffman-Conklin Co., The, 669 N. High St., Columbus, O.
Imoff, A. B., Wheeling, W. Va.
Independent Oil Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.
International Filter Co., 38 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Isaac Cut Stone Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Irwin, C. M. & Co., Sistersville, W. Va.
Jacovetty, D. A., Wheeling, W. Va.
Jarvis Oil Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Javins, J. M., Charleston, W. Va.
Jennings Oil Co., 1010 Columbia Bank Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.
Joseph, L. W., Morgantown, W. Va.
Johnson, C. A., Huntington, W. Va.
Johns, M. W. Manville Co., Madison Ave. Cor. 41st St., New York, N. Y.
Kayser & Allman, 1522 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Kanawha Oil Co., 1010 Columbia Bank Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.
Keyser, Charles D., Bellaire, Ohio.
Keathley, A., Huntington, W. Va.
Keough, J. E., New Martinsville, W. Va.
Keeners Oil, Natural Gas & Fuel Co., Weston, W. Va.
Kinsey, John A., Martinsburg, W. Va.
Kisner, J. M. & Bros., Fairmont, W. Va.
King Lumber Co., Charlottesville, Va.
Kirtley, W. H. & Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Kitchen, R. R. & Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
Kinch Oil & Gas Co., Salem, W. Va.
Knight & Hass, Fairmont, W. Va.
Knox, J. M. & Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.
Kreusler, H. L., 3301 Penn. Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
Kyle, R. K. Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
Lamberton Drilling Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Lava Sand Co., Hinton, W. Va.
Lawrence Steel Construction Co., 3301 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
Lassiter & Ragland, Oxford, N. C.
Lallance, Sr., J. B., Huntington, W. Va.
Langdon, Joseph A. & Sons, 1010 House Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.
Lewis O. Old, Lynchburg, Va.
Lee Oil Co., Fairmont, W. Va.
Leott Oil Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Little Sycamore Oil & Gas Co., Weston, W. Va.
Liller, W. A., Keyser, W. Va.
Line Belt Co., Nicetown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Lloyd, Frank H., Fairmont, W. Va.
Love, J. H., Charleston, W. Va.
Lukens, J. G., Wheeling, W. Va.
Lyon, J. C., Huntington, W. Va.
Mathews, J. H. & Co., Wellsburg, W. Va.
Martin, C. B. & Co., Wallace, W. Va.
Mankin, R. & Co., Huntington, W. Va.
Maloney, James J., Wheeling, W. Va.
Marion Oil Co., 424 6th Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
Maxwell, S. D., Charleston, W. Va.
Merrick Fireproofing Co., 1 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Melrose Oil & Gas Co., Sistersville, W. Va.
Meteor Carbon Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Merydith Construction Co., Marietta, Ohio.
Meyers Bros., Charleston, W. Va.
Meabon, C. L., Branchland, W. Va.
Middle Island Oil & Gas Co., Sistersville, W. Va.
Middle States Construction Co., The, Union Bank Bldg., Columbus, O.
Minotti, D., Charleston, W. Va.
Mineral Oil Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.
Mountain State Drilling Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Murray, Andrew, 729 12th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Murphy, T. C., 228 Ridge St., Zanesville, Ohio.
Murphy, J. P. & E. A., Weston, W. Va.
McFadden, R. J., Moundsville, W. Va.
McCall, C. W. & Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.
McAvoy, T. E. Co., The, of Baltimore, 15 E. Fayette St., Baltimore, Md.
McCreery & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.
McKelvey Oil & Gas Co., Sistersville, W. Va.
McKelvey-Ewing Electrical Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
McNulty, C. W., Charleston, W. Va.
Mack-Stanford Electrical Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.
McClintic-Marshall Co., Pittsburg, Pa.
Mark Harness, Clarksburg, W. Va.
National Compressing Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Navajo Gas Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Nesbitt, Samuel, Wheeling, W. Va.
Nelson Plumbing Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Nicola Building Co., The, Penn. Ave. & Lambert St., Pittsburg, Pa.
New Martinsville Oil Co., Barnum, W. Va.
Nuhfer Brothers, Parkersburg, W. Va.
Octo Oil Co., 1912 Union Bank Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.
O'Hare Co., The John, Clarksburg, W. Va.
O'Dell, Robert, Huntington, W. Va.
Ohio Fuel Oil Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Otto Lehmann, Parkersburg, W. Va.
Patterson, Jr., W. F., Kimball, W. Va.
Payne, Louis P., Oil Co., Walton, W. Va.
Patterson Fork Oil Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.
Parsons & Sweeney Oil Co., St. Marys, W. Va.
Payne, E. M., Beckley, W. Va.
Patrick J. Gillighan, Wheeling, W. Va.
Pew & Riser, Huntington, W. Va.
Persun, Henry, Huntington, W. Va.
New York Petroleum Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Pfaff & Smith Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Phillip Carey Co., The, Lockland, Ohio.
Polling, L. C., Parkersburg, Pa.
Ppre Oil Producing Co., 248 4th Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

Producers Gas Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.
Ragland-Baxter-Morford Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Raymond Concrete Pile Co., 140 Cedar St., New York, N. Y.
Reserve Gas Co., 424 6th Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
Reese, A. B., Clarksburg, W. Va.
Reed Plumbing Co., Fairmont, W. Va.
Reed & Board, Charleston, W. Va.
Rhodes, J. W., Huntington, W. Va.
Riley & Riley Co., Shinnston, W. Va.
Rinehart, J. R. & W. R., Weston, W. Va.
Rosenberg, J. H., Wheeling, W. Va.
Rozzazza Bros., Logan, W. Va.
Rosenberg, S. N., Wheeling, W. Va.
Ruckmore Oil & Gas Co., Huntington, W. Va.
Rust Engineering Co., The, 1103 Farmers Bank Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.
Salem Oil Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.
Schneider, H. W., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Schofield-Cowl Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
Sement-Solvay Co., Syracuse, N. Y.
Seymour Edwards Oil & Gas Co., The, Charleston, W. Va.
Sellers & Dinsmoor, St. Marys, W. Va.
Shrum, A. L. & Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.
Sheahan, Thomas, Hagerstown, Md.
Shott, James D., Bluefield, W. Va.
Shinn & Wadsworth, Clarksburg, W. Va.
Shaffer, T. D., Clendenin, W. Va.
Shiloh Oil Co., Friendly, W. Va.
Short, C. A., Shinnston, W. Va.
Shrake, P. Q. Son & Co., Keyser, W. Va.
Shawver Co., The W. F., Charleston, W. Va.
Sluss Baker Construction, Huntington, W. Va.
Smith, Towles & Co., Roanoke, Virginia.
Smoot Advertising Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Smith, G. C., Shinnston, W. Va.
Stoetzer, Wm. A., Wheeling, W. Va.
Standard Heating & Plumbing Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Stiles Bros., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Standard Fuel Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Stealey Realty Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.
Starford & Coll Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.
Straw & Fisher, Weston, W. Va.
Stoeorts, H. G., Keyser, W. Va.
Stewart, J. L. & Sons, Milton, W. Va.
Snow Steam Pump Co., The, Buffalo, N. Y.
Sun Gas Co., The, Salem, W. Va.
Sutter Roofing & Cornice Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.
Schreiber & Sons Co., The, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Summit Oil & Gas Co., Charleston, W. Va.

Simon L. Wolfe, Parkersburg, W. Va.
Sun Light Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Summers, G. M., Clendenin, W. Va.
Swindell, Wm. & Bros., 5035 Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburg, Pa.
Taylor, V. E., Huntington, W. Va.
Taylor & Robinson Huntington, W. Va.
Taylor, Walter J., St. Marys, W. Va.
Triple State Electric Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Treat & Rowland, 2417 Farmers Bank Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.
Trump, Frank O., Kearnesville, W. Va.
Tucker Electrical Construction Co., The, 114 W. 30th Street, New Y
N. Y.
Tulley, J. V., Sutton, W. Va.
Vesper Gas Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.
Vespertine Oil & Gas Co., The, Charleston W. Va.
Virginia Development Co., Rosedale, W. Va.
Vought, H. H. & Co., 346 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.
Whitaker, F. L., Huntington, W. Va.
White Top Oil & Gas Co. Clarksburg, W. Va.
Wallace Knight, Charleston, W. Va.
Watson & Brand, Fairmont, W. Va.
Watson & Camden, Parkersburg, W. Va.
Watson, Andrew J., Clarksburg, W. Va.
Wayland Oil & Gas Co., 14 Wall St., New York, N. Y.
Washington Gas Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.
Weber Chimney Co., The, 332 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Webster Mfg. Co., The, Tiffin, Ohio.
West, J. J., Huntington, W. Va.
Welch Co., The F. C., Clarksburg, W. Va.
West Virginia Bill Posting Co., Charleston, W. Va.
West Virginia Sanitary Plumbing Co., Huntington, W. Va.
West Virginia Heating & Plumbing Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Weston Carbon Co., Weston, W. Va.
Weschester Engineering Co., 103 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.
Weller Bros., Huntington, W. Va.
Williams, Ira, St. Marys, W. Va.
Wiffong, Henry L., Fairmont, W. Va.
Wiedebusch, W. A., Fairmont, W. Va.
Wolfe C. C., Smith, W. Va.
Wolfendon, W. E., Electric Co., Roanoke, Va.
Wolfe & Gilmore Charleston, W. Va.
Yawkey & Freeman Drilling Co., Huntington, W. Va.
Young, S. W., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Young, J., Plumbing Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Zevly, H. J. Company, Morgantown, W. Va.
Zenith Sand Co., The, Hinton, W. Va.
Zinn-Hazel Oil & Gas Co., Elizabeth, W. Va.

CONTRACTORS—RAILROAD, ETC.

Allen, W. F., Clarksburg, W. Va.
American Bridge Co., Frick Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.
Bartley, F. C. & Co., Cumberland, Md.
Bennett & Talbott, Paw Paw, W. Va.
Board & Duffield, Charleston, W. Va.
Boxley Bros. Co., Huntington, W. Va.
Board, P. T., Charleston, W. Va.
Boxley, Haley & Co., Matewan, W. Va.
Boxley, Goodwin & Broy, Roanoke, W. Va.
Butts, J. E. & Sons Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
Brubaker Construction Co., Huntington, W. Va.
Brackett, F. J. P., 1st Nat. Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Chaplin, B. M. & Co., Morgantown, W. Va.
Cisler & Morse, Marietta, Ohio.
Concrete Steel Bridge Co., The, Clarksburg, W. Va.
Crossan Construction Co., 710 Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Dravo Construction Co., The, Pittsburg, Pa.
Demecy-Degener Co., 14 Wood St., Pittsburg, Pa.
Ferry, James & Sons, Inc. Charleston, W. Va.
Farris Bridge Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Fairmont Gas Co., Fairmont W. Va.
Gillespie Co., The T. A., Pittsburg, Pa.
Gillisple, L. J., Huntington, W. Va.
Garber-Eder Co., The, Wabash Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.
Gatewood & Rickets, Alum Creek, W. Va.
Hatfield Construction Co., Barboursville, W. Va.
Harrison & Co., Inc., Martinsburg, W. Va.
Harrison & Dean, Huntington, W. Va.
Hunt Forbes Construction Co., Logan, W. Va.
Hunter, J. T., Glover Gap, W. Va.
Jaeger, G., Clarksburg, W. Va.
Joseph Fuccy, New Martinsville, W. Va.
Kerbaugh, H. S., 6 Church St., New York, N. Y.
Kefauver & McLaran, Orleans Cross Roads, W. Va.
Langhorne & Langhorne Co., Huntington, W. Va.
Ligon-Sherrard Construction Co., Frestonsburg, Ky.
Luten Bridge Co., York, Pa.
McCabe, James F., Co., Paw Paw, W. Va.
McMahon, Mike & Sons, Wellsburg, W. Va.
Monroe & Sons Co., The S., Huntington, W. Va.
Mount Vernon Bridge Co., The, Mount Vernon, Ohio.
National Contract Co., Steubenville, Ohio.
National Erecting Co., 825 Heaver Ave., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa.
Noble Carlyle McCormick, Morgantown, W. Va.
Owego Bridge Co., Owego, N. Y.
Ott, Frederick, Clarksburg, W. Va.

Oregonia Bridge Co., The, Lebanon, Ohio.
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Co., Curry Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.
Pitts & Morris, Roanoke, Va.
Pipes & Watson, Logan, W. Va.
Piedmont Construction Co., Riffe, W. Va.
Pittsburg Bridge & Iron Works, Rochester, Pa.
Prince, S. M., Morgantown, W. Va.
Posey, E. M., Alderson, W. Va.
Reynolds, W. H. Construction Corp., Braxton, W. Va.
Riverside Bridge Co., Martins Ferry, Ohio.
Rinehart & Dennis Co., Fairmont, W. Va.
Roanoke Bridge Co., Roanoke, Va.
Ryan Co., The, Sprigg, W. Va.
Shipe & Thompson, Barboursville, W. Va.
Scanlon, Chas. M., Construction Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Sheridan Kirk Contract Co., Belleville, W. Va.
Smith-McCormick Co., Paw Paw, W. Va.
Sheesley & Janney Construction Co., Paw Paw, W. Va.
Spray Engineering Co., 201 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.
Sullivan & Tilson, Bluefield, W. Va.
Stender Construction Co., The, Huntington, W. Va.
Severs, R. F., Ashland, Ky.
Torrington & Houde, Paw Paw, W. Va.
Vaughan Construction Co., Roanoke, Va.
Virginia Bridge & Iron Co., Roanoke, Va.
Walter S. Rae, 2123 Oliver Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.
Walton & Co., Falls Mills, Va.
Waugh, H. M., Williamson, W. Va.

EXPLOSIVES.

Agnew Torpedo Co., Zanesville, Ohio.
DuPont, E. D., DeNemours Powder Co., DuPont Bldg., Wilmington, Va.
Hines Torpedo Co., The, Parkersburg, W. Va.
Marietta Torpedo Co., Marietta, Ohio.
Southern Torpedo Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Producers Torpedo Co., The, Marietta, Ohio.
Young Torpedo Co., The, Jacksonburg, W. Va.

FOOD PRODUCTS.

Ashley, John W., Charleston, W. Va.
Barley Foods Co., Morgantown, W. Va.
Berry-McCray Co., The, Huntington, W. Va.
Bloch Bros. Tobacco Co., The, Wheeling, W. Va.
Bluefield Bakery Co., Bluefield, W. Va.
Bruceton Milling Co., Bruceton, W. Va.
Brown Milling & Produce Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Caskey, W. R., Martinsburg, W. Va.

Clarksburg Ice & Storage Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.
Charleston Bottling Works, Charleston, W. Va.
Charleston Milling & Produce Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Consolidated Ice Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
Coca Cola Bottling Works, Parkersburg, W. Va.
Coca Cola Bottling Works, Clarksburg, W. Va.
Columbia Baking & Bottling Co., Huntington, W. Va.
Cumberland Valley Fruit Products Co., Martinsburg, W. Va.
Crystal Ice Co., Grafton, W. Va.
Development & Industrial Co. of Sutton, Sutton, W. Va.
Diamond Ice & Coal Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Dickinson, J. Q. & Co., Malden, W. Va.
Elm Grove Milling Co., Elm Grove, W. Va.
Elk Milling & Produce Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Exchange Mill Co., The, Grafton, W. Va.
Faulk Bros. Co., The, Chester, W. Va.
Fairmont Ice Co., Fairmont, W. Va.
Fenny, O. S. Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
Flat Top Ice & Cold Storage Co., Northfork, W. Va.
Greenbrier Valley Cold Storage Co., Ronceverte, W. Va.
Grafton Bottling Works, Grafton, W. Va.
Hardy County Milling Co., Moorefield, W. Va.
Harshbarger Milling Co., Milton, W. Va.
Hen-e-ta Bone Co., Flemington, W. Va.
Huntington Coca Cola Co., Huntington, W. Va.
Jefferson Milling Co., Charles Town, W. Va.
Jamison Ice Cream Co., Huntington, W. Va.
Imperial Ice Cream Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Kanawha Ice Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Kanawha Celery Cola Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Kalbitzer, The C., Packing Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
Keyser Canning Co., Keyser, W. Va.
Keystone Bottling Works, Northfork, W. Va.
Kloss Ice Cream Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
Lemon Kola Bottling Works, Bluefield, W. Va.
Logan Laundry & Bottling Company, Logan, W. Va.
Logan Bottling Works, Logan, W. Va.
Logan Ice & Storage Co., Logan, W. Va.
Lowdnes & Chopening Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.
Liverpool Salt & Coal Co., Hartford, W. Va.
Lucas, C. F. & Co., Shinnston, W. Va.
Martin, Arch T., Moundsville, W. Va.
Marion Bottling Works, Fairmont, W. Va.
Marion Products Co., Fairmont, W. Va.
Mountain Milling Co., White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.
Miller Clark Grain Co., The, Fairmont, W. Va.
McMechen Preserving Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
McCue & Wright Milling Co., The, Bluefield, W. Va.

McCoach, J. M. & Co., Huntington, W. Va.
Moore, J. R., Sewell, W. Va.
Ohio River Salt Co., Mason, W. Va.
Owen Slider, Littleton, W. Va.
Parks, J. A., Petersburg, W. Va.
Parkersburg Ice & Coal Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Parkersburg Bottling Works, Parkersburg, W. Va.
Pennsboro Bottling Works, Pennsboro, W. Va.
Piedmont Ice Co., Piedmont, W. Va.
Potomac Milling & Ice Co., The, Keyser, W. Va.
Prince, Mahan & McClure, Charleston, W. Va.
Raleigh Bottling Works, Mabscott, W. Va.
Reymann, Paul O., Company, Wheeling, W. Va.
Robinson, C. L., Ice & Cold Storage Corp., Charles Town, W. Va.
Ronceverte Milling Co., Ronceverte, W. Va.
Schenk, F. & Sons., Wheeling, W. Va.
Shepherdstown Ice Co., Shepherdstown, W. Va.
Star Milling Co., Buckhannon, W. Va.
Stroehmann's Vienna Bakery, Wheeling, W. Va.
Stark Candy Co., Huntington, W. Va.
Standard Milling Co., The, Clarksburg, W. Va.
Tonge's Bread Bakery, Parkersburg, W. Va.
Union Ice Co., Quinnimont, W. Va.
Wallace, J. J., Elkins, W. Va.
Weston Milling Co., Weston, W. Va.
West Virginia Development Co., 345 Fourth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

GLASS, SAND AND CLAY.

American Sewer Pipe Co., New Cumberland, W. Va.
Akro Agate Co., The, Clarksburg, W. Va.
Bowers Pottery Co., Mannington, W. Va.
Barboursville Clay Mfg. Co., Barboursville, W. Va.
Banner Window Glass Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Colfax Brick Co., Colfax, W. Va.
Central Glass Works, Wheeling, W. Va.
Claymont Brick Works, New Cumberland, W. Va.
Camp Glass Co., The, Huntington, W. Va.
Charleston Window Glass Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Charles Boldt Co., The, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Crescent Window Glass Co., Weston, W. Va.
Clarksburg Brick Works, Clarksburg, W. Va.
Dunkirk Window Glass Co., So. Charleston, W. Va.
Eagle Glass & Mfg. Co., Wellsburg, W. Va.
Equitable Window Glass Co., Buckhannon, W. Va.
Eljer Company, Cameron, W. Va.
Fairmont Brick Co., Fairmont, W. Va.
Freeman Fire Brick Co., New Cumberland, W. Va.

Postoria Glass Co., Moundsville, W. Va.
Fairmont Window Glass Co., Fairmont, W. Va.
Fairmont Bottle Co., Fairmont, W. Va.
General Porcelain Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Glenview Brick Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.
Globe Glass Co., Wellsburg, W. Va.
Hazel-Atlas Glass Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
Hammond Fire Brick Co., Fairmont, W. Va.
Huntington Roofing Tile Co., Huntington, W. Va.
Huntington Red Brick Co., Huntington, W. Va.
Independent Glass Co., Sistersville, W. Va.
Kenilworth Brick Co., The, Wellsville, Ohio.
Kanawha Brick Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Lafayette Window Glass Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.
Mississippi Glass Co., Morgantown, W. Va.
Monongah Glass Co., Fairmont, W. Va.
McNicol, The D. E. Pottery Co., of West Virginia, Clarksburg, W. Va.
Mannington Window Glass Co., Mannington, W. Va.
Mack Mfg. Co., New Cumberland, W. Va.
Monticello Brick Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.
Modern Window Glass Co., Salem, W. Va.
Morgantown Brick Co., Morgantown, W. Va.
Olney-Dunbar Glass Co., Dunbar, W. Va.
Owens Eastern Bottle Co., New York, N. Y., 328 Broadway.
Potomac Fire Brick Co., Piedmont, W. Va.
Pressed Prism Plate Glass Co., Morgantown, W. Va.
Paden City Pottery Co., Paden City, W. Va.
Peerless Window Glass Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.
Parkersburg Builders Material Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Salem Cooperative Window Glass Co., Salem, W. Va.
St. Albans Art Glass Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Suburban Brick Co., Moundsville, W. Va.
Standard Brick Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Shinnston Drilling Tool Co., Shinnston, W. Va.
Specialty Porcelain Works, Newell, W. Va.
Tygarts Valley Brick Co., Belington, W. Va.
Thornton Fire Brick Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.
Thatcher & Whittemore Glass Co., Dunbar, W. Va.
Tygart Valley Glass Co., Grafton, W. Va.
United States Roofing Tile Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.
United States Window Glass Co., Morgantown, W. Va.
Vitrolite Mfg. Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.
West Virginia Clay Products Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Wheeling Sanitary Mfg. Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
West Virginia Paving & Pressed Brick Co., Huntington, W. Va.
Weston Brick Co., Weston, W. Va.
Willets Clay Co., Fairmont, W. Va.
Wissmach, Paul. Glass Co., 138 W. 17th St., New York, N. Y.

LUMBER.

Auburn Wagon Co., The. Martinsburg, W. Va.
Ackles & Perkins Lumber Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Ashby & Hamill, Oakland, Md.
American Column & Lumber Co., St. Albans, W. Va.
Auchmuty, J. B. & Co., McCreery, W. Va.
August Beltz, Wheeling, W. Va.
Abbott, D. E. & Co., Huntington, W. Va.
Arthur, E. L., Lester, W. Va.
Alton Lumber Co., Buckhannon, W. Va.
Brown, M. M. & D. D., Elkins, W. Va.
Bettis, The H. Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
Brown, J. F. & Brd., Ronceverte, W. Va.
Bickerstaff & Coleman, Wellsburg, W. Va.
Bluefield Hardwood Mfg. Co., Bluefield, W. Va.
Burner, Luther M., Mount Lick, W. Va.
Baier, L. H. & Son, St. Albans, W. Va.
Barker Lumber Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Banner Chair Co., Huntington, W. Va.
Bober, Henry R., Richwood, W. Va.
Breece Mfg. Co., The, Kenova, W. Va.
Bentley & Gerwig Furniture Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Beswick, Samuel, Huntington, W. Va.
Bush Lumber Co., The, Grafton, W. Va.
Bender, Lee M., Martinsburg, W. Va.
Bond, Wm. C., Thomas, W. Va.
Brown Bros. Lumber Co., Princeton, W. Va.
Bennett, L. L., Belington, W. Va.
Bemis, J. M. & Son, Bemis, W. Va.
Beetz, J. W. & Sons Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
Babcock Lumber & Boom Co., Davis, W. Va.
Bartholomew Saw Mill Co., Hugheston, W. Va.
Berwind Lumber Co., Berwind, W. Va.
Boggs Stave & Lumber Co., Wire Bridge, W. Va.
Bluestone Land & Lumber Co., Gardner, W. Va.
Bowman Lumber Co., St. Albans, W. Va.
Boone Timber Co., Clothier, W. Va.
Brady Lumber Co., Piedmont, W. Va.
Burgess Matt, Vaughan, West Va.
Central City Bung Co., West Huntington, W. Va.
Charleston Lumber Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Cherry River Boom & Lumber Co., Scranton, Pa.
Central Lumber Co., Burnsville, W. Va.
Cox, C. W., Lerona, W. Va.
Clay Lumber Co., Middle Fork, W. Va.
Central Veneer Co., The, Huntington, W. Va.
Cafisch Lumber Co., Hambleton, W. Va.

Campbell Lumber Co., Marlinton, W. Va.
Clarksburg Casket Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.
Cole & Crane, 1739 Eastern Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Croft Lumber Co., Alexander, W. Va.
Craig, Geo., & Sons, Winterburn, W. Va.
Camp Creek Coal & Lumber Co., Springton W. Va.
Charleston Veneer Works, Charleston, W. Va.
Clifford, Gillisple & Co., Palmer, W. Va.
Conker & Guill, Charleston, W. Va.
Cecil Lumber Co., Elm Grove, W. Va.
Cochran, Robert, Winterburn, W. Va.
Crawford & Yothers, Elkins, W. Va.
Calloway, C. M., Lumber Co., Huntington, W. Va.
Cutright & Freeman, Buckhannon, W. Va.
Crawford, H. C. & H. W., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Cobbs Creek Railway Co., MacCorkle, W. Va.
Davis Eakin Lumber Co., Weston, W. Va.
Dickerson Building Supply Co., Fairmont, W. Va.
Dodge Clothespin Co., Richwood, W. Va.
Dawley Furniture Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Donaldson Lumber Co., Charleston, W. Va.
DeFrehn, W. & Sons, Johnstown, Pa.
Davis, L., Buckhannon, W. Va.
Dana-Guthrie Lumber Co., Neola, W. Va.
Estate of W. W. Connell, Wheeling, W. Va.
Elkins Box Co., Elkins, W. Va.
Elkins Lumber & Manufacturing Co., Elkins, W. Va.
Elkins Refrigerator & Fixture Co., Elkins, W. Va.
Elkins Pail & Lumber Co., Elkins, W. Va.
Elk Lumber Co., Centraile, W. Va.
Enterprise Excelsior Works, Parsons, W. Va.
Empire Furniture Co., Huntington, W. Va.
Eubank, J. J., Rolfe, W. Va.
Engle, Lloyd, Stave Co., Exchange, W. Va.
Eggleton & Sons, Wevaco, W. Va.
Engle D. S. & C. F., Chapel, W. Va.
Fearon Lumber & Veneer Co., The, Canterbury, W. Va.
Fisher & Berry Lumber Co., Flatwoods, W. Va.
Foster & Prince, Beckley, W. Va.
Freiner, J. R., East Lynn, W. Va.
Flynn Lumber Co., Swiss, W. Va.
Foster Chair Co., Huntington, W. Va.
Glenray Lumber Co., Glenray, W. Va.
Gibson Lumber Co., Masontown, W. Va.
Godby, J. R. & Co., Henlawson, W. Va.
Gorrell, Kester, Charleston, W. Va.
Gorsuch & Alcorn, Myrtle, W. Va.
Guyan Valley Planing Mill Co., Logan, W. Va.

Grosscup, Wm., Buckhannon, W. Va.
Grief Brothers Cooperage Co., The, Cleveland, O.
Gowing, D. H., Veneer Co., Burnsville, W. Va.
Georgia Lumber Co., Bluefield, W. Va.
Gilfillan, Neill & Co., May, W. Va.
Guyan Lumber Co., Herndon, W. Va.
Garrison & Barnes, Clarksburg, W. Va.
Guyandotte Boom Co., Guyandotte, W. Va.
Glady Mfg. Co., Glady, W. Va.
Gibson Lumber Co., The, Marlinton, W. Va.
General Woodworking Co., Morgantown, W. Va.
G. M. S. Stave Co., Exchange, W. Va.
Huntington Hogshead and Specialty Co., Huntington, W. Va.
Hutchinson Lumber Co., Huntington, W. Va.
Hogg Lumber Co., The Glen Jean, W. Va.
Hendricks Handle Co., Hendricks, W. Va.
Horrocks Desk Co., Renick, W. Va.
Hines Coal & Lumber Co., Princeton, W. Va.
Harmount, Hall & Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Huddleston, C. C., Lumber & Supply Co., Huntington, W. Va.
Harris, W. A., Lumber Co., Williamson, W. Va.
Hager & Brumfield, Switzer, W. Va.
Hardwood Lumber Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Hope Lumber Co., The, Weston, W. Va.
Hill, O. D., Kendalia, W. Va.
Huffman Mill Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Huddleston, A. E., White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.
Hollywood Lumber & Coal Co., Palmer, W. Va.
Horse Creek Lumber Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Hanes & Co., Fairview, W. Va.
Huntington Sash, Door & Trim Co., Huntington, W. Va.
Hill Bros. Lumber Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Huntington Seating Co., Huntington, W. Va.
Hall, J. L. & Son, Milton, W. Va.
Island Creek Lumber Co., Logan, W. Va.
Jarrell, C. O., Emerson, W. Va.
Jarvis, S. M., Sterling, W. Va.
Johnson & Garrett, Clarksburg, W. Va.
Johnson, B. & Son, Richmond, Ind.
Joe Creek Lumber Co., Comfort, W. Va.
Kelleys Creek Timber Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Klieves Lumber Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
Knabb, Joseph, Pecks Mill, W. Va.
Kendall Lumber Co., Pittsburg, Pa.
Kirk, Wm., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Kelly Handle Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Kanawha Planing Mill Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Kenova Poplar Mfg. Co., Kenova, W. Va.

Kenova Lumber & Supply Co., Kenova, W. Va.
Kiddy & Withers, Buckhannon, W. Va.
Krebs, Louis T., Morgantown, W. Va.
Kenova Box Co., Kenova, W. Va.
Keystone Mfg. Co., Elkins, W. Va.
Kenova Saw Mill Co., Kenova, W. Va.
Lee, R. E., Logan, W. Va.
Lackawanna Coal & Lumber Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Logan Carriage and Automobile Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Layfield & Thomas, So. Buckhannon, W. Va.
Lilly Lumber Co., Beard, W. Va.
Layton, James W., Dana, W. Va.
Long, J. F., Parsons, W. Va.
Lewis Lumber Co., Albright, W. Va.
Lutz, D. E., Mill Creek, W. Va.
Lawson Lumber Co., Henlawson, W. Va.
Lilly, R. F., Athens, W. Va.
Lutz & Spangler, Spangler, W. Va.
Lory, F. & Sons, Charleston, W. Va.
Laurel Mfg. Co., Fenwick, W. Va.
Leatherwood Lumber Co., Altman, W. Va.
Lang & Crist Box and Lumber Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.
Laurel River Lumber Co., Jennings, W. Va.
Logan Carriage Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Lutz & McAnich, Marlinton, W. Va.
McCoy & Booth, Sistersville, W. Va.
Morganville Lumber Co., Morgantown, W. Va.
Mathews Lumber & Mfg. Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Martin, C. V., Charleston, W. Va.
Montpellier Lumber Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.
Moon Lumber Co., Erbacon, W. Va.
Moore, C. W., Marlinton, W. Va.
Martha Planing Mill Co., Fairmont, W. Va.
Mountain Lick Lumber Co., Durban, W. Va.
Morgan Lumber & Mfg. Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Markin & Crouch, Marshes, W. Va.
Maryland Lumber Co., Denmar, W. Va.
Miller, A. V., Cass, W. Va.
Mountain State Lumber Co., Elkins, W. Va.
Mingo Lime & Lumber Co., Williamson, W. Va.
Morgan, H. B., & Sons Planing Mill Co., So. Buckhannon, W. Va.
Mitchell, W. A., Chelyan, W. Va.
Martin Hub Works, The, Gladys, W. Va.
Morrison & Gross, Barton, W. Va.
Mohler Lumber Co., Lock Seven, W. Va.
Mankin, L. E., Surveyor, W. Va.
Mayton Lumber Co., Weston, W. Va.

Meadow River Lumber Co., Rainelle, W. Va.
Miller, A. G. & Co., Elkins, W. Va.
McClintock, H. D., Greenbrier, W. Va.
McWhorter, W. T., Lanes Bottom, W. Va.
McGinnis, S. T., Smithfield, W. Va.
McCullough, F. C., Durban, W. Va.
McQuay, Robert E., Jennings, W. Va.
Nicolette Lumber Co., Nicolette, W. Va.
Nahawka Lumber Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Nicholson & Kendle Furniture Co., Huntington, W. Va.
National Interior Finish Co., Huntington, W. Va.
Noll, W. H., & Sons, Sistersville, W. Va.
Ohio Valley Furniture Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Oak Run Lumber Co., Palmer, W. Va.
Oak Wood Lumber Co., The, Marietta, Ohio.
Otter Creek Boom & Lumber Co., Hambleton, W. Va.
Peck, W. P., Pecks Mill, W. Va.
Pain-Andrews Lumber Co., Evenwood, W. Va.
Parkersburg Chair Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Porter Lumber Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Porterwood Lumber Co., Porterwood, W. Va.
Patriquin, Wilber, Horton, W. Va.
Pillsbury, C. F. & Bro., Russellville, W. Va.
Parkersburg Mill Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Pardee & Curtin Lumber Co., Curtin, W. Va.
Parr Lumber & Planing Mill Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.
Parkersburg Handle Works & Lumber Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Potomac Lumber Co., Fairmont, W. Va.
Parris & Engle Lumber Co., Clendenin, W. Va.
Pocahontas Lumber Co., Brookville, Pa.
Peytona Lumber Co., Huntington, W. Va.
Penn Table Co., Huntington, W. Va.
Parsons Pulp & Lumber Co., 300 Franklin Bank Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Queen, J. E., Tallmansville, W. Va.
Ronceverte Lumber Co., Ronceverte, W. Va.
Ritter, W. M., Lumber Co., Columbus, Ohio.
Rippetoe Lumber Mfg. Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Raine, John & Co., Millpoint, W. Va.
Richardson Furniture Co., Keyser, W. Va.
Rush, J. H., Kingwood, W. Va.
Raleigh Lumber Co., Columbus, Ohio.
Ruth, N., Buckhannon, W. Va.
Ruthbell Lumber Co., Albright, W. Va.
Sliger Brothers, Huntington, W. Va.
Star Lumber Co., Pennsboro, W. Va.
Sprigg Lumber Co., Weston, W. Va.
Sun Lumber Co., Weston, W. Va.
Superior Lumber Co., Huntington, W. Va.

Southern Pine Lumber Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.
Simmons & Prichard, Quick, W. Va.
Slater, O. N., St. Albans, W. Va.
Standard Stave & Lumber Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Schmidle, J. G., Kingwood, W. Va.
Smith, H. N., Buckhannon, W. Va.
Saxon Lime & Lumber Co., Bluefield, W. Va.
Seyler Bros., Academy, W. Va.
Swisher Brothers, Woodville, W. Va.
Smith, P. S., Carbondale, W. Va.
Standard Lumber & Mfg. Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Salem Lumber Co., Salem, W. Va.
Schawb, The J. A. Co., Moundsville, W. Va.
Steer Creek R. R. Co., The Wire Bridge, W. Va.
Spice Run Lumber Co., Locust, W. Va.
Steinbeck & Steinbeck, Boone, W. Va.
Standard Wood Co., Davis, W. Va.
Smoot Lumber Co., Cowen, W. Va.
Tenney & Hiner, Buckhannon, W. Va.
Thorn, H. P., Martinsburg, W. Va.
Thornhill, J. W., Belington, W. Va.
Tolbert Lumber Co., The, Beckley, W. Va.
Tug Fork Planing Mill Co., Welch, W. Va.
Thornburg, F. M., Huntington, W. Va.
Tanner, C. M., Smithfield, W. Va.
Twin Mountain Orchards, The, Keyser, W. Va.
Tioga Lumber Co., Tioga, W. Va.
Upshur Planing Mill Co., Buckhannon, W. Va.
Van Sickle, Wm. E., Co., Smithfield, W. Va.
Virginia Lumber Co., Boyer, W. Va.
West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co., 200 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.
West Virginia Timber Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Welch Lumber Co., Welch, W. Va.
White, J. P. & Sons, Webster Springs, W. Va.
Wilfong, Epsy, Marlinton, W. Va.
Watkins, D. G., & Son, Buckhannon, W. Va.
Watoga Lumber Co., Watoga, W. Va.
West Virginia Veneer Co., Williamstown, W. Va.
Westcott, J. D., & Son, Richwood, W. Va.
Wheeler Holden Co., Huntington, W. Va.
West & Bryon, Myrtle, W. Va.
Wilson, Robert, Parkersburg, W. Va.
Woody Bros., Czar, W. Va.
Wise, F. S., & Sons, Clever Lick, W. Va.
Wildell Lumber Co., Wildell, W. Va.
Wilson Lumber Co., The, Elkins, W. Va.
Wittenberg, A. R., Pineville, W. Va.
Wood, R. E., Lumber Co., 609 Continental Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

METALS.

Acme Fishing Tool Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Adkins Roofing Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
American Sheet & Tin Plate Co., Pittsburg, Pa.
American Car & Foundry Co., Huntington, W. Va.
Architectural Iron & Wire Works, The, Wheeling, W. Va.
Baldwin Steel Co., The Bowenmont, W. Va.
Baldwin Tool Works, Parkersburg, W. Va.
Brenneman & Co., J. A., Salem, W. Va.
Bryan & Bippers Boiler Works, Wheeling, W. Va.
Caldbaugh Bros., Wheeling, W. Va.
Cameron Tool Co., Cameron, W. Va.
Carter Iron Co., Pittsburg, Pa.
Charleston Electrical Supply Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Charles F. Miller, Wheeling, W. Va.
Clendenin Machine & Tool Co., Clendenin, W. Va.
Crotty, J. J., & Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Chas. Ward Engineering Works, Charleston, W. Va.
Charleston Foundry & Machine Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Cincinnati Sheet Metal & Roofing Co., The, Parkersburg, W. Va.
Danser Mfg. & Supply Co., Weston, W. Va.
Donovan's Boiler Works, Parkersburg, W. Va.
Electric Undercurrent Co., Pennsboro, W. Va.
Electro Metallurgical Co., Glen Ferris, W. Va.
Engineering & Equipment Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
Fairmont Mining Machinery Co., Fairmont, W. Va.
Fairmont Mold & Foundry Co., Fairmont, W. Va.
Feltner, D. H., Clarksburg, W. Va.
Fletcher Enamel Co., The, Dunbar, W. Va.
Graselli Chemical Co., The, Cleveland, Ohio.
General Mfg. Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
Hart Bros. Machine Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.
Hazel-Atlas Glass Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
Helmick Foundry Machine Co., Fairmont, W. Va.
Hinton Foundry, Machine & Plumbing Co., Hinton, W. Va.
Huntington Stove & Foundry Co., Huntington, W. Va.
Huntington Spring Bed Co., Huntington, W. Va.
Hyndman Roofing Co., The, Parkersburg, W. Va.
Kanawha Mine Car Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Keeler, E., Co., Williamsport, Pa.
Keighley, S., Metal Ceiling & Mfg. Co., Union Bank Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.
Kelly Axe Mfg. Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Kenny Machine Co., Grafton, W. Va.
Keystone Wagon Co., Keystone, W. Va.
Kesselman & Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.
LaBelle Iron Works, Steubenville, Ohio.
Matthews, T. E., & Bro., Martinsburg, W. Va.

McInnes Foundry Co., Wellsburg, W. Va.
McJunkin Machine Co., Sistersville, W. Va.
Merchant & Evans Co., 517 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Michael Kelley, Parkersburg, W. Va.
Moss, The J. E. Iron Works, Wheeling, W. Va.
Mutual Electric & Machine Co., The, Wheeling, W. Va.
National Tube Co., Frick Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.
Norwalk Motor Car Co., Martinsburg, W. Va.
Newlon Foundry & Machine Co., Grafton, W. Va.
Ohio Tool Co., Charleston, W. Va.
O'Neill, Thomas, Huntington, W. Va.
Overland Sales Co., Huntington, W. Va.
Parkersburg Iron & Steel Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Parkersburg Rig & Reel Co., The, Parkersburg, W. Va.
Parkersburg Machine Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Pearlmann Co., Inc., Clarksburg, W. Va.
Phillips Sheet & Tin Plate Co., Weirton, W. Va.
Phelps Can Co., Weirton, W. Va.
Point Pleasant Machine Works, Pt. Pleasant, W. Va.
Powhatan Brass & Iron Works, Charles Town, W. Va.
Saturn Machine Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
Second Hand Pipe & Supply Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Sexton Machine Co., Sistersville, W. Va.
Schenerlein Roofing & Supply Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
Sheet Metal Specialty Co., 3rd and Liberty Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
Sistersville Boiler Works, Sistersville, W. Va.
South Side Foundry & Machine Works, Charleston, W. Va.
Sparks Drilling Jar Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Spence, Smith & Kootz Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Standard Garage Co., Grafton, W. Va.
Star Rig, Reel & Supply Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.
Superior Supply Co., Bluefield, W. Va.
United States Stamping Co., Moundsville, W. Va.
Valley Machine Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Virginian Electric & Machine Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Vulcan Iron Works, Charleston, W. Va.
Warwood Tool Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
Weirton Plate Structural & Construction Co., Weirton, W. Va.
Weirton Steel Co., Weirton, W. Va.
West Virginia Armature Co., Bluefield, W. Va.
West Virginia Malleable Iron Co., Pt. Pleasant, W. Va.
West Virginia Metal Working Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.
West Virginia Foundry & Stove Co., Huntington, W. Va.
West Virginia Rail Co., Huntington, W. Va.
Wheeling Steel & Iron Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
Wheeling Mold & Foundry Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
Wheeling Can Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
Wheeling Stamping Co., Wheeling, W. Va.

Wheeling Corrugating Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
Wheeling Steel Casting Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
Wheeling Ceiling & Roofing Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
Wheeling Sanitary Mfg. Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
Williamson Wagon Co., Williamson, W. Va.

PAPER, PRINTING, ETC.

Acme Press, The, Morgantown, W. Va.
Bullard Printing Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
Cherry River Paper Co., Scranton, Pa.
Christian Steinmetz & Sons, Wheeling, W. Va.
Coston Printing Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.
Clarksburg Publishing Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.
Clarksburg Telegram Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.
Daily Telegram Printing Co., Bluefield, W. Va.
Daily Publishing Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
Dominion News Co., The, Morgantown, W. Va.
Fairmont Box Co., Fairmont, W. Va.
Fairmont Printing & Publishing Co., Fairmont, W. Va.
Foland Printing Co., The, Bluefield, W. Va.
George & Sherrard Paper Co., Wellsburg, W. Va.
George, S., & Co., Wellsburg, W. Va.
Globe Printing & Binding Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Grafton Sentinel Publishing Co., Grafton, W. Va.
Halltown Paper Board Co., Halltown, W. Va.
Harvey Paper Co., Wellsburg, W. Va.
Harpers Ferry Paper Co., Harpers Ferry, W. Va.
Huntington Advertiser, The, Huntington, W. Va.
Bowen Printing Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Independent Herald Publishing Co., The, Hinton, W. Va.
Intelligencer Publishing Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
Index Printing Co., Fairmont, W. Va.
Lovett Printing Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Majority Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
Mountain State Patriot Co., Parsons, W. Va.
No Leak Paper Dish Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
News Publishing Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
News-Mail Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Ohio Valley Publishing Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Ohio Valley Lithographing Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
Oil Review Publishing Co., The, Sistersville, W. Va.
Parkersburg Sentinel Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Price, Calvin W., Marlinton, W. Va.
Raleigh Register, The, Beckley, W. Va.
Register Publishing Co., Pt. Pleasant, W. Va.
Shaw, J. D., Moundsville, W. Va.
Shenandoah Pulp Co., Harpers Ferry, W. Va.

Scholl Printing Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Standard Printing & Publishing Co., Huntington, W. Va.
Swan Printing & Stationery Co., Huntington, W. Va.
Thompson Bros., Martinsburg, W. Va.
Tribune Printing Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Union Publishing Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Wetzel Democrat Publishing Co., New Martinsville, W. Va.
Whetsell, H. S., Kingwood, W. Va.
Williams, Joe, St. Marys, W. Va.

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

Appalachian Power Co., Bluefield, W. Va.
Barboursville Telephone Co., Barboursville, W. Va.
Beckley Electric Light & Power Co., Beckley, W. Va.
Bluefield Telephone Co., Bluefield, W. Va.
Bluefield Water Works and Improvement Co., Bluefield, W. Va.
Bluefield Gas & Power Co., Bluefield, W. Va.
Buffalo Creek and Gauley Railroad Co., Clay, W. Va.
Brooke Electric Co., The, Wheeling, W. Va.
Cacapon Power Co., Winchester, Va.
Campbells Creek R. R. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Camden Park Amusement Co., Huntington, W. Va.
Central West Virginia & Southern Railroad Co., Hendricks, W. Va.
Charles Town Gas & Water Co., Charles Town, W. Va.
Charleston Interurban Railroad Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Charleston Utility Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Cheat Haven & Bruceton Railroad Co., Pittsburg, Pa.
Chemical & Helvetia R. R. Co., Buckhannon, W. Va.
City & Suburban Gas Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
City Railway Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
Citizens Transfer & Storage Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Clarksburg Northern Railroad Co., New Martinsville, W. Va.
Clarksburg Light & Heat Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.
Clarksburg Gas & Electric Light Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.
Columbia Gas & Electric Co., Huntington, W. Va.
Consumers Electric Light Co., Mannington, W. Va.
Cottageville, Baden & Pt. Pleasant Telephone Co., Cottageville, W. Va.
Consolidated Telephone Co. of West Virginia, Wheeling, W. Va.
Croft Railroad Co., Alexander, W. Va.
Davis Electric Light Co., Davis, W. Va.
Deanville Gas Co., The, Weston, W. Va.
Donnally Co., The W. B., Charleston, W. Va.
Elkins Power Co., Elkins, W. Va.
Erbacon & Summerville Railroad Co., Erbacon, W. Va.
Fairmont & Mannington Railroad Co., Fairmont, W. Va.
Fayette Public Service Corporation, Fayetteville, W. Va.
Flemington Telephone Co., Flemington, W. Va.

Gassaway Gas Co., Sutton, W. Va.
Gladly & Alpena R. R. Co., Evenwood, W. Va.
Glenwood Park Amusement Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Glenville Water & Light Co., Glenville, W. Va.
Greenbrier, Cheat & Elk Railroad Co., 200 5th Ave., New York, N. Y.
Grafton Light & Power Co., Grafton, W. Va.
Guyan, Big Ugly & Coal River Railway Co., Richmond, Va.
Harpers Ferry Electric & Power Co., Harpers Ferry, W. Va.
Harrisville Southern Railroad Co., Harrisville, W. Va.
Hinton Water, Light & Supply Co., Hinton, W. Va.
Hoferer, Wm. & Son, Charleston, W. Va.
Home Gas Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.
Huntington Development & Gas Co., Huntington, W. Va.
Huntington Water Co., The, Huntington, W. Va.
Huntington Wharf & Storage Co., Huntington, W. Va.
Hydro Electric Co., of West Virginia, 503 Savings Bank Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.
Independent Home Telephone Co., Goose Creek, W. Va.
Kanawha, Glen Jean and Eastern R. R. Co., Glen Jean, W. Va.
Kellys Creek & Northwestern R. R. Co., Ward, W. Va.
Keyser Electric Light Co., The, Keyser, W. Va.
Laurel Creek Electric Co., Lawton, W. Va.
Lewisburg & Ronceverte Electrical Railway Co., Lewisburg, W. Va.
Light, Fuel & Power Co., Sutton, W. Va.
Limestone Telephone Co., The, Lewisburg, W. Va.
Longdale Independent Telephone Co., Graham Station, W. Va.
Lorama Railroad Co., Pennsboro, W. Va.
Logan Water Works Co., Logan, W. Va.
Logan Lighting Co., Logan, W. Va.
Lumberport Gas Co., Lumberport, W. Va.
Marlinton & Academy Mutual Telephone Co., Academy, W. Va.
Martinsburg Power Co., Martinsburg, W. Va.
Martinsburg Gas Co., Martinsburg, W. Va.
Marlinton Service Co., Grafton, W. Va.
Marlinton & Camden Railroad Co., Marlinton, W. Va.
Market Garage, The, Parkersburg, W. Va.
Manufacturers Light & Heat Co., 248 Fourth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
Matoka Electric Power Co., Matoka, W. Va.
Morgantown & Kingwood Railroad Co., Morgantown, W. Va.
Monongahela Valley Traction Co., Fairmont, W. Va.
Morgantown & Wheeling Railway Co., Morgantown, W. Va.
Natural Gas Co., The, of West Virginia, Wheeling, W. Va.
New Cumberland Water & Gas Co., 248 Fourth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
Newell Water & Power Co., Newell, W. Va.
Nelson Transfer Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Newell Bridge & Railway Co., The, Newell, W. Va.
Northern Virginia Power Co., Winchester, Va.
Ohio Valley Gas Co., 248 Fourth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

Pan Handle Traction Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
Pocahontas Light & Water Co., Pocahontas, Va.
Parkersburg Transfer and Storage Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Parkersburg, Marietta & Interurban Railway Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Parsons Electric Co., Parsons, W. Va.
Pt. Pleasant Water & Light Co., Pt. Pleasant, W. Va.
Piedmont Electric Light Co., Piedmont, W. Va.
Piedmont Water Works Co., Piedmont, W. Va.
Pickins & Webster Springs Railroad Co., Grafton, W. Va.
Pickens & Hackers Valley Railroad Co., Weston, W. Va.
Princeton Power Co., Princeton, W. Va.
Producers and Refiners Oil Co., The, Columbia Bank Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.
Sewell Valley R. R. Co., Rainelle, W. Va.
Sistersville Electric Light & Power Co., Sistersville, W. Va.
Spruce Fork Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Standard Garage Co., Fairmont, W. Va.
Strouds Creek and Muddlety Railroad Co., Tioga, W. Va.
St. Albans Water & Electric Light Co., St. Albans, W. Va.
Tri-State Gas Co., 248 Fourth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
Tygart Valley Water Co., Philippi, W. Va.
Tyler Traction Co., Sistersville, W. Va.
Twin Mountain & Potomac R. R. Co., Fairmont, W. Va.
United Fuel Gas Co., 2017 Farmers Bank Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.
Union Transfer & Storage Co., Huntington, W. Va.
Union Traction Co., Sistersville, W. Va.
United American Tel. Co., of West Virginia, 227 Federal Square, Harrisburg, Pa.
Valley River Railroad Co., Elkins, W. Va.
Venture Oil Co., 248 Fourth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
Virginia-Western Power Co., Clifton Forge, W. Va.
Virginian Power Co., Charleston, W. Va.
West Virginia Water and Electric Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Washington, Alexander and Cooke Co., Charles Town, W. Va.
Warwood Water & Light Co., Warwood, W. Va.
Weston Electric Light, Power & Water Co., Weston, W. Va.
Wellsburg Home Telephone Co., Wellsburg, W. Va.
Wetzel Gas Co., 248 Fourth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
West Virginia & Southern Railroad Co., The, Market Bldg., Cincinnati, O.
West Virginia Midland R. R. Co., Grafton, W. Va.
West Virginia Northern R. R. Co., 727 Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Western Union Telegraph Co., The, 195 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
West Virginia Traction & Electric Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
Wellsburg-Bethany Washington Railway, Wellsburg, W. Va.
Wheeling Traction Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
Wheeling Electric Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
Wheeling Warehouse & Storage Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
Wheeling & Belmont Bridge Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
Wheeling Valley Light & Power Co., Wheeling, W. Va.

Wheeling Natural Gas Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
Williamson Light & Ice Co., Williamson, W. Va.
Williamson Telephone Co., Williamson, W. Va.
Winifrede Railroad Co., Winifrede, W. Va.

STONE AND SAND QUARRYING.

Acme Fire Clay Works, New Cumberland, W. Va.
Alpha Portland Cement Co., Easton, Pa.
Basic Products Co., Kenova, W. Va.
Baker, John E., 114 N. George St., York, Pa.
Berkeley Glass Sand Co., Berkeley Springs, W. Va.
Blair Limestone Co., Martinsburg, W. Va.
Consolidated Sand and Gravel Co., Salem, W. Va.
Cumberland Portland Cement Co., Cumberland, Md.
Deckers Creek Stone & Sand Co., Morgantown, W. Va.
Euclid Mfg. Co., The, Paden City, W. Va.
Eureka Stone Co., Marietta, Ohio.
Potomac Lime & Stone Co., Frederick, Md.
Fairmont Wall Plaster Co., Fairmont, W. Va.
Gates Sand Co., Hinton, W. Va.
Frazier, Harry, Fort Spring, W. Va.
Imperial Sand Co., 312 Fidelity Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.
Kingwood Quarries Co., Kingwood, W. Va.
Lang, Fred A., Marble & Granite Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Limestone Crusher Co., Bluefield, W. Va.
Moundsville Sand Co., Moundsville, W. Va.
Millard, E. F., Sand Works, Berkeley Springs, W. Va.
McColm, F. C., Granite Co., Huntington, W. Va.
National Silica Works, Berkeley Springs, W. Va.
National Limestone Co., Martinsburg, W. Va.
Naughton, Michael, Cornwallis, W. Va.
New England Sand Co., Fairmont, W. Va.
New River Silica Co., Hinton, W. Va.
Nydegger Lime & Stone Co., Elkins, W. Va.
P. E. Rock Crushing Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.
Salem Concrete Co., Salem, W. Va.
Sharp Sand Co., Moundsville, W. Va.
Security Cement & Lime Co., Hagerstown, Md.
Snow Flake Lime & Rock Co., Fort Spring, W. Va.
Terra Alta Lime Co., Terra Alta, W. Va.
Standard Lime & Stone Co., The, Equitable Bldg., Baltimore, Md.
Washington Building Lime Co., Buckeyetown, Md.
Warfield Sand & Stone Co., Morgantown, W. Va.
White Rock Sand Co., Fairmont, W. Va.
Wilson Sand & Supply Co., Huntington, W. Va.
West Virginia Limestone Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
West Virginia Fire Clay Mfg. Co., 705 Diamond Bank Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

West Virginia & Pittsburg Sand Co., Berkeley Springs, W. Va.
Wells Pit Sand Co., Welcome, W. Va.

TEXTILES.

American Laundry Co., Fairmont, W. Va.
American Steam Laundry, Charleston, W. Va.
Barnesville Mfg. Co., Fairmont, W. Va.
Buckhannon Steam Laundry, Buckhannon, W. Va.
Buckhannon Woolen Mills, Buckhannon, W. Va.
Charleston Mfg. Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Charleston Laundry Co., The, Charleston, W. Va.
Charleston Rug Mfg. & Carpet Cleaning Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Chester Rubber Tire & Tube Co., Chester, W. Va.
Clarksburg Steam Laundry, Clarksburg, W. Va.
Comyn Lewis, Charleston, W. Va.
Crawford Woolen Co., Martinsburg, W. Va.
Elkins Laundry Co., Elkins, W. Va.
Elite Laundry Co., The, Charleston, W. Va.
Empire Laundry Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.
Farmers Cleaning & Pres. Co., Huntington, W. Va.
Flaccuss, Wm., Oak Leather Co., Buckhannon, W. Va.
Goetz, A. D. Co., Charles Town, W. Va.
Graham Bumgarner Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Haddox, L. L., Huntington, W. Va.
Heironimus, T. W., Grafton, W. Va.
Huntington Laundry, Huntington, W. Va.
Hoffman, J. G., Sons & Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
Imperial Laundry Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
Interwoven Mills, The, Martinsburg, W. Va.
Kanawha Woolen Mills Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Kolts Throwing Co., of West Virginia, Keyser, W. Va.
Klees Sons, Joseph, Moundsville, W. Va.
Kistler, Lesh & Co., Lock Haven, Pa.
Kraft Mfg. Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
Model Laundering Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Model Laundry & Dry Cleaning Co., Logan, W. Va.
Model Laundry, The, Grafton, W. Va.
Mosser, Wm. F. Co., Richwood, W. Va.
Mosser, J. K. Co., Parsons, W. Va.
NuWay, The, Charleston, W. Va.
Patchett Worsted Co., Keyser, W. Va.
Parkersburg Steam Laundry, Parkersburg, W. Va.
Perry-Norvell Co., Huntington, W. Va.
Peerless Overall Co., Huntington, W. Va.
Pocahontas Tanning Co., Durbin, W. Va.
Royal Steam Laundry, Bluefield, W. Va.
Shugert, R. D., Charles Town, W. Va.

Snow Flake Laundry, Huntington, W. Va.
Taylor, J. A., Laundry Co., Huntington, W. Va.
Specialty Mattress Co., Huntington, W. Va.
Troy Laundry, Fairmont, W. Va.
Union Tanning Co., 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y.
United Woolen Mills Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Weston Steam Laundry, Weston, W. Va.
White Swan Laundry, Wheeling, W. Va.
White Star Laundry Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Woodward Mfg. Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.



TRIBUNE PRINTING CO

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

BELINGTON, W. VA., September 23, 1914.

To His Excellency, HONORABLE H. D. HATFIELD, Governor of West Virginia.

SIR:—In compliance with the law I have the honor to transmit herewith my third biennial report as Forest, Game and Fish Warden of West Virginia, covering the fiscal years 1913 and 1914.

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. VIQUESNEY,
Forest, Game and Fish Warden.

LIST OF OFFICERS IN FOREST, GAME AND FISH DEPARTMENT

J. A. Viquesney, <i>Forest, Game and Fish Warden</i>	Belington
W. B. Rector, <i>Chief Deputy</i>	Belington
Otho Williams, <i>Chief Deputy</i>	Martinsburg

SPECIAL DEPUTIES AND INSPECTORS.

F. M. Glenn	Parsons
David Frame.....	Gassaway
Walter R. Cook.....	Rockview

LOCAL APPOINTED DEPUTIES.

BARBOUR COUNTY.

Bolyard, E. C.	Kasson.
Booth, Fred	Belington, R. 4.
Booth, G. L.	Belington, R. 1.
Boyles, C. W.	Philippi, R.
Campbell, A. M.	Volga, R. 2.
Gainer, O. J.	Valley Furnace.
Himes, F. M.	Belington, R. 2.
Holbert, B. E.	Belington.
McCoy, M. D.	Volga, R. 2.
Nutter, Amos G.	Philippi, R.
O'Brien, M. N.	Belington, R.
Pitman, J. C.	Lillian.
Sandridge, Joe	Belington, R. 1.
Talbott, R. Dellet	Philippi, R. 1.
Thornhill, J. W.	Belington.
Wenzel, E. A.	Belington.
Werner, O. M.	Belington, R. 4.

BERKELEY COUNTY.

Appell, R. H.	Martinsburg.
Butts, Chas. W.	Hedgesville.
Butts, M. K.	Hedgesville, R. 9.
Dailey, J. J.	Martinsburg, R. 3
Dunn, David	Martinsburg.
Henson, E. R.	Bunker Hill.
Keller, R. H.	Bedington.

BOONE COUNTY.

Burgess, S. J.	Seth.
Horn, W. F.	Pond.
Workman, Allen	Chap.

BRAXTON COUNTY.

Colebank, Robert T.	Sutton.
Hosey, C. J.	Centralla.
Johnson, I. B.	Glendon.
Piercy, B. W.	Gassaway.
Taylor, Ed. A.	Sutton.
Wilson, M. E.	Tessala.
Yeager, G. W.	Frametown.

BROOKE COUNTY.

Colson, J. D.	Colliers.
Krager, W. J.	Follansbee.
McCoy, O. L.	Wheeling.
Morgan, W. J.	Follansbee.
Pasters, Henry	Follansbee.
Petch, Edward	Follansbee.

CABELL COUNTY.

Lusher, E. M.	Huntington.
Merrick, F. H.	Huntington.
Price, Sterling	Guyandotte.

CALHOUN COUNTY

Douglass, J. K.	Stinson.
Matheney, M. S.	Arnoldsburg.
Pugh, John W.	Grantsville.
Westfall, J. M.	Arnoldsburg.

CLAY COUNTY.

Bucklin, J. I.	Ivydale.
Johnson, A. J.	Cresmont.
Patterson, James L.	Ivydale.
Rawley, F. H.	Elkhurst.

DODDRIDGE COUNTY.

Ashburn, J. B.	West Union.
Harris, Anthony	Central Station, R.
Knight, William B.	West Union.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Adams, John B.	Ravens Eye.
Bragg, John J.	Newlyn.
Fox, C. A.	Crickmer.
Goode, Samuel	Wriston.
Harrah, W. A.	Backus.
Hedrick, John S.	Danese.
Hundley, F. A.	Kanawha Falls.
Kincaid, H. I.	Page.
Shieves, J. H.	Landisburg.
Shuck, G. A.	Pittman.
Stevenson, W. J.	Prince.
Tasker, C. E.	Gauley Bridge.
Taylor, Cooper	Deepwater.

GILMER COUNTY.

Self, Asa	Sand Fork.
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GRANT COUNTY.

Brock, J. W.	Gormanla.
Brown, A. N.	Gormanla.
Cosner, Ed. J.	Bismarck.
Endler, James H.	Mount Storm.
Evans, A. C.	Scheer.
Getz, Luther	Gormanla.
Lyon, C. C.	Maysville.
Marshall, C. C.	Williamsport.
Ours, W. H.	Corner.
Reall, John M.	Bismarck.
Roby, William	Maysville.
Shobe, C. H.	Petersburg.
Stump, George M.	Landes.
Vanmeter, W. A.	Streby.

GREENBRIER COUNTY.

Bell, Charles B.	Lewisburg.
Corran, John P.	Anthony.
Dawson, H. M.	Alvon.
Fertig, R. G.	Neola.
Fewell, Alvin	Greenbrier.
Gladwell, Floyd A.	Trout.
Hodges, R. A.	Alderson.

Johnson, A. Seymour	Anthony.
McMillion, Kelley	Caldwell.
McMillion, James H.	Trout.
Parks, Raymond	Neola.
Perry, W. F.	Auto.
Peters, John	Ronceverte.
Wright, Andrew	Ronceverte.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

Brill, J. Walls	Mutton Run.
Poole, John M.	Cacapon Bridge.
Snyder, E. E.	Green Spring.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

Ellenberger, H. E.	Holidays Cove.
Knisely, D. F.	Newell.
Minnich, Edgar	New Cumberland.

HARDY COUNTY.

Bowman, J. William	Lost City.
Kessel, Freix S.	Kessel.
Mathias, Charles L.	Mathias.
Mathias, H. H.	Old Fields.
Rinker, Edward M.	Moorefield.
Snyder, Norton	Wardensville.

HARRISON COUNTY.

Adkinson, O. H.	Interstate.
Batton, W. A.	Bridgeport.
Boseley, I. B.	Lost Creek, R 2.
Gawthrop, Ralph	Wolf Summit.
Harbert, B. W.	Shinnston.
McNemar, John	Adamston.
McWhorter, J. C.	McWhorter.
Moore, Frank R.	Clarksburg.
Noon, James	Clarksburg.
Noon, Robert	Clarksburg.
Post, William	Clarksburg.
Samples, M. A.	Salem.
Shuttlesworth, R. M.	Romine Mills.

JACKSON COUNTY.

McFarland, D. H.	Ripley.
Stewart, B. F.	Ripley.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Engle, Ladonzo C.	Keller.
Harris, C. E.	Charles Town.
Hopper, J. W.	Kearneysville.
Staubs, G. Hall	Harpers Ferry.

KANAWHA COUNTY.

Adkins, M. F.	Cheyman.
Beane, W. G.	St. Albans.
Campbell, L. C.	St. Albans.
Carr, Fred N.	Charleston.
Creus, T. E.	Guthrie.
Cunningham, D. W.	Charleston.
Dawson, Russ	Sisasonville.
Dyke, John	Charleston.
Hudnall, D. H.	Eskdale.
King, Fred G.	Charleston.
Massev, L. C.	Charleston.
McCorkle, Alvin	Charleston.
Moore, H. M.	St. Albans.
Morris, B. S.	Blue Creek.
Oakes, Oscar F.	Cheyman.
Pierce, J. J.	South Charleston.
Pritt, J. W.	Derrick.
Ross, J. C.	Coco.
Selbe, B. F.	St. Albans.
Shepherd, A. R.	Charleston.
Smoot, D. C.	Dunbar.
Stauffer, Albert	Big Chimney.

Stump, G. W.	Clendennin.
Thompson, Andrew	East Bank.
White, J. B.	Charleston.
Wilson, A. N.	Charleston.
Wintz, S. B.	Charleston.

LEWIS COUNTY.

Watson, G. L.	Crawford.
Watson, J. J.	Crawford.
Woofter, Lloyd G.	Alum Bridge.
Young, G. W.	Orlando.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Dunlap, W. S.	MacCorkle.
Hager, Clemon	Spurlocksville.

LOGAN COUNTY.

Chapman, Edward R.	Chapmansville.
Dingess, Lee O.	Halcyon.
Perry, A. J.	Logan.
Vance, Wm. A.	Cyclone.
Vickera, C. A.	Banco.
Williams, A. A.	Stow.

MARION COUNTY.

Clelland, J. A.	Hammond.
Steerman, T. J.	Fairmont.
Traister, J. H.	Mannington.
West, Levi P.	Fairmont.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

Chambers, S. E.	Glen Easton.
Connelly, Chalmers F.	Kausooth.
Hunt, Calvin	Rosbys Rock.
Koller, G. W.	Captina.
Parriott, C. E.	Captina.
Richmond, W. P.	Melghen.

MASON COUNTY.

Shiflet, W. B.	Point Pleasant.
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MCDOWELL COUNTY.

Atwell, Sam F.	Avondale.
Auville, V. E.	Iaeger.
Belcher, Floyd K.	Kimball.
Bishop, D. C.	Coplas.
Bruster, J. M.	Welch.
Estep, W. A.	Paynesville.
Hamilton, Rush	Elbert.
Juhling, William	War.
Laxton, W. H. T.	Keystone.
Lester, Calaway	Iaeger.
Short, P. T.	Avondale.
Stewart, S. C.	Northfork.
Swope, J. B.	Welch.
Willard, J. R.	Iaeger.

MERCER COUNTY.

Bailey, J. Elmus	Matoaka.
Belcher, A. M.	Littlesburg.
Brown, R. H.	Kegley.
Cook, E. H.	Widemouth.
Kingan, A. B.	Goodwill.
Livesay, E. G.	Princeton.
Thornton, L. G.	Willowton.
Winfrey, W. R.	Princeton.

MINERAL COUNTY.

Blackburn, W. I. F.	Emoryville.
Carpenter, Frank	Ridgeley.
Cleavenger, J. A.	Piedmont.
Day, Ben	Baine.

Dixson, H. R.	Elk Garden.
Junkins, Thomas	Sulphur.
Umastock, Simon P.	Keyser.
Weese, H. L.	Pattersons Creek.

MINGO COUNTY.

Dameron, A. W.	Williamson.
Ellis, Lee	Horsepen.
Hatfield, W. A.	Glen Alum.
Mounts, A. J.	Cedar.
Mullins, Judge	Williamson.
Slater, R. F.	Williamson.
Thompson, J. W.	Williamson.

MONONGALIA COUNTY.

David, Walter O.	Van Voorhis.
Hartley, Marshall M.	Morgantown.
Hoard, John R.	Point Marion, Pa.
Hoard, Samuel	Point Marion, Pa.
Jacobs, Elmer F.	Morgantown.
Johnson, Marshall B.	Hoard.
Kern, George G.	Van Voorhis.
Martin, William	Pentress.
Walls, Fleming C.	Pentress.
Wolfe, William	Cheat Haven, R 10, Pa.

MORGAN COUNTY.

Allemong, J. W.	Berkeley Springs.
Bohrer, Arthur	Sir Johns Run.
McCullough, W. H.	Sleepy Creek.
Powell, D. T.	Great Cacapon.

NICHOLAS COUNTY.

Cochran, Lee J.	Richwood.
Craig, Arthur	Muddlety.
Dodrill, Q. W.	Richwood.
Echols, S. H.	Kesslers X Lanes.
Geho, J. W.	Holcomb.
Jones, C. N.	Fenwick.
Keenan, A. P.	Swiss.
McClung, L. A.	Livesay.
Summers, N. B.	Lockwood.

OHIO COUNTY.

Bayha, George E.	Wheeling.
Smith, Enoch	Elm Grove.
Vermillion, Lester O.	Elm Grove.
Voitle, Harry	Elm Grove, R 1.

PENDLETON COUNTY.

Adamson, J. R.	Onego.
Cunningham, Jr., A. L.	Onego.
Judy, Flick	Circleville.
Kimble, George	Ketterman.
Summerfield, Grant	Onego.

PLEASANTS COUNTY.

Brewer, Alexander	Raven Rock.
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POCAHONTAS COUNTY.

Allen, I. W.	Cloverlick.
Ashford, J. F.	Durbin.
Beal, S. D.	Mingo.
Bixler, Charles	Burner.
Bragg, W. B.	Cass.
Crickenberger, J. W.	Cloverlick.
Curry, P. C.	Seebert.
Erwin, J. B.	Cloverlick.
Gailford, Allen	Wanless.
Hill, W. B.	Lobelia.

Jordan, Dr. George M.	Frost.
Kincaid, James	Marlinton.
Klaner, D. E.	Gladys.
Ratliff, Warwick	Marlinton.
Reed, James A.	Seebert.
Ruckman, S. T.	Durbin.
Sharp, Ernest G.	Frost.
Simmons, J. R.	Durbin.
Simmons, Pat	Marlinton.
Slaven, G. B.	Greenbank.
Swecker, C. B.	Dunmore.
Tidd, William I.	Wildell.
Waugh, H. H.	Harter.
Wolf, Mason	Wildell.
Woodell, B. F. E.	Dunmore.

PRESTON COUNTY.

Bell, J. W.	Rowlesburg.
Cramer, C. W.	Cramerville.
Ervin, D. A.	Tunnelton.
King, P. S.	Rowlesburg.
Minear, C. T.	Kingwood.
Ringer, James W.	Brandonville.
Shaffer, George W.	Masontown.
Shahann, M. M.	Terra Alta.
Spiker, Newton	Brandonville.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

Davis, Ira	Waldo.
Handley, John F.	Ruby.
Martin, E. R.	Hurricane.
Mason, S. A.	Winfield, R. 2.
Pitchford, L. A.	Extra.
Rogers, I. E.	Red House, R.
Thomas, H. E.	Hurricane.
Wright, Thomas A.	Black Betsey.

RALEIGH COUNTY.

Anderson, Hiram A.	Daniels.
Bragg, M. E.	Dillon.
Bragg, T. L.	New Richmond.
Browning, Judson R.	Surveyor.
Cawley, E. J.	Beckley.
Cook, Kelly A.	Surveyor.
Hendricks, N. B.	Citie.
Hunter, Robert	Dorothy.
Jarrel, G. M.	Jarrolds Valley.
Lilley, F. G.	Shady Spring.
Maynor, J. W.	Matville.
Murdock, John	Lester.
Payne, E. C.	Winding Gulf.
Radford, M. H.	Lanark.
Stewart, Ed.	Posey.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Arbogast, L. E.	Bowden.
Chenoweth, Fred	Elkins, R.
Clayton, D. E.	Pickens.
Cromer, H. F.	Cheat Bridge.
Cross, O. A.	Kerens.
Davis, Charles G.	Elkins.
Day, Sampson	Bowden.
Degler, Franz A.	Cheat Bridge.
Gibson, L. G.	Elkins.
Goddin, B. F.	Elkins.
Harp, W. M.	Harding.
Hicks, Albert R.	Pickens.
Howell, Joseph	Bowden.
Isner, John	Elkins, R.
Isner, J. W.	Kerens.
Mable, W. H.	Mable.
Marteny, Kent	Harding.
Montony, J.	Osceola.
Montony, Tom	Elkins.
Moore, Collett	Hollington, R. 4.
Mouse, Harold	Elkins, R.
Oliver, A. M.	Elkins.

Pennington, Samson	Harman.
Pfister, Adolph	Adolph.
Phillips, J. J.	Coalton.
Phillips, Stephen	Beverley.
Rhodes, H. S.	Horton.
Smith, W. P.	Elkins.
Valentine, J. R.	Weaver.
Vanpelt, R. A.	Pingley.
White, J. T.	Wymer.
White, Wesley	Horton.

RITCHIE COUNTY.

Evans, R. F.	Smithville.
Jackson, U. P.	Petroleum.

SUMMERS COUNTY.

Beasley, E. B.	Meadow Creek.
Bragg, J. J.	Suck Creek.
Crawford, C. T.	Wiggins.
Hobbs, C. C.	Hinton.
Hutchinson, Alonzo	Forest Hill.
Kesler, Kenton	Lowell.
Meades, H. J.	Pence Springs.
Parker, C. P.	Jumping Branch.
Richmond, J. W.	New Richmond.
Vandale, Amos G.	Elton.

TAYLOR COUNTY.

Fletcher, Joe	Grafton.
Handley, V. T.	Grafton.
Lambert, J. H.	Grafton, R 7.
McClung, John W.	Grafton.
McCue, J. H.	Grafton.
Yates, W. J.	Grafton.

TUCKER COUNTY.

Bennett, H. L.	Parsons.
Blackburn, J. F.	Parsons.
Bonner, S. M.	Buena.
Burns, J. M.	Elk.
Collins, W. I.	Laneville.
Combs, Fred	Hambleton.
Cosner, W. H.	Davis.
Johnson, Morgan	Thomas.
King, R. Edgar	Saint George.
Long, C. W.	Parsons.
Long, W. C.	Gladwin.
McVeigh, William	Thomas.
Shomaker, G. W.	Hambleton.
Showalter, S. H.	Jenningsston.
Sittig, Otto	Davis.
Spanangle, Adam	Horton.
Young, Karl B.	Parsons.

TYLER COUNTY.

Maxwell, L. R.	Middlebourne.
Polen, G. C.	Sistersville.
Smith, H. W.	Middlebourne.
Stokes, B. F.	Friendly. R.

UPSHUR COUNTY.

Dean, L. D.	Vegan.
Duke, J. N.	Alexander.
Hager, J. F.	Buckhannon.
Herndon, J. E.	Buckhannon.
Woodford, Howard H.	Arlington.

WAYNE COUNTY.

Adams, William	East Lynn.
Adkins, Goodwin	Wayne.
Bartram, Samuel	Fort Gay.

Brumfield, P. H.	Dunleith.
Crum, W. J.	Glenhayes.
Jarrel, James M.	Dunlow.
Meade, J. A.	Dunlow.
Napier, J. M.	East Lynn.
Ward, S. J.	Ceredo.

WEBSTER COUNTY.

Cogar, Isaac	Pickens.
Cogar, J. C. H.	Upper Glade.
Dodrill, A. T.	Bergoo.
Hamrick, Lee A.	Waneta.
Hamrick, Walter S.	Samp.
Hamrick, Jr., W. G.	Bergoo.
Holcomb, W. R.	Erbacon.
Mamrick, D. H.	Webster Springs.
Mullens, J. C.	Dyer.
Pritchard, L. W.	Haynes.
Rutherford, Roy R.	Webster Springs.
Starcher, J. A.	Bolair.

WETZEL COUNTY.

Lowe, Evan	Pinney.
Mansfield, J. P.	Jacksonburg.
McEldowney, J. C.	New Martinsville.
Young, D. R.	Littleton.

WIRT COUNTY.

Rees, R. A.	Palestine.
Tanner, A. S.	Creston.
Watson, Carlos	Elizabeth, R 1.

WOOD COUNTY.

Cox, W. T.	Slate.
Kirsch, Jacob	Walker.
Lowery, C. M.	New England.

WYOMING COUNTY.

Adams, Lincoln	Lincoln.
Belcher, J. E.	Rockview.
Blankenship, Lane	Justice.
Bradley, Grover	Keyrock.
Cook, Ballard P.	Oceana.
Cook, Erastus R.	Baileysville.
Cook, George P.	Windom.
Cook, M. Blaine	Pineville.
Cook, Jr., Perry S.	Jesse.
Cook, P. H. K.	Pineville.
Cook, R. B.	McGraws.
Cook, R. Wayne	Windom.
Cook, U. Y.	McGraws.
Green, Joshua	Keystone.
Gunnion, Bob	Crony.
Laxton, G. B.	Pineville.
Lusk, Bert R.	Brier.
Morgan, Alex.	Brier.
Morgan, B. T.	Pineville.
Phillips, J. W.	Mullins.
Rutherford, M. M.	Mullens.
Rutherford, T. E.	Pineville.
Sizemore, Hiram	Maben.
Stewart, Otis	Jesse.
Stewart, W. B.	Baileysville.
Stewart, William	Jesse.
Tilley, Charles	Pineville.
West, William	Lincoln.

All constables, sheriffs, deputy sheriffs and chiefs of police are ex-officio deputy wardens for their respective counties, cities and towns.

NUMBER OF HUNTERS' LICENSES ISSUED AND REVENUE DERIVED THEREFROM.

The Following Table Shows the Number of Non-Resident Licenses Issued by the County Clerks from October 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914, and the Revenue Derived Therefrom.

COUNTY	Non-Resident Licenses	COUNTY	Non-Resident Licenses
Brooke	3	Lewis	2
Cabell	2	Mason	4
Grant	2	Mineral	10
Greenbrier	2	Pocahontas	3
Hampshire	2	Randolph	3
Hardy	1	Taylor	2
Harrison	3	Wayne	2
Kanawha	3	Wetzel	1
TOTAL			45
45 Non-Resident Licenses at \$15.00.....\$875.00			

STATEMENT OF PROSECUTIONS.

The Following is a Statement of Prosecutions Made from January 1, 1913, to June 1, 1914, Showing Results in Detail.

No. of Cases.	COUNTIES.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.	Appealed.	Jailed.	Fines Assessed.	Fines Collected.
10	Barbour	9	1	.....	.....	.....	\$ 120.00	\$ 120.00
8	Boone	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	185.00	185.00
8	Braxton	7	1	.....	.....	.....	70.00	70.00
13	Brooke	12	1	.....	.....	12	360.00	.....
5	Cabell	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	105.00	105.00
2	Clay	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	20.00
24	Doddridge	15	8	1	1	.....	255.00	255.00
16	Fayette	13	3	.....	.....	.....	290.00	290.00
12	Grant	7	3	.....	.....	.....	130.00	130.00
8	Greenbrier	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	185.00	185.00
5	Hampshire (c)	4	1	.....	.....	.....	70.00	70.00
3	Hardy	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	75.00	75.00
37	Harrison	34	2	1	1	.....	350.00	305.00
2	Jefferson	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	12.97
21	Kanawha	13	.....	8	1	.....	160.00	150.00
1	Lincoln	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	25.00
5	Logan	4	.....	1	.....	.....	100.00	100.00
22	Marion	19	3	.....	.....	1	275.00	265.00
1	Marshall	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	25.00
2	Mason	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
6	Mercer (d)	4	2	.....	.....	.....	55.00	55.00
9	Mineral	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	145.00	145.00
65	Mingo	64	1	.....	.....	.....	700.00	675.00
10	Monongalia (e)	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	130.00	130.00
3	Monroe	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	30.00
8	McDowell	6	1	1	.....	.....	75.00	75.00
28	Nicholas	27	.....	1	.....	1a	360.00	360.00
6	Ohio (f)	2	4	.....	.....	.....	20.00	10.00
1	Pendleton	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
15	Pocahontas	12	3	.....	3	1a	275.00	190.00
5	Preston	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	90.00	90.00
5	Putnam	3	2	.....	.....	.....	45.00	45.00
3	Raleigh	2	1	.....	1	1	75.00	.....
20	Randolph	25	1	.....	.....	2	390.00	330.00
1	Roane	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
9	Summers	7	3	.....	.....	.....	105.00	105.00
2	Taylor	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
9	Tucker	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	260.00	235.00
10	Tyler	9	1	.....	.....	.....	120.00	120.00
4	Unshur	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.00	50.00
14	Wayne	11	2	1	.....	.....	125.00	100.00
3	Webster	1	2	.....	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
2	Wetzel	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.00	50.00
14	Wyoming	4	9	1	.....	.....	255.00	255.00
463	TOTAL	392	56	15	9	18	\$6,225.00	\$5,487.97

(a) Sent to the state penitentiary for six months.

(b) Fifteen of those jailed were obliged to work out fines amounting to \$415.00 on the public roads of the counties of Brooke, Raleigh and Randolph.

(c) Includes one case tried in 1912 reported in 1913, (Hampshire County).

(d) Includes one case tried in 1912 reported in 1913, (Mercer County).

(e) Includes two cases tried in 1912 reported in 1913 (Monongalia County).

(f) Includes six cases tried in 1912 reported in 1913, (Ohio County).

(g) Includes seven cases, (six in Kanawha and one in Nicholas Counties) pending for felony, (Dynamiting Fish).

LIST OF FOREST FIRES OCCURRING IN THE STATE.

The Following is a List of Forest Fires Occurring Within the State During the Year 1913 and Including Those Fires Occurring in the Year 1912 After September 30th of That Year. Extinguished by Deputy Wardens; the Cost of Extinguishing Same, Approximate Damage, Etc.

No. of Fires.	COUNTIES.	Acres Burned Over.	Value of Timber Etc. Destroyed.	Amount expended extinguishing fires.
7	Barbour	533	\$ 1,711.25	\$ 78.75
1	Boone	20	.....	8.80
1	Calhoun	800	500.00	16.95
1	Fayette (x)	2,000	100.00	14.00
4	Fayette	1,000	13,100.00	131.30
10	Grant (x)	7,379	3,855.00	296.25
14	Grant	3,699	2,335.00	194.45
3	Hampshire	1,400	4,300.00	49.75
2	Jefferson	725	750.00	29.60
1	Lincoln (x)	100	100.00	9.00
6	Lincoln	657	694.00	73.00
2	Mineral	125	.....	.....
4	Mingo	1,250	11,560.00	44.70
2	Monongalia	1,400	150.00	69.00
2	Monroe	1,030	5,200.00	23.65
1	McDowell	100	200.00	8.80
3	Nicholas	3,700	2,000.00	100.25
1	Pocahontas (x)	150	150.00	16.00
4	Pocahontas	645	1,600.00	68.00
3	Preston	1,003	10,070.00	16.00
2	Raleigh	10,901	625.00	55.00
1	Randolph (x)	20	100.00	8.00
13	Randolph	1,885	3,125.00	194.29
1	Ritchie	800	200.00	30.00
2	Tucker	3,700	9,000.00	103.00
1	Upshur	40	150.00	.....
5	Wayne	176	485.00	10.00
2	Webster (x)	830	308.00	22.00
10	Webster	2,825	2,795.00	243.25
1	Wetzel (x)	12	125.00	8.00
3	Wetzel	385	7,500.00	158.00
1	Wood	200	100.00	.....
1	Wyoming	200	200.00	7.00
115	TOTAL	49,690	\$83,088.25	\$ 2,066.88

(x) = Forest Fires occurring between October 1, 1912, and December 31, 1912.

LIST OF FOREST FIRES OCCURRING IN THE STATE.

The Following is a List of Forest Fires Occurring Within the State in the First Six Months of 1914, Ending on June 30, 1914. Extinguished by Deputy Wardens; the Cost of Extinguishing Same; Approximate Damage, Etc.

No. of Fires.	COUNTIES.	Acres Burned Over.	Value of Timber Etc. Destroyed.	Amount expended extinguishing fires.
2	Barbour	40	\$	\$ 4.00
1	Boone	10	.....	5.00
4	Braxton	730	95.00	8.40
1	Cabell	40	500.00	.....
1	Doddridge	30	.....	.....
1	Fayette	1,000	300.00	13.00
12	Grant	2,040	835.00	172.59
7	Greenbrier	935	1,040.00	33.25
1	Hampshire	8	2,200.00	.....
2	Jefferson	120	500.00	14.50
1	Mason	800	.....	.....
2	Mercer	95	25.00	12.00
3	Mineral	140	245.00	40.00
1	Monroe	640	665.00	16.75
1	McDowell	25	12.00	.....
4	Nicholas	375	430.00	33.00
2	Pendleton	2,150	1,500.00	.....
9	Pocahontas	1,232	1,025.00	116.25
9	Preston	622	4,000.00	53.85
3	Raleigh	325	275.00	43.90
12	Randolph	3,545	3,920.00	334.56
9	Tucker	5,885	30,825.00	778.25
1	Upshur	1	5.00	.....
2	Wayne	50	150.00	650.00
6	Wyoming	530	235.00	22.50
8	Webster	1,020	771.00	115.00
104	TOTAL	22,343	\$49,553.00	\$ 2,466.60



A Few Elk Grazing in Their New Home.





Scene on the Greenbrier River.

DISBURSEMENTS.

WARDEN.

		Salary.	Mileage and Traveling.	Incidental and Office Expenses.
Salary	Quar. ending Dec. 31-12	\$ 450.00	\$	\$
Mileage	" " " "		139.65	
Incidentals	" " " "			197.71
Salary	Mar. 31-13	450.00		
Mileage	" " " "		90.93	
Incidentals	" " " "			321.49
Salary	Jun. 30-13	450.00		
Mileage	" " " "		172.11	
Incidentals	" " " "			547.33
Incidentals	Dec. 31-10			64.55
Salary	Sep. 30-13	450.00		
Mileage	" " " "		142.10	
Incidentals	" " " "			353.74
Salary	Dec. 31-13	450.00		
Mileage	" " " "		52.84	
Incidentals	" " " "			417.92
Salary	Mar. 31-14	450.00		
Mileage	" " " "		63.40	
Incidentals	" " " "			116.46
Salary	Jun. 30-14	450.00		
Mileage	" " " "		85.07	
Incidentals	" " " "			140.80
TOTALS		\$3,150.00	\$ 746.04	\$2,169.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

CHIEF DEPUTY WARDENS.

		Salary.	Mileage and Traveling.	Incidental and Office Expenses.
Salaries	Quar. ending Dec. 31-12	\$ 450.00	\$	\$
Mileage	" " " "		90.21	
Incidentals	" " " "			252.50
Salaries	Mar. 31-13	450.00		
Mileage	" " " "		220.16	
Incidentals	" " " "			275.00
Salaries	Jun. 30-13	450.00		
Mileage	" " " "		192.07	
Incidentals	" " " "			402.50
Salaries	Sep. 30-13	450.00		
Mileage	" " " "		133.85	
Incidentals	" " " "			268.65
Salaries	Dec. 30-13	450.00		
Mileage	" " " "		114.26	
Incidentals	" " " "			6.00
Salaries	Mar. 31-14	450.00		
Mileage	" " " "		143.81	
Incidentals	" " " "			16.84
Salaries	Jun. 30-14	450.00		
Mileage	" " " "		200.12	
Incidentals	" " " "			2.23
TOTALS		\$3,150.00	\$1,154.48	\$1,223.72

RECAPITULATION.

*Office of the Forest, Game and Fish Warden.**Receipts and Disbursements.*

RECEIPTS.	WARDEN.			CHIEF DEPUTY WARDENS.		
	Salary.	Mileage and Traveling.	Contingent and Current Expenses.	Salary.	Mileage and Traveling.	Contingent and Current Expenses.
Appropriations (a) ..	\$1,850.00	\$ 375.00	\$1,125.00	\$1,850.00	\$ 600.00	\$ 525.00
Appropriations (b) ..	1,800.00	500.00	1,500.00	1,800.00	800.00	700.00
Error in Req. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.20	.....
Return on Bonds ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00
Balance from Previ- ous Report. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44.58	.....
	<u>\$3,150.00</u>	<u>\$ 875.00</u>	<u>\$2,625.00</u>	<u>\$3,150.00</u>	<u>\$1,444.78</u>	<u>\$1,230.00</u>
Disbursements	3,150.00	746.04	2,169.00	3,150.00	1,154.48	1,223.77
Balance	\$	\$ 128.96	\$ 456.00	\$	\$ 290.30	\$ 6.28
Deduct Overdrawn Amounts in Pre- vious Report. ....	.....	179.86	670.35	.....	.....	.....
Balance, June 30, 1914	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 290.30	\$ 6.28
Overdrawn June 30, 1914. ....	.....	50.90	214.35	.....	.....	.....

(a) Amounts Appropriated for the Nine Months ending on June 30, 1913.

(b) Amounts Appropriated for the Fiscal Year ending on June 30, 1914.

DISBURSEMENTS.

*Forest, Game and Fish Protective Fund.**Special Deputies and Inspectors.*

1913			
Dec.	2	F. M. Glenn, Salary and Expenses, November 1913	\$ 130.47
"	26	F. M. Glenn, Salary, December, 1913	75.00
"	27	F. M. Glenn, Expenses, December, 1913	30.34
Jan.	31-14	F. M. Glenn, Salary and Expenses, January, 1914	116.91
Mar.	3	F. M. Glenn, Salary and Expenses, February, 1914	139.63
"	3	David Frame, Salary and Expenses, February, 1914	10.65
"	27	F. M. Glenn, Salary and Expenses, March, 1914	121.44
"	27	David Frame, Salary and Expenses, March, 1914	148.17
April	27	F. M. Glenn, Salary and Expenses, April, 1914	122.37
May	16	David Frame, Salary and Expenses, April, 1914	139.48
"	31	F. M. Glenn, Salary and Expenses, May, 1914	125.61
"	31	David Frame, Salary and Expenses, May, 1914	120.33
"	31	Walter R. Cook, Salary and Expenses, May, 1914	116.78
June	30	F. M. Glenn, Salary, June 1914	75.00
"	30	David Frame, Salary, June, 1914	75.00
"	30	W. R. Cook, Salary, June, 1914	75.00
Total			\$1,631.18

DISBURSEMENTS.

Forest, Game and Fish Protective Fund.

Expenditures for Look-out Stations, Forest Protective Work, Game, Birds, etc.

1913			
April	26	Wm. J. Mackensen, for Purchase of Pheasant.....	\$ 998.16
May	8	Wm. J. Mackensen, for Purchase of Quail.....	138.90
May	20	Allegheny Sportsmen's Association, Flity head Elk.....	2,218.37
June	20	C. T. Kimball, for Purchase of Pheasant Eggs.....	10.24
"	20	Wallace Evans, for Purchase of Pheasant Eggs.....	717.92
"	20	J. W. Furnside, for Purchase of Pheasant Eggs.....	9.84
"	20	J. A. Viquesney, for express and expense on Eggs.....	18.32
Sept.	30	Standard Garage Co., for hauling and distributing Pheasant	12.00
Oct.	14	J. A. Viquesney, for ten pr. Squirrels and express.....	38.50
Nov.	11	Proctor Office Equipment Co., Four Filing Cabinets.....	77.00
"	29	Sussfeld, Lorsch & Co., Six Pair Field Glasses.....	65.70
"	29	A. B. Dick & Co., Mimeograph Machine and Supplies.....	113.31
Dec.	26	L. C. Campbell, Special Deputy Service and expense.....	18.50
"	31	G. B. Slaven, Reward for convicting Dynamiter.....	25.00
"	31	T. J. Pauley, Constable, Special Deputy Service and expense	13.00
1914			
Jan.	6	Proctor Office Equipment Co., Cards and County Guides....	6.40
"	31	Director of U. S. Geological Survey for Maps.....	3.03
"	31	Citizens National Bank, January Rent of Offices.....	25.00
"	31	H. V. Viquesney, Stenographer, Month of January.....	50.00
Feb.	4	O. J. Gainer, Mileage and expenses on Maps.....	5.10
"	4	L. S. Hall & Co., Alidades and supplies for Stations.....	35.00
"	11	L. L. Bennett, Material and labor, Laurel Hill Lookout.....	67.00
"	16	Lon Carter, Reward for convicting Dynamiter.....	25.00
"	28	Deffenace Machine Co., Repair on Protector.....	2.60
"	28	Citizens National Bank, February Rent of Offices.....	25.00
"	28	H. V. Viquesney, Stenographer for month of February.....	75.00
March	6	Treas'er of the United States, negatives and unmounted maps	87.58
"	17	Kane & Keyser Hardware Co., Ten Glass Table Tops for	
"		Look-out Stations.....	39.99
"	19	Director, U. S. Geological Survey, Balance on Maps.....	2.91
"	21	J. Walter Criss, Stamps.....	50.00
"	21	Kane & Keyser Hardware Co., Hardware for 3 Stations.....	20.19
"	25	Sussfeld & Lorsch Co., for ten Field Glasses.....	110.02
"	25	A. B. Dick & Co., Balance on Mimeograph Supplies.....	1.85
"	27	Citizens National Bank, March Rent of Offices.....	25.00
"	27	H. V. Viquesney, Stenographer for the month of March.....	75.00
"	30	J. A. Viquesney, Balance on Office Expenses.....	7.81
April	2	Kane & Keyser Hardware Co., Hardware for Look-out Stations	12.83
"	2	J. W. Ware, for making ten table tops for Look-out Stations	15.00
"	2	L. L. Bennett, Sash and Windows for six Look-out Stations	82.05
"	18	Western Telephone Company, Four Phones and equipment..	47.84
"	18	Buffalo Scale Co., Parcel Post Scale for Office.....	10.50
"	22	Southern Stamp & Stationery Co., Office Supplies.....	7.60
"	25	H. V. Viquesney, Stenographer for the month of April.....	75.00
"	25	Citizens National Bank, April Rent of Offices.....	25.00
"	27	D. W. Williams, Contract for building Look-out "Job Knob"	101.22
"	27	B. B. Rohrbough, Postmaster, for Stamps.....	50.00
"	29	Geo. H. Dean, Contract, Look-out Station, Briery Knob.....	101.99
May	4	Kane & Keyser Hardware Co., Hardware for Look-out Stations	40.24
"	9	Boy R., A. J. & Porter Rutherford, Contract for building Look-	
"		out "Potato Hill".....	81.00
"	12	Geo. H. Dean, freight and hauling, for Briery Knob.....	6.11
"	12	C. J. Richardson, Hardware for "Mountainview" and "Signal	
"		Knob Stations".....	18.00
"	20	Asa Hirman, Telephone for Weiss Knob Station.....	7.50
"	20	Duncan Telephone Co., Two Telephones and 74 Insulators..	26.11
"	20	Robt. Davis, Lumber for Weiss Knob Station.....	25.00
May	20	W. I. Collins, Contract and freight, Weiss Knob Station.....	49.53
"	20	J. J. Judy & Sons, Windows and hardware, Weiss Knob Station	16.05
"	20	J. A. Viquesney, for labor of men on Weiss Station, telephone	
"		lines, trail.....	137.48
"	20	J. A. Viquesney, for labor of men on McGowan Station, tele-	
"		phone lines, and trail.....	142.50
"	20	Otter Creek B. & Lumber Co., Lumber and wire for McGowan	
"		Station.....	32.25
"	20	J. E. Poling Co., Material for McGowan Station.....	6.56
"	25	Citizens National Bank, May Rent of Offices.....	25.00
"	25	H. V. Viquesney, Stenographer for month of May.....	75.00
"	25	Foster Strader, Office Boy, one-half month, May.....	5.00

"	29	Western Electric Co., for phone, fixtures and express.....	12.00
June	3	Kane & Keyser Hardware Co., Hardware for Stations.....	15.00
"	3	Warwick Ratliff, for labor on station and telephone line Mountain View Station.....	10.00
"	3	American Surety Co., Bonds, Otho Williams, R. W. Cook & D. Frame.....	75.00
"	4	Sussfeld, Lorsch & Co., for six Field Glasses.....	60.00
"	5	L. S. Hall & Co., for repairing one Alidade.....	2.00
"	19	Wildell Lumber Co., labor, lumber and pole license for "Signal Knob".....	50.00
"	22	H. V. Viquesney, Stenographer for month of June.....	75.00
"	22	Foster Strader, Office Boy, month of June.....	10.00
"	22	Citizens National Bank, Rent of Offices, June.....	25.00
"	22	B. B. Rohrbough, Postmaster, Stamps.....	5.00
"	30	Boyd Holbert, Mileage while patrolling, Nov. and Dec., 1913.....	15.00
Total.....			\$6,846.00

RECAPITULATION.

Forest, Game and Fish Protective Fund.

Receipts and Disbursements.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriated for the Nine Months ending June 30, 1913.....	\$ 5,000.00
Appropriated for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1914.....	10,000.00
Total Appropriated.....	\$ 15,000.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Disbursed to Special Deputies and Inspectors, per list....	\$ 1,631.18
Disbursed for Forest Protective Work, Game, Birds, et per list.....	6,846.91
Balance.....	\$ 6,521.91

**FISH PLANTED IN WEST VIRGINIA WATERS BY THE U. S. BUREAU
OF FISHERIES DURING YEAR ENDING JUNE**

30, 1913.

Point of Deposit.	Name of Waters	Species	Number
Benwood Junction.....	Lake Reidel.....	Catfish	150
Berkeley Springs.....	Cacapon Creek.....	"	950
Clarksburg.....	West Fork Pond.....	"	400
Elkins.....	Tygarts Valley River.....	"	300
Grafton.....	Tygarts Valley River.....	"	600
Grafton.....	Well's Pond.....	"	400
Great Cacapon.....	Cacapon River.....	"	800
Martinsburg.....	Evan's Pond.....	"	200
Mill Creek.....	Crickard's Pond.....	"	100
Moundsville.....	Jones's Pond.....	"	150
Palmer.....	Holly River.....	"	100
Shepherdstown.....	Potomac River.....	"	2,310
Terra Alta.....	Ashby's Pond.....	"	200
Villanova.....	Gillsple's Pond.....	"	100
Weston.....	Leggett's Pond.....	"	100
Total.....			6,860
Colcord.....	Meadow Pond.....	Carp	50
Total.....			50
Bunker Hill.....	Edgewood Spring Pond.....	Rainbow Trout	5,000
Charlestown.....	Elliott's Run.....	"	2,400
Coalton.....	Roaring Creek.....	"	400
Durbin.....	Shavers Creek, East Fork.....	"	300
Fayette.....	Wolf Creek.....	"	300
Harman.....	Dove's Pond.....	"	650
Hinton.....	Little Bluestone Creek.....	"	5,000
Ingleside.....	East Pond.....	"	200
Kegley.....	Johnston's Pond.....	"	100
Marlinton.....	Greenbrier River.....	"	5,000
Martinsburg.....	Hoke's Run.....	"	250
	Mill Creek.....	"	250
	Tuscarora Creek.....	"	250
Midvale.....	Elk River, Middle Fork.....	"	5,000
Mount Jackson.....	Cove River.....	"	400
Morlan.....	Shank's Pond.....	"	150
Piedmont.....	Potomac River, No. Fork.....	"	8,000
Pleasant Dale.....	Laurel Run.....	"	300
Raleigh.....	Beaver Run.....	"	8,000
Reedsville.....	Fields Creek.....	"	300
Renick.....	Big Spring Pond.....	"	300
Rippon.....	Shenandoah River and tributaries.....	"	1,200
Spangler.....	Big Run.....	"	500
	Elk River.....	"	5,000
	Ralston Run.....	"	500
	Tygarts Valley River, Left Fork.....	"	800
	Windy Run.....	"	500
Spring Creek.....	Culbertson Creek.....	"	800
Waltersville.....	Potts Creek, North Branch.....	"	300
Wheeling.....	State Fair Aquarium.....	"	4
White Sulphur Springs.....	Howard Creek.....	"	1,205
William.....	Schwick Ponds.....	"	3,000
Total.....			56,359
Durbin.....	Big Run.....	Blackspotted Trout	9,700
Total.....			9,700
Bellington.....	Hunters Fork Creek.....	Brook Trout	400
	Johnstons Mill Pond.....	"	400
Bluefield.....	Paolillo's Pond.....	"	1,000
Burner.....	Club House Run.....	"	2,000
	Harpers Run.....	"	2,000
	Little River.....	"	2,000
	Span Oak Run.....	"	2,000
Cass.....	Cheat River.....	"	2,000
	Deer Creek.....	"	500
Clover Lick.....	Clover Creek.....	"	2,000
	Laurel Run.....	"	280

	Name of Waters	Species	Number
Coalton	Roaring Creek	"	50
Durbin	Lambert Run	"	50
Fayette	Wolf Creek	"	50
Harman	Dove's Pond	"	50
Horton	Big Run	"	50
	Greenbrier River, W. Fork	"	50
	Laurel Fork Run	"	50
	Seneca Creek	"	50
	Teter Camp Run	"	50
Keyser	New Creek	"	50
Marlinton	Cochrans Creek	"	50
	Danthord's Creek	"	50
	Laurel Creek	"	50
	Williams River	"	50
May	Greenbrier River, tributary	"	50
	Orndorf Creek	"	50
	White Camp Creek	"	50
Midvale	Cassidy Creek	"	50
	Kettle Creek	"	50
	Middlefork Creek	"	50
	Pleasant Run Creek	"	50
	Stone Coal Creek	"	50
Morgantown	Coburn Run	"	50
Seebert	Cranberry River	"	50
Sitlington	Sitlington Creek	"	50
Spangler	Conley Run	"	50
White Sulphur Springs	Howard Creek	"	50
Winterburn	Greenbrier River	"	50
	Little River	"	50
	Long Run	"	50
Total			925
Shepherdstown	Potomac River	Crappie and Strawberry Bass	50
Total			50
Colcord	White Oak Pond	Rock Bass	50
Mullens	Barkers Creek	"	50
Shepherdstown	Potomac River	"	50
Woodlands	Meadowdale Pond	"	50
	Yoho's Pond	"	50
Total			250
Capon Springs	Cacapon River	Small-Mouth Black Bass	1500
Keyser	Pattersons Creek	"	50
Martinsburg	Back Creek	"	50
	Onequon Creek	"	50
	Potomac River	"	50
Renick	Greenbrier River	"	100
Romney	Potomac River, South Branch	"	50
Wellsburg	Buffalo Creek	"	100
	Cross Creek	"	50
Wheeling	State Fair Aquarium	"	50
Total			49,150
Albright	Cheat River	Large-Mouth Black Bass	1200
Big Creek	Guyandotte River	"	400
Blue Creek	Elk River	"	400
Buckhannon	Buckhannon River	"	150
Charleston	Elk River	"	300
Davy	Indian Creek	"	300
	Guyandotte River, Clear Fork	"	600
Elkins	Tygarts Valley River	"	300
Elm Grove	Big Wheeling Creek	"	200
Fairmont	Tygarts Valley River	"	400
Glendon	Birch River	"	150
Grafton	Tygarts Valley River	"	1,500
Great Cacapon	Great Cacapon River	"	250
Jacksonburg	Fishing Creek, South Fork	"	400
Kendalla	Blue Creek	"	75
Keyser	Patterson's Creek	"	300
	Sander's Pond	"	50

	Name of Waters	Species	Number
Martinsburg	Back Creek	"	500
	Opequon Creek	"	700
Mill Creek	Tygarts Valley River	"	400
Moorefield	Potomac River, South Branch	"	2,125
Morgantown	Cheat River	"	120
	Dunkard Creek	"	50
	Monongahela River	"	240
Moundsville	Fish Creek	"	300
Mullens	Barker's Creek	"	300
	Guyandotte River	"	500
	Guyandotte River, Slab Fork	"	400
New Martinsville	Big Fishing Creek	"	80
Owensport	Little Kanawha River	"	200
Parkersburg	Little Kanawha River	"	220
Paw Paw	Potomac River	"	240
Pine Grove	Fishing Creek, North Fork	"	120
Porter's Falls	Fishing Creek	"	300
Romney	Potomac River, South Branch	"	885
Ronceverte	Greenbrier River	"	880
St. Albans	Coal River	"	100
Shepherdstown	Potomac River	"	1,000
Sistersville	Middle Island Creek	"	80
Sittington	Sittington Creek	"	880
Terra Alta	Lake Terra Alta	"	75
Webster Springs	Elk River	"	320
Wheeling	Fish Creek	"	300
	State Fair Aquarium	"	2
White Sulphur	Greenbrier River	"	240
Williamson	Tug River	"	400
Total			19,222
Fairmont	Tygarts Valley River	Sunfish (Bream)	100
Liverpool	Deer Lick Pond	"	100
Romney	Haines' Pond	"	200
Terra Alta	Slaubaugh's Pond	"	200
Webster Springs	Gregory's Pond	"	150
Total			750
Shelton	Elk River	Pike Perch	500,000
Total			500,000
Charleston	White City Lake	Yellow Perch	250
Total			250
Shepherdstown	Potomac River	White Perch	600
Total			600

**FISH PLANTED IN WEST VIRGINIA WATERS BY THE U. S. BUREAU
OF FISHERIES DURING YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30, 1914.**

Point of Deposit.	Name of Waters.	Species.	Number.
Bartow	Deer Creek	Rainbow trout	100
Clover Lick	Clover Creek	"	100
Harman	Hazlewood Run	"	200
Kearneysville	Lake "B"	"	1,000
Marlinton	Swago Creek	"	1,000
Martinsburg	Highland Orchard Pond	"	400
Midvale	Cassidy Brook	"	400
Midvale	Middle Fork River	"	800
Mullens	Slab Fork Creek	"	100
Oakland (Md.)	Little Youghiogheny branch of	"	400
Pullman	Huses River, S. Fork	"	800
Pullman	Baker Pond	"	100
Sewell	Mans Creek	"	800
White Sulphur	Howard Creek	"	25,000
Total			30,000
Aurora	Horse Shoe Run	Brook trout	100
Aurora	Thunderstruck Run	"	1,000
Barnum	Pine Swamp Run	"	200
Beaverley	Beaver Creek	"	200
Burner	Club House Run	"	400
Burner	Little River	"	200
Clay Run	Clay Run	"	200
Clay Run	Flkwater Run	"	200
Clover Lick	Clover Creek, branch of	"	200
Coalton	Flat Bush Creek	"	200
Elkins	Cross Run	"	2,000
Elkins	Isner Creek, Laurel branch	"	2,000
Hancock	Glen Brook	"	1,000
Hancock	Seldom Seen Brook	"	1,000
Harrison	Davis Creek	"	200
Kanawha	Cedar Ponds	"	200
Keyser	Graysons Run	"	200
Keyser	Mill Run	"	200
Marlinton	Swago Creek	"	4,000
Midvale	Pleasant Run	"	400
Midvale	Stone Coal Run	"	200
Oakland	Rhine Lake	"	400
Parsons	Mill Run	"	200
Pennsboro	Scotts Lake	"	200
Petersburg	Grant Run	"	200
Petersburg	Thorn Brook	"	200
Richwood	Cherry River & tributaries	"	6,000
Richwood	Gauley River	"	4,000
Ronceverte	Turkey Creek	"	600
Schell	Potomac River, No. branch	"	4,000
Terra Alta	Snow Creek, branches of	"	800
Winterburn	Greenbrier River (Hdwtrs)	"	5,000
Total			47,300
Clarksburg	Varnum's Pond	Crappie	60
Total			60
Shelton	Elk River	Smallmouth bass	5,000
Total			5,000
Beurys	New River	Largemouth bass	475
Burnsville	Little Kanawha River	"	600
Gilmer	Little Kanawha River	"	600
Neola	Anthony's Creek	"	400
Ronceverte	Greenbrier River	"	600
Shelton	Kanawha River	"	800
Walkersville	Monongahela River	"	600
Total			4,075
Parkersburg	Goff's Pond	Sunfish (breem)	200
Total			200

RECAPITULATION.

1913.

Catfish	6,860	
Carp	50	
Rainbow Trout	58,359	
Blackspotted Trout	9,700	
Brook Trout	92,610	
Crappie and Strawberry Bass	1,345	
Rock Bass	7,700	
Small-mouth Black Bass	49,157	
Large-mouth Black Bass	19,222	
Sunfish (Bream)	750	
Pike Perch	500,000	
Yellow Perch	250	
White Perch	600	
<i>Total Planted in 1913</i>		744,603

1914.

Rainbow Trout	33,200	
Brook Trout	47,300	
Crappie	60	
Small-mouth Black Bass	5,000	
Large-mouth Black Bass	4,075	
Sunfish (Bream)	200	
<i>Total Planted in 1914</i>		80,835
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1913-1914		834,438

AMENDMENTS RECOMMENDED.

First of all the resident hunter's license should be reenacted along similar lines as found in the Acts of 1909.

Our law relating to forest fires should be amended so as to conform to the rules and regulations of the United States Government, in order to receive cooperation from the Government in this work, and to afford better protection to our forests.

Authority should be granted the Forest, Game and Fish Warden to close certain depleted streams for fishing, so that fish planted may be given time to multiply.

The open season on both trout and bass should be shortened. A limit on the number of trout taken per day should be fixed at twenty-five, and the minimum length to be taken should be raised from five to six inches.

Section 44 of the Acts of 1909 should be amended so as to make its meaning clear as to the catching of fish of the sucker variety in any way at any time, which is very conflicting and is not plain even to the legal profession.

It is suggested that it be made unlawful to catch fish in any of the streams of the state except with hook and line.

Open and closed seasons on all migratory birds should be made to conform with the Federal Law.

There should be a bag limit on gray squirrels of not more than twenty-five per day.

All unnaturalized foreigners should be prohibited from carrying fire arms of any kind.

There should be a closed season on all fur bearing animals except for a period of about sixty days when the fur is merchantable.

Some complaint is made relative to open seasons on game and birds, the sportsmen in various localities being very much at variance on this question. If any change is made in this matter it is suggested that the open season be shortened and not lengthened, and the open season on all birds and game be made as near uniform as possible.

Authority should be given to the Forest, Game and Fish Warden to lease land for game and bird refugees or sanctuaries where all shooting may be prohibited and game and birds raised for stocking purposes.

As a general proposition the basic principles of the forest, game and fish laws of West Virginia are correct, and should only be changed in detail to strengthen some weak features and make clear some conflicting terms. The recommendations made above are believed to be the ones most needed, and the suggestions are made after a most careful study of our existing laws.

Bills correcting the matters mentioned will be prepared and presented to the next Legislature for consideration.

NEED OF FOREST, GAME AND FISH LAWS.

In order to emphasize the need of more restrictive legislation along the line of conservation let us compare briefly the conditions a century

ago with the present. To those who have not made a careful study of the question the change that has taken place is unbelievable. No where in the world has there been such a change in conditions as in the United States, and no where are these changes more noticeable than in West Virginia.

The forests that once formed an unbroken chain from Plymouth Rock on the east to the Golden Gate on the west have given away before the march of civilization and a great wilderness has been transformed into a bee-hive of industry. No other country has been blessed with such magnificent forests, such beautiful streams and so much game and fish as the American continent.

Less than one hundred years ago it is estimated that more than sixty million Bison or Buffalo were roaming the plains of this country. These beasts were in such countless numbers that it was thought impossible to exterminate them. Today all that remains of this species is the remnant of a few herds which are protected in private parks.

The Passenger Pigeons, which less than fifty years ago were so abundant that on their flights from one feeding ground to another they would darken the sun for hours at a time, have been exterminated.

Many species of game and birds that were once numbered by the millions are fast going the way of the Bison and Pigeon.

The age of rapid development has made it imperative that rigid laws be enacted and enforced if we are to save a remnant of our forests and wild life for our children and future generations.

Where once there were thousands of acres of dense forests in West Virginia to shelter and protect our birds and game we now behold populated communities; where once our native hunter with flint lock rifle pursued the game, now a hundred sportsmen with high power repeating rifles and automatic shotguns tramp through our woods and fields. Where once the wily fisherman enticed the speckled trout with an angle-worm attached to a bent pin for a hook, a thousand fishermen now wade our streams loaded down with artificial flies, minnows and all kinds of devices to capture what remains of the finny tribe.

The immense lumber interests that have denuded the hillsides of forests in the past twenty-five years, and constructed railroads into every valley of the state, have brought in thousands of foreigners and non-residents, who with dynamite and seines and other devices have depleted many of our streams of fish, and with dog and gun have decimated our forests of game and birds.

The forest fires trailing in the wake of the lumbering industry have done much toward destroying the remnant of game and birds in our forests, while the coal mine operations, paper and pulp mills, tanneries and other industries have polluted our streams and assisted in the destruction of our fish.

Where we had one agent fifty years ago to destroy our wild life we now have a dozen, and it is therefore necessary to resort to artificial means of propagating both our game and fish, and to enact strict laws to protect them.

DEPUTY SYSTEM.

Not until recently has it been possible to give the proper attention to all sections of the state for the reason that we have not had sufficient salaried deputies who could devote all of their time to this work. With only two chief deputies it was impossible to keep up the office work and devote as much time to field organization as was really necessary.

With the addition of three salaried men better service is now being rendered and our local organization has been greatly strengthened all over the state.

Two of these special deputies were put on duty to assist in the forestry work, recently undertaken, but have also done much work in the way of fish and game protection.

While our local deputy system is not as efficient as in states that have a salaried system on the civil service or merit plan, yet it would be impossible to enforce the law were it not for the fact that these deputies can be appointed in every community where needed.

Some of these deputies have done excellent work and deserve much credit for the splendid record they have made.

A great deal of care has been exercised in the selection of these local deputies, and the best men possible selected.

Under a system where a part of the fine is the only remuneration it is not always possible to get the best citizens to serve in this capacity.

To properly enforce the law a sufficient deputy system, composed of salaried men who can devote all of their time and attention to this work, is absolutely necessary.

EDUCATION VS. FORCE.

A great deal has been written and many theories advanced as to how to best protect the birds.

Almost every state has fairly good laws providing for the protection of our birds. The question has become so important that the Federal Government has passed a most stringent statute, extending Federal aid, in order to protect all migratory species. In fact if it were possible to enforce to the letter the statutes which we have for bird protection there would be little need of education along this line, but no law can be enforced unless a substantial public opinion is back of it. It is not natural for mankind to be forced to do anything unless he believes it to be right. Education is always better than force and the only way to reach the masses is through the public schools.

The study of birds should be taught in every school in this country. There is much more to be learned on this subject than most people imagine. If this work is carried into our schools the rising generation of boys and girls will study the habits of our native birds and learn more of their usefulness. The next generation will wonder why it was ever necessary to enact statutes for their protection.

BULLETINS ISSUED.

It has been our policy for the past two years to issue bulletins on certain special work, sending them to newspapers for publication, and to sportsmen, farmers and all others interested.

The following special bulletin was issued in October, 1913 and ten thousand copies distributed over the state, appealing for protection on the "Bob-White", and was liberally responded to by hundreds of farmers and sportsmen.

Bulletin—Office of Forest, Game and Fish Warden, Belington, W. Va.

THE "BOB-WHITE."

Mrs. Margaret Nice, of Clark University, gives the following as eaten by captive birds. Each number given represents the insects eaten during a single meal by one bird: Chinch bugs, 100; squash bugs, 12; plant lice, 2,326; grasshoppers, 39; cutworms, 12; army worms, 12; mosquitoea, 568; potato beetles, 101; white grubs, 8.

The same lady gives a list of 129 weeds, the seeds of which are eaten by this little gleaner. These seeds are digested and the germs thus destroyed. The number of seeds taken at a single meal by one bird varies from 105 seeds of stickweed and 400 of pigweed to 5,000 of pigeon grass and 10,000 of lamb's quarters; while the number taken in one day by one of these birds varies from 600 of burdock to 30,000 of rabbit's foot clover.

If we take as our measure the quantity of weed seeds and insects eaten by a captive Quail, as given above, we find that a family consisting of two adult birds and ten young would consume 780,915 insects and 59,707,888 weed seeds in a year, in addition to their other food.

DO YOU WANT THEM TO BECOME EXTINCT?

The "game hog" and the severe winters of this climate will soon do their work, and this beautiful bird of the home, the farm, the garden and field, the friend and companion of mankind, the much needed helper on the farm, the destroyer of insect pests and weeds, will become extinct, and his cheery, interrogative call will be no longer heard, unless the sportsmen and farmers devise some means for his protection.

WILL YOU HELP PROTECT THEM?

Farmers who have coveys of these birds on their farms during the winter, when the snows are deep and the Quail's food scarce, could make no better investment than to scatter liberal amounts of grain in the vicinity where these birds stay, and thus keep them alive until the snows are gone and they could again find food for themselves.

Ohio and several other states have placed a closed season on these birds, but West Virginia law allows them to be killed from the first day of November until the first day of December, with a bag limit of 12 birds per day, or 96 in a season, which should be a sufficient number for any true sportsman. SEE THAT THIS LAW IS OBSERVED AND A SUFFICIENT NUMBER LEFT TO FURNISH NICE BROODS FOR NEXT SEASON!

**LET "PROTECT THE QUAIL" BE THE SLOGAN OF THE FARMER,
THE HUNTER AND EVERY OTHER GOOD CITIZEN OF OUR STATE.**

**TALK PROTECTION, GIVE PROTECTION WHENEVER YOU CAN,
AND SEE THAT YOUR FRIENDS DO THE SAME.**

If you desire additional copies of this bulletin for your friends let me know the number you desire and they will be sent to you free.

J. A. VIKESNEY,

October, 1913.

Forest, Game and Fish Warden.

Many other bulletins have been issued from time to time and sent to the press for publication, and posted throughout all districts of the state.

Cloth posters, giving the laws in brief form, have been posted at almost every post office and cross-roads in the state. About twenty thousand of these posters have been used each year. Pamphlets of the Forest, Game and Fish Laws have been sent to any and all persons asking for same; and distributed in many other ways.

Educating the masses to a better observance of the law has always been our aim, rather than compelling them to obey same by force and prosecution.

FINES AND CONVICTIONS.

It has never been the policy of the Department of Forestry, Game and Fish to prosecute for the purpose of securing fines, but the great majority of our work has been done to educate the people to a better observance of the law and thus prevent them from being fined for violating it. In some instances, however, warnings and cautions given do not prevent the violation of our laws, and for the purpose of reforming those criminally inclined and as an example to others it is necessary to make prosecutions.

Attention is called to the tabulated list on another page of this report showing the prosecutions made during the past two years. Out of a total of 463 cases tried there were only 56 acquittals, or about twelve per cent. Taking into consideration that a majority of these cases were prosecuted by local deputies who are not learned in the law, this is a very good record.

The fines collected for this period amount to the sum of \$5,487.97. Fifteen of those refusing or failing to pay their fines were compelled to work out same on the public roads, which amounted to the sum of \$415.00. For the offense of dynamiting two were sent to the penitentiary, seven indictments are still pending, and several other persons have been held to answer to indictments.

A better sentiment regarding the enforcement of the forest, game and fish laws is prevailing in most sections of the state, which accounts for a smaller per cent of acquittals than in any former report.

With a better equipped salaried deputy service it has been possible, during the past year, to give more attention to this class of work than ever before. In a few instances over-zealous deputies may have made some prosecutions in which there was little real merit, but as a rule these prosecutions were made only when all other means failed.

RESIDENT HUNTER'S LICENSE.

All the states except eight are now collecting a resident hunter's license. These eight states are Maine, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Arkansas, Mississippi and West Virginia.

During the two years that the resident law was in effect in West Virginia the net sum of \$40,209.00 was raised from this source.

Had this law not been repealed by the Legislature of 1911 the "Forest, Game and Fish Protective Fund" would now amount to more than \$100,000.00 and would be sufficient to erect and maintain fish hatcheries to abundantly stock our streams, and furnish funds for a better system of forest and game protection without costing the tax payers a single cent.

Both the states of Ohio and Pennsylvania had their first experience with the resident hunter's license in the year 1913, and the large sale of license in these states would indicate that this law met with a hearty response from the sportsmen.

In answer to an inquiry as to the number of license sold in these two states the following letters were received from Chief Warden of Ohio, General John C. Speaks and Dr. Joseph Kalbfus, Secretary of the Game Commission of Pennsylvania.

Columbus, Ohio, July 27, 1914.

MR. J. A. VIGUESNEY,
Department of Forestry, Game and Fish,
BeHington, W. Va.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 25th received.

142,000 hunting license were sold in Ohio last year at \$1.00 each. This was the first year and the law did not go into effect until August, all licenses expiring December 31st. In addition, we had a closed season on quail and other game birds. If the usual open season had been in operation, the sales would probably have been much larger.

Sales are very slow this year owing to the fact that spring duck shooting is prohibited.

The closed season on birds continues until 1915.

We have a large crop of rabbits this season, however, and it is probable that the sale of license this year will equal that of last.

I might add for your information that we have a fine lot of quail.

Last fall we put out some 7,000 pairs of Hungarian partridges. These are doing splendidly and many covies of young birds, running as high as twenty in numbers are being found. From our experience with this bird, I believe it will prove a valuable addition to our list.

We put out some 12,000 pheasant eggs this spring. Reports concerning these are quite satisfactory.

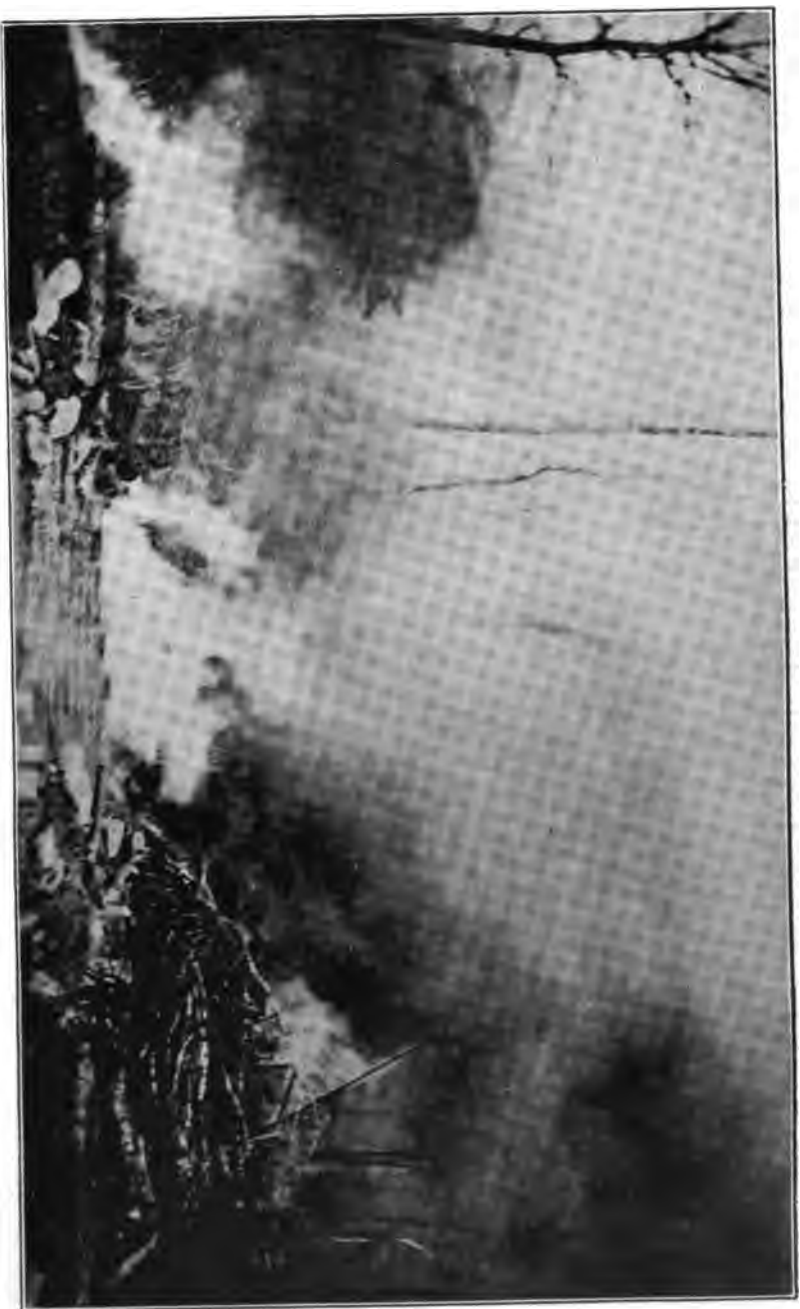
Yours respectfully,

JNO. C. SPEAKS,
Chief Warden.

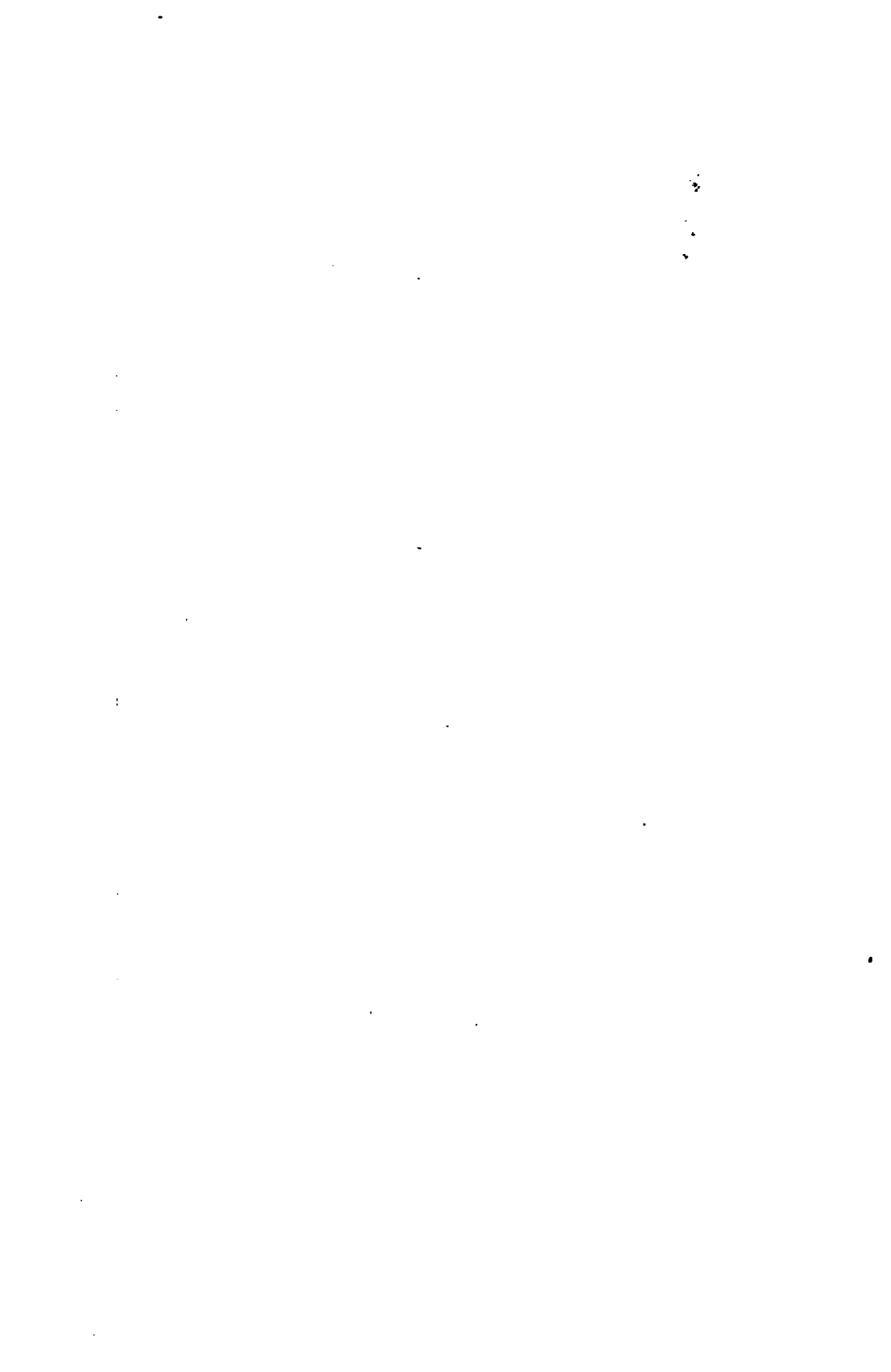


Blackwater Canyon.



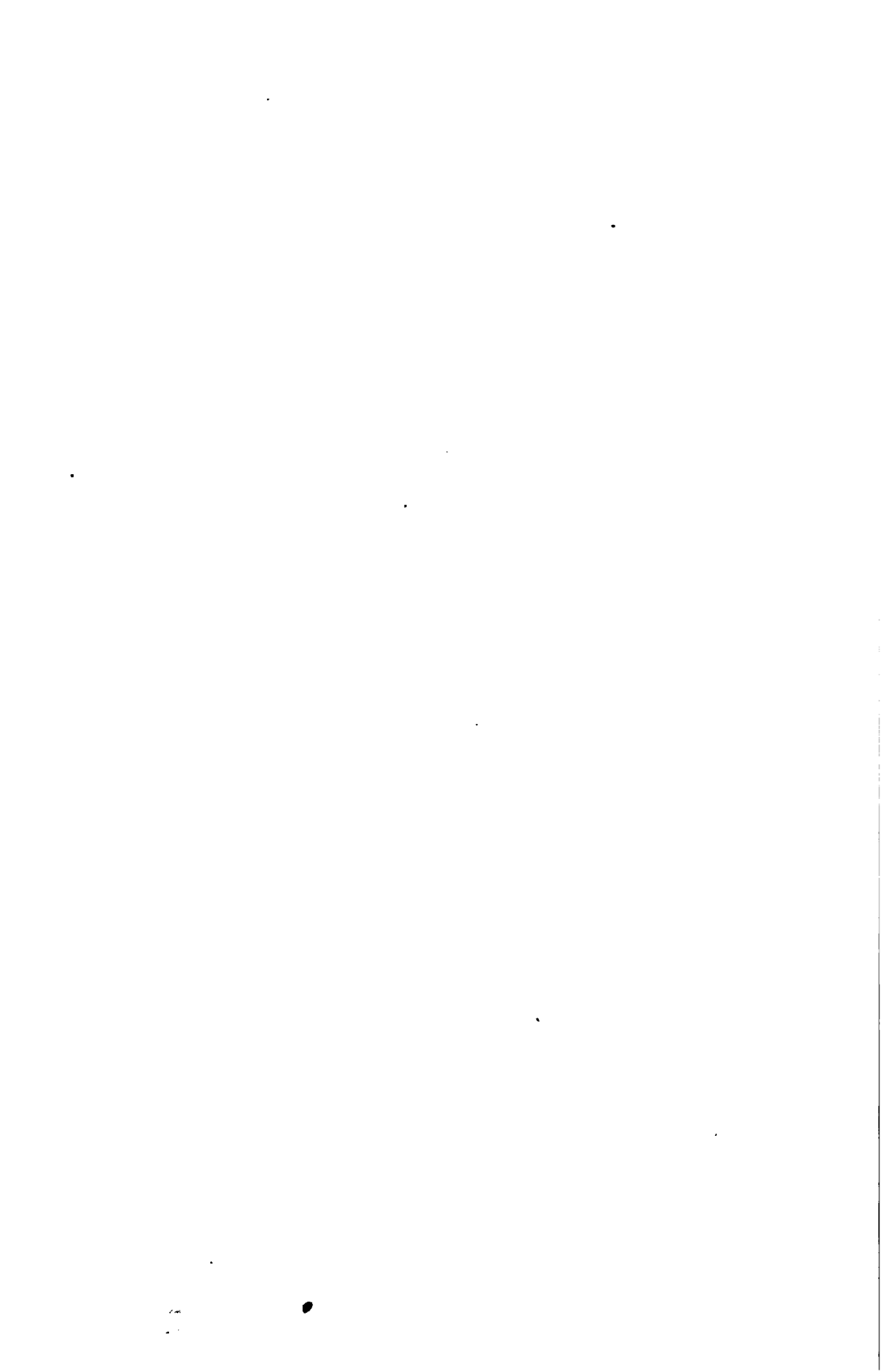


A Forest Fire Below Dobbin, Spring 1914.





**J. A. Vigneuey, Forest, Game and Fish Warden, Locating a Forest Fire
With Field Glasses from Laurel Hill Lookout Station.**





Briery Knob Lookout Station, Pocahontas County, West Virginia.



Harrisburg, Pa., July 27, 1914.

HON. J. A. VIKESNEY,
Forest, Game and Fish Warden,
BeKington, W. Va.

My Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter just received we beg to advise that according to our records there were 303,901 Resident Hunter's Licenses sold at \$1.00 each and 257 Non-Resident Hunter's Licenses sold at \$10.00 each during 1913 in Pennsylvania. The County Treasurer issuing the Resident Hunter's Licenses received 10c out of each dollar for his services, and the county in which the Non-Resident Hunter's Licenses are issued receives 50 per cent or \$5.00 from each license fee.

Hoping this information will answer your purposes, with best regards, I am,

Respectfully yours,

JOSEPH KALBFUS,
Secretary, Game Commission.

With a closed season on game birds the state of Ohio raise the enormous sum of \$142,000, and is therefore in position to fill her fields and forests with game and her streams with fish.

The West Virginia Legislature of 1909 enacted a forest, game and fish law that, while not perfect in detail, was fundamentally correct. The Legislature of 1911 repealed the resident license feature and so emasculated the written permit feature so as to make it practically a nullity.

It is universally agreed that any direct method of taxation is not usually received with favorable comments. This law was no exception to the rule.

The complaint did not come from the farmer, for he was permitted to hunt on his own or adjoining lands without a license; it did not come from the lumberman or timberland owner for he recognized this as the only law which had ever been enacted to protect him in his property rights; it did not come from the sportsman, for no sportsman who had ten drops of red sporting blood in his veins would object to paying \$1.00 for a license when he realized that same would be used to assist in propagating and protecting our game.

The real objection came from the "pot hunter" and "game hog" who, since the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, have insisted that they had a constitutional right to hunt and shoot all of the wild creatures of the earth without let or hindrance.

Had it not been for the fund raised through the sale of hunter's license during the two years which this law was in effect, it would not have been possible to establish a system in West Virginia for the purpose of protecting our forests from fire. By using a part of this money appropriated by the state, cooperation to the amount of \$5,000.00 per year will be furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture.

We need at least a fish hatchery or two, supported by the state, in order to stock our depleted streams.

We need bird and game sanctuaries for the purpose of stocking our depleted territories.

We need funds to protect our forests from fires.

We need funds to provide a more adequate deputy system to protect our woods, fields and streams.

No state has ever succeeded in doing these things without sufficient funds. No state has ever raised sufficient funds except through the sale of resident hunter's licenses.

Sufficient funds can be raised in this way to make the Department of Forestry, Game and Fish self sustaining, without any other appropriation from the state.

What more equitable way can be devised than the license system? The fellow who hunts contributes a dollar license fee so that our forests may be protected from fire, our game protected and replenished and streams restocked with fish.

Other states have been following this method and are now reaping their reward by having good hunting and fishing. West Virginia will stand in the forefront if an opportunity is given her to apply the same methods through the re-enactment of the resident hunter's license.

Without the resident license it is impossible to distinguish the non-resident hunter from the resident hunter, and consequently a great deal is lost from this source.

It is sincerely hoped that the next session of the Legislature will re-establish the resident license and provide that the funds from the sale of same be appropriated for the purpose of protecting our forests, game and fish.

In discussing the resolutions adopted by the West Virginia Forest, Game and Fish Protective Association in regard to the re-establishing of the resident hunter's license Dr. T. S. Palmer said:

"There should be no difference of opinion on this subject of re-establishing a resident license in West Virginia. It was a great mistake the law was ever repealed and I believe it was repealed simply because the people did not understand what the license would accomplish or was intended to accomplish. The license law is in reality a farmer's measure; that may seem strange to you, but it is a fact and can be shown by the history of the license system. The first resident license adopted in this country was in North Dakota, Michigan and some of the Western states,—all farming states. In nearly every state there has been serious opposition and the further east we have come, the more opposition has developed. In Pennsylvania there has been an arduous campaign for four sessions of the Legislature before the bill passed this spring. In Ohio there have been three or four campaigns; in Delaware at least two. You can judge somewhat of the interest in license legislation when I tell you no less than sixteen states and four Provinces in Canada this year adopted bills establishing the license system. In four of these states the resident license was adopted for the first time, namely in Ohio, Delaware, Pennsylvania and Florida, and in Michigan the resident license was required for hunting birds.

"As stated in the resolution, all of the states but eight in the United States now have a system of licensing residents who hunt. In other words, there are forty states which have already adopted this provision in the game laws, and what is good enough for forty states ought to be pretty good evidence of being good enough for 48 states. Of the eight states which have not adopted it, only one lies north of the Mason and Dixon line—Maine. The other seven include the states which lie close together. West Virginia had a license for two years, but became discouraged and dropped it. Virginia, Maryland and the two Carolinas and then the southwest, Mississippi and Arkansas has never yet adopted resident license. Sportsmen in Maryland and Virginia are making strenuous efforts to do this next January at the next Legislature. An effort will also be made in South Carolina, and I should not be surprised if there were three more states added to the forty which have already this law. The law which you had in this state was liberal; I mean by that, that it did not require a man hunting on his own land to take out a license. In my own state, California, we require every man to take out a license to hunt a bird in his back yard or on his farm. That is common in the western states; but east of the Mississippi they have the same law as you had here, that a man hunting on his own property did not require a license. With that liberal exception there should not be any objection to a law of this kind. We have in this country some ninety millions of population and it is a conservative estimate to say that 5 per cent of all of the men, women and children hunt. In some of the western states the percentage runs as high as 10, 11, 12 and often 13 per cent—Idaho and Montana. Think what that means! The state of California, with a population of about two and a quarter millions issues in round numbers about 125,000 to 135,000 licenses a year. In the state of New York, with a population of 9,000,000, 10 per cent of the entire population of the United States, about 150,000 licenses are issued. That is on account of the very large city population in New York. In Illinois, which has had the highest number of licenses, the percentage will run about 165 or 175,000. Think what that means! But if our men taking the fields every year, which is in numbers twice the size of the standing army of the United States, it requires active and strenuous methods, the most approved methods to keep up the supply of game, under such conditions. Here in West Virginia I should judge you might reasonably expect that 3 per cent of the entire population of this state hunt. You ought to receive an income of from \$30,000 to \$35,000 a year, which could be divided between your fish and game and enforcement of your forestry law. Furthermore, you would have a record of those who are hunting and could tell who are violating the law. You would be able to do something toward game propagation and unless you do something of this sort you will not be able to long keep up the supply of game. I said this was a farmer's measure. Nothing is more troublesome to the farmer than at certain times to have his fields over-run with the sportsmen from the city, regardless of rights there—they tear down the bars, put the cattle out and shoot at the chickens and inadvertently sometimes set fire. Resident license provide a sort of rural constabulary. The only thing necessary is to see that the

people are fully informed as to what the law was intended to do and give it a fair trial, and I guarantee once upon the Statute books three or four years it will not be repealed. It has not been repealed in any other state. I speak to the suggestion that the non-resident license be increased from \$15 to \$25. If that is intended to prohibit, it would probably be very effective. If it is intended to bring revenue it will probably have just the opposite effect. The only states which are like West Virginia, which have \$25 license, are Missouri and Illinois. \$25 license is simply prohibitive. If you wish it to make revenue, make it \$15."

IMPORTATION OF GAME AND BIRDS.

During the past two years the shipping into the state of West Virginia of fifty head of elk and a limited number of ring-necked pheasants and Hungarian partridges marked a new adventure in propagating game in West Virginia. In the month of February 1913 fifty head of elk were secured from the Government and shipped from Yellowstone National Park to Marlinton, West Virginia. These elk were taken to the park of the Allegheny Sportsmen's Association at Minnehaha Springs where they were confined in an enclosure until they were acclimated and became accustomed to their new surroundings, and were then released in the surrounding mountains.

The shipment of the fifty head of elk was made from the Yellowstone National Park to Marlinton without the loss of a single animal. One of these elk was killed while being transported to the park and three head have died from some poisonous weed they had eaten. The two car loads contained forty yearling females and ten males. It is impossible to approximate the increase but several young calves have been seen this year.

Prior to making this shipment the Allegheny Sportsmen's Association had purchased and shipped in fifteen head of these animals consisting of fourteen females and one male, which they still have in their park, from which they have raised eight calves.

All of these elk seem to be thriving, only two or three complaints having been made by persons owning farms in the mountains that they have molested their crops.

Reports from other states indicate that the elk when liberated in the mountains are inclined to travel for many miles, and it is likely that they may stray to any of the mountains in West Virginia.

The Legislature of 1913 passed a law protecting elk for a period of fifteen years and making it a felony punishable by a term in the penitentiary to kill one of these animals.

During the month of April, 1913, one hundred and five pair of English ring-necked pheasants and sixty-five pair of Hungarian partridges were liberated in different sections of the state, and during the summer three thousand three hundred and eighty-two ring-necked pheasant eggs were distributed throughout twenty-three counties. These eggs were furnished to sportsmen and farmers who hatched them under chicken hens and afterwards liberated them. In addition to the birds and eggs furnished by the state several individuals and clubs purchased a number of birds and many

eggs; Honorable John T. Davis, the Elkins Gun Club and the Allegheny Sportsmen's Association being the largest contributors.

Data collected from those to whom birds and eggs were furnished indicates that in nearly all cases the birds have done well, several parties reporting that they have counted from fifty to one hundred young birds this season. Reports from those to whom eggs were furnished show that 36 per cent of same were hatched and 23 per cent lived until they were liberated. Complaint was made in many cases that eggs were not fertile, which was possibly caused by the long distance which they were shipped. Principal causes of loss after hatching were: lice, gapes, cats, too long confinement before liberating and carelessness in handling.

The small percent hatched and raised from these eggs is largely attributed to the fact that most of the parties to whom they were shipped were not acquainted with the way and manner of handling the eggs in hatching and the proper way to care for and feed the birds after being hatched.

Possibly this method was as cheap after all as buying the birds, but it is difficult to estimate the number that have survived.

The best hatch reported was by Senator C. W. Watson at Fairmont Farms as the following letter from his Superintendent, Mr. Alex MacElwee will show.

Fairmont Farms, Fairmont, W. Va., Oct. 14, 1913.

Mr. J. A. VIGUESNEY,
State Game Warden,
Belington, W. Va.

Dear Sir:

Mr. C. W. Watson has expressed the desire that I report to you fully on the success we have had with the ring-necked pheasant eggs received from you last spring.

Out of 125 eggs received, 92 hatched. Of these we have today 85 splendid birds roaming at perfect freedom over the lawns, gardens and fields at Fairmont Farms.

Beginning with a diet of boiled eggs and Spratts' Biscuits, when they were small, we have given them a varied diet. At present they get boiled rice, cracked corn, wheat, pigeon feed (mostly peas) and Spratts' Pheasant Biscuit. They are regularly fed morning and evening along the edge of a clump of woods on the farm.

The birds are a constant source of pleasure and pride to the Senator, his family and their friends.

In thus reporting he wishes to encourage you in your good work.

Yours very truly,

ALEX MACELWEE, (Supt.)

These birds, unlike the ruffed grouse, will stay close to civilization, preferring the old grown up fields to the dense forests.

There is no open season on either the ring-necked pheasant or the Hungarian partridge, and a short time will demonstrate as to whether or not they can be successfully propagated in this state.

An address on the subject of the distribution of elk delivered by T. S. Palmer at the 7th annual meeting of the West Virginia Forest, Game and Fish Protective Association is printed in the back of this report.

Dr. Palmer inspected the herd belonging to the state of West Virginia during November, 1913, and pronounced them to be the finest herd that he had ever seen anywhere.

INSECTIVOROUS BIRDS.

We are living in an age when the question of conservation is of vital importance, and one of the greatest problems is to conserve the life that was created for some useful purpose.

The conservation of insectivorous birds is a matter that affects all people every day in the year.

No other matter bears such a close relation to agriculture and horticulture as the insectivorous and seed-eating birds. As the foundation of the wealth of this country is in its agriculture, so the national prosperity must depend largely on the success of this industry. This has been proved over and over again, for invariably with the failure of the crops comes the cry of "hard times." So we can see that this question, while it directly affects the farmer and the orchard grower, indirectly at least affects the merchant, the banker, the lawyer, the doctor and in fact all classes of people; for it makes no difference what our profession may be, we are all primarily dependent upon the success of agriculture.

In the well planned organization of nature every living being was intended for a useful purpose, and while man may not yet have discovered the purpose of all these creatures it is acknowledged by all that the birds were put here to destroy certain other matters of creation, and thus keep the great system of nature, as nearly as possible, on its equilibrium and in proper balance.

With the introduction of new crops has invariably come new pests and destroyers, examples of which are the Hessian Fly, San Jose scale and Coddling Moth. These usually go unnoticed until they become so numerous that they do much damage before they can be exterminated.

Much time and money are annually spent in trying to find artificial methods to combat these pests, while the great remedy provided by nature is ruthlessly destroyed. It is a well established fact that the destruction of the bird life of this country has been followed by a marked increase of these pests, which are yearly claiming their toll of millions from the farmer and fruit grower. No other crop on the farm should be guarded with such precious care as the useful and valuable birds.

Some one has said that "A weed is a plant out of place," and if this is true some plants have a well established way of getting out of their proper sphere and into cultivated land. A single plant of certain garden weeds may produce as many as 100,000 seeds in a single season, which if unchecked would be a decided menace to crops.

While the hoe and cultivator may be used to keep down weeds in cultivated fields and garden, the only check that is placed on them by the roadside and in uncultivated and waste lands is the birds.

Among the destroyers our native sparrows are unrivaled, because for the greater portion of the year they subsist almost entirely on weed seeds. The value of the sparrow to the farmer is increased by the fact that during the summer, and especially in nesting time they eat a great many insects as well as weed seeds. The young sparrows are fed almost entirely on an insect diet of such pests as caterpillars, weevils, grass hoppers, cut-worms and ants.

Other birds which hold a high place as weed destroyers are gold finches or "wild canaries," as they are commonly called. They often destroy certain weeds not usually taken by other birds, being especially fond of thistle seed. The Mourning Dove is also considered one of the rapacious seed eaters, the stomach of one dove having been found to contain 9,200 seeds of different weeds devoured for a single meal.

So important has the protection of insectivorous and weed-seed eating birds become that a great deal of time and attention have been devoted to this subject, and if restrictive legislation along the line of wild life protection had done nothing more than to educate the people throughout the state to a more determined effort to save our birds, it has paid a thousand fold for the time and money expended.

So needless and wicked has it become to kill useful and innocent birds that prosecutions have become rare for this offense, except against foreigners and thoughtless boys, whose ignorant minds and criminal natures seem to be hardened and not susceptible to refinement and the better impulses of life.

THE MOUNTAIN STATE BIRD CLUB.

During the past year the Mountain State Bird Club has been organized with W. B. Rector, Chief Deputy Forest, Game and Fish Warden, as President and Herman Viquesney as Secretary-Treasurer.

This organization was primarily made for the purpose of carrying the study of birds and their habits into the schools of our state, and enlisting the teachers and pupils in one great army to protect our birds. The Constitution and By-Laws provide that each school teacher in West Virginia is a Vice-President of this organization as soon as he enrolls one or more of his pupils as a member of the club. Each County Superintendent is elected an Honorary President as soon as one or more classes in his county are organized.

Any person may become a member of this organization by simply signing a pledge agreeing to study and protect our song and insectivorous birds, and to encourage others to do so. It costs nothing to become a member. Those desiring to contribute to this cause may do so in any amount from five cents up.

The officers of this organization charge nothing for their efforts or work, all funds being used along educational lines in this work.

This organization was enthusiastically entered into by the Superintendent of Schools and teachers throughout Barbour County, and more than 3,500 members were enrolled during last winter. A start was made in a few other counties and the work will be actively extended, until, if pos-

sible, every school teacher and pupil in the state will be enrolled in the club to protect and save our birds.

No work ever undertaken has met with a heartier response than the organization of this bird club, and with more than one hundred and twenty school teachers and thirty five hundred pupils in Barbour County making an extraordinary effort, the birds are safe even from slaughter by the foreigners.

If all other counties in the state will organize as effectively as Barbour County, it will solve the problem of bird protection for all time.

Thousands of bird houses have been built in order to induce the birds to build their nests in plain view of the home of these boys and girls and thus give them a better opportunity to study their nature and habits.

All school teachers throughout the state desiring to organize a class for this club will be furnished necessary blanks and instructions by making application to W. B. Rector, President or Herman V. Viquesney, Secretary-Treasurer, Belington, West Virginia.

OUR FEATHERED FRIENDS.

To assist in extending the organization of the Mountain State Bird Club, as well as to better promote the protection of our forests, game and fish, a company has been organized known as "Our Feathered Friends Publishing Company," with W. B. Rector as Editor. This company publishes a monthly magazine—"Our Feathered Friends"—which is the official organ of the Mountain State Bird Club, and is the first and only paper in the state devoted exclusively to the interests mentioned.

The paper is not published for the purpose of profit or gain, but only for the purpose of educating the people to better efforts along the line of protecting our forests, birds, game and fish, and assisting in carrying the organization of the Mountain State Bird Club into every school in West Virginia.

This paper has been offering valuable prizes to the school children for articles and contributions on various subjects, and the articles received have, in many instances, proven to be literary gems of high merit, full of good thought and clearly demonstrating the enthusiasm that the study of our wild life is producing.

The subscription price of this magazine is only fifteen cents per year, which is just the price that it costs to print and mail same. Persons desiring this paper will be placed on the subscription list by sending fifteen cents to Our Feathered Friends Publishing Company, Belington, W. Va.

THE FEDERAL MIGRATORY BIRD LAW.

The Federal Law for the protection of migratory birds which became effective October 1, 1913, is given in brief below with open seasons in West Virginia.

(Weeks-McClean Law.)

(Extract from an Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and fourteen.)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. All wild geese, wild swans, brant, wild ducks, snipe, plover, woodcock, rail, wild pigeons, and all other migratory game and insectivorous birds which in their northern and southern migrations pass through or do not remain permanently during the entire year within the borders of any State or Territory, shall hereafter be deemed to be within the custody and protection of the Government of the United States, and shall not be destroyed or taken contrary to regulations hereinafter provided therefor.

The Department of Agriculture is hereby authorized and directed to adopt suitable regulations to give effect to the previous paragraph by prescribing and fixing closed seasons, having due regard to the zones of temperature, breeding habits, and times and line of migratory flight thereby enabling the department to select and designate suitable districts for different portions of the country, and it shall be unlawful to shoot or by any device kill or seize and capture migratory birds within the protection of this law during said closed seasons and any person who shall violate any of the provisions or regulations of this law for the protection of migratory birds shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than \$100 or imprisoned not more than ninety days, or both, in the discretion of the court.

The Department of Agriculture, after the preparation of said regulations, shall cause the same to be made public, and shall allow three months in which said regulations may be examined and considered before final adoption, permitting, when deemed proper, public hearings thereon, and after final adoption shall cause the same to be engrossed and submitted to the President of the United States for approval: *Provided, however,* That nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect or interfere with the local laws of the States and Territories for the protection of non-migratory game or other birds resident and breeding within their borders, nor to prevent the States and Territories from enacting laws and regulations to promote and render efficient the regulations of the Department of Agriculture provided under this statute.

There is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated for the purpose of carrying out these provisions, the sum of \$10,000.

Approved March 4, 1913.

Federal Protection of certain Migratory Birds in West Virginia as adopted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture under the Weeks-McClean Law.

OPEN SEASONS.

Effective October 1, 1913.

Brants, ducks and geese.....	Sept. 1 Dec. 16
Rails, coots and gallinules.....	Sept. 1 to Dec. 1
Woodcock	Oct. 1 to Dec. 1

Black-breasted and golden plover, jacksnipes or Wilson snipe, greater and lesser yellow legs.....Sept. 1 to Dec. 16
Wood duck—Closed season until September 1, 1918.
All hunting prohibited on Sunday.
All hunting of migratory birds between sunset and sunrise prohibited.

The above law does not in any way conflict with the West Virginia statute except that it shortens the season on water fowl and migratory shore birds, and prohibits the hunting of same between sunset and sunrise.

For many years it has been apparent that some better method should be devised to protect the migratory birds than that afforded by the statutes of the several states, but the old question of "state rights" was ever asserting itself, and made this a difficult piece of legislation to be enacted by the Federal Congress.

While many states protected most species of migratory birds by closed seasons, yet in their long flights or migration each year they were slaughtered by the million, which threatened their final extermination.

Even robins, doves and in fact most kinds of migratory species were slaughtered in some of the southern states indiscriminately.

Spring shooting of these birds, which was proving to be disastrous, is now prohibited in all states.

The variance of the seasons in the several states through which these birds passed made it possible to kill them for almost the entire year. Active steps are now being taken by the Federal Government to negotiate treaties with Canada and other countries so that these birds may be protected in all countries through which they pass.

An address delivered by Dr. T. S. Palmer, Assistant Chief of the Biological Survey of the United States at the Seventh Annual Meeting of the West Virginia Forest, Game and Fish Protective Association is printed in the back of this report which gives in detail the object of the law. Dr. Palmer was the Chairman of the Committee appointed to form the rules and regulations under this law and is considered the best informed man on this subject in the whole country.

The final extermination of the passenger pigeon is sufficient to demonstrate that we need better protection on our migratory birds. The last specimen of this beautiful bird is gone, as will be seen by an article appearing in the Cincinnati Enquirer as this report is being written:

"The last passenger pigeon has passed away. 'Martha', the sole survivor of the countless thousands of wild pigeons, which forty years ago were to be found in all sections of the country, died at the Cincinnati zoo last week. All of the species are dead, the larger portion having been slaughtered by man under the guise of 'sport.'

"'Martha' is dead. In one great respect she resembled Chincatgook, the 'Last of the Mohicans,' for she was the last of the passenger pigeons. No other inhabitants of the zoo could claim greater distinction than she, for during the past 15 years there has been a standing offer of \$1,000 for a mate to Martha, but none could be found. Passenger or wild pigeons were once numerous in North America, but, like the buffalo, they became fewer,

until now, with the death of Martha they are extinct. Martha was 29 years old, and spent all of them, from the time when she first pecked her way through the shell under her mother's wing, within the small radius of her cage at the Zoo. For a pigeon and a passenger pigeon she lived to a very venerable age, but her death is none the less a loss to Superintendent Sol. Stephen, who had nursed her carefully during her last illness, which lasted about two weeks."

It is understood that the above specimen of pigeon is to become the property of the National Museum at Washington, D. C., and will be mounted and placed on exhibition at that institution.

INCREASE OF GAME.

From personal inquiries and many letters received from every section of the state it is conclusive that game of all kinds is increasing and not diminishing.

The shortening of the open seasons, the prohibition of sale and shipment and many prosecutions made for violations of the law are factors contributing to this increase.

Deer, which seemed to be almost exterminated prior to the enactment of our law in 1909, are now reported to be quite numerous in several of the wooded countries. Fine flocks of Wild Turkeys may be found in almost any of our mountains. Ruffed Grouse are reported more plentiful than for many years. The year 1913 was the banner year for gray squirrels, and, while they are of a migratory disposition, they are reported to be plentiful in many portions of the state. Bob-White were injured by the early heavy snows during the past winter, yet enough were saved to provide good shooting the present season.

Many reports were received during the open season of 1913 that fifty to seventy-five squirrels were killed in a single day by one individual, which leads to the conclusion that there should be a bag limit on squirrels and the season shortened.

Much effort has been made to educate both sportsmen and farmers to the idea of protecting and feeding our Quail during the deep snows in winter, and in sections where this has been done the birds are quite plentiful.

BIRD AND GAME SANCTUARIES.

The rapid increase of population and development, the swift mode of travel through the use of automobiles, improved firearms, expert marksmanship, the decrease of lands on which to hunt occasioned by closer modes of cultivation, the additional thousands who join the army of sportsmen each year, makes it more apparent that means and methods must be devised in order to protect from annihilation our birds and game.

Many states have expended a vast amount of money in establishing game farms where various game birds have been raised and distributed, while other states have imported birds in order to stock depleted sections and still others have deemed it wise to establish sanctuaries or preserves where a perpetual closed season is maintained on all game and birds,

where no shooting is allowed and where a sufficient supply of food may be raised and shelter provided for all birds on these preserves.

After a very careful study and comparison of all these methods it is our conclusion that the sanctuary or reservation is the best and most economical method to be pursued in West Virginia.

Many states own large tracts of land on which such preserves may be established, while others have adopted the plan of leasing from the farmers certain boundaries where hunting may be prohibited and where the birds may be protected and fed, thus providing sufficient stock for the surrounding territory.

A movement has already been started in a few localities to lease a boundary of land in a body where this work can be carried on, and this will be undertaken in every county of the state during the next year.

A nominal sum will be paid to the farmers as a yearly rental for the land. The only obligation on the part of the property owner will be to assist the officers in preventing all hunting and shooting on the premises. In addition to this a small plat of land will be sown in small grain for the purpose of feeding the birds through the deep snows of winter.

This will in no way or manner interfere with agriculture, but on the contrary will be of great benefit to the property owner in furnishing a better supply of birds to devour the insects. Neither will this be of any disadvantage to the sportsman for the reason that it will be impossible to confine the birds and game to these areas, and it will undoubtedly make better hunting in all of the surrounding territory.

An attempt to stock the different states with imported pheasants, Hungarian partridges and other game birds, while successful in some instances, has not been a universal success.

Neither has the rearing of birds in captivity on game farms measured up to expectations, and it is admitted by all that the best and cheapest method is to propagate our native birds and game and allow them to increase in their natural habitats.

It is the intention of this department to assist in organizing clubs and organizations throughout the state for the purpose of carrying on this work, as it is confidently believed that more can be done, with less expenditure, in this than in any other way.

By this method every county in the state may be provided with a game farm where birds may be raised under natural conditions and distributed to stock depleted territories.

PROTECTION TO FUR BEARING ANIMALS.

Not until recently has it been demonstrated that the Fur bearing animals of the state have a tremendous value and need a closed season, with some restrictions on non-residents trapping and hunting these animals in West Virginia. The rapid falling off in the fur supply during the past few years has increased the price of all kinds of these furs and trappers from many other states are invading West Virginia, and unless restricted will soon deplete the state of all fur-bearing animals.

All who are familiar with the price of furs know that at certain times

in the year when fur bearing animals are caught that the price will not bring one third as much as if caught in the proper season. To catch these animals at any other time of the year is simply wasting an important asset which will become more valuable each year.

The state of Ohio prohibits the killing of skunks from the first day of February to the first day of November, which is about the proper time for closing the season on skunks in West Virginia.

The skunk is one of the greatest rodent destroyers in existence and is probably worth many times as much to the farmer as its pelt will bring upon the market, and it is doubtful whether it should be killed at all, but if killed it should only be when the pelts will bring the best price, and before the breeding season which begins in February.

We already have a law providing that the question may be submitted to the voters of any county upon petition to the county court, and if the majority of voters in any county vote in favor of the skunk law, then it is unlawful to kill them at all, and Lewis and Pleasant Counties are the only ones that have adopted this law.

Bounties on Animals and Birds.

Many letters have been received during the past year suggesting that the law should provide a bounty on certain animals and birds.

The list of animals and birds covered by these suggestions for bounties include bear, rabbit, fox, ground squirrel, skunk, crow, blackbird, English sparrow, hawk and owl.

A very careful study of this subject leads to the belief that the much damage done by many of these animals and birds is in imagination and not in reality.

It must be admitted, however, that the bear occasionally destroys a lamb, that the fox is a lover of young birds as well as poultry, that the rabbit is detrimental to fruit trees in some sections, that the skunk also has some predatory habits, and that the hawks, owls, crows, blackbirds and English sparrows may do some harm in their respective spheres, yet there is some question if the good done by most of these creatures does not over balance their bad faults.

While the fox and skunk may destroy some of the game and birds, yet the objectionable vermin they destroy are more numerous and would increase at a more rapid rate if it were not for these two animals, and as much may be said in defense of the hawk and owl.

Even if it were possible to reduce the rabbit to extermination by paying bounties or otherwise, it would not be expedient as the people in a great many sections favor a closed season on these animals. It is admitted that the rabbit furnishes more meat to our food supply than any other wild animal or bird. The rabbit is an easier subject for the beasts and birds of prey than any other game, and satisfies the appetite of the fox, skunk, hawk and owl, and in this way protects the quail and other birds from being devoured.

The crow seems to be the most hated and despised of birds by all humanity and possibly by the brute creation. Not a state in the Union pro-

fects him; all humanity, it seems, by some mysterious hereditary understanding is pledged to his final annihilation, and, armed with guns, traps, poison and all the other implements of warfare, mankind has for centuries waged a relentless battle on this beautiful bird. With only his wonderful clear vision, his acute sense of smell and a swift pair of wings, he has, by his intelligence, good sense and judgment, held his own against his combined enemies. It is admitted that he does some damage by plucking seed corn planted in the springtime by the farmer, and sometimes resorts to robbing a quail, pheasant or even a hen's nest but after all if you study his habits closely you will find him continually seeking grubs, worms, mice and moles. He will hunt a field over as carefully as a bird dog in quest of these, his most favorite foods.

Many hawks are recognized as the most useful of rodent destroyers and certainly should be protected by law.

The blackbird is one of our most useful species and should not be killed at all, much less a bounty offered for its annihilation.

The English sparrow is undoubtedly a nuisance and a detriment to other birds, but as time goes on he is becoming more Americanized and may have some redeeming features. We have personally observed, during the present summer, a drove of English sparrows alight on a cabbage patch and in a few hours exterminate hundreds of cabbage worms that threatened to destroy the crop. It is generally acknowledged that these sparrows are a very palatable diet and are killed in great numbers in some sections for food.

But for argument's sake, granting that the birds and animals enumerated above are pests, and should be exterminated as nearly as possible, there is a very grave question as to the advisability of offering bounties for this purpose.

Practically every state and territory in the Union has experimented with this bounty law, and almost without an exception it has ended with a depleted treasury and about as many predatory animals and birds as in the beginning.

The one great difficulty in game and bird protection is to keep watch over the thousands of boys and men roaming over our fields and forests, and if a general bounty law were enacted it would double the number of hunters we now have and would destroy in this way more game and birds than are now destroyed by our predatory animals.

For these reasons we are inclined to the idea of using our funds in feeding and better protecting our game and birds rather than take the hazardous risk of paying same out as bounties.

GOOD ROADS—THEIR RELATION TO FORESTS, GAME AND FISH

It is an axiom of American history that every measure for the preservation of the natural beauties and wild life of our country has originated with sportsmen, and no one welcomes with so much enthusiasm the good roads movement in West Virginia as the sportsmen.

No where in the whole wide world is there found more beautiful scenery than among the hills and mountains of West Virginia; no where

more beautiful rivers in which to fish, or forests in which to hunt; no where better suited to bring into the heart of mankind an outer appreciation of the unseen power that shapes our destinies.

Nothing is more essential than good roads to enable the nature lover, the fisherman and sportsman to reach his favorite haunts among the beauty spots of nature.

Other states and countries with less game, fewer fish and not one half the natural beauty found in West Virginia, are reaping great profits because these things are made accessible to tourists by having good roads, and this alone makes the subject of good roads have a close relation to that of forests, game and fish.

Good roads also aid materially in forest fire fighting by enabling the forester to move men and tools quickly from one place to another.

Located as we are, near the population of the great cities, this state has climate, temperature and conditions that should attract thousands of automobile tourists each year. Our picturesque forests, high mountains and pure streams invite seekers of recreation and health.

The barren peaks of the Alps draw millions of dollars every year and the tourist and stranger is the easiest fruit that the Swiss ever pluck. They give in return sublime scenery, fresh breezes and legends of historic days. The state of Maine receives about \$20,000,000.00 each year from the sportsmen and tourists, or almost as much as from all her other industries combined. West Virginia has every natural advantage that the pleasure and recreation seeker of the earth could ask—picturesque forests, beautiful hills, crystal streams and a delightful climate.

With a resident hunter's license to assist in filling our streams with fish, our forests and fields with game and birds, and then with good roads through our state so that these beautiful places of nature will be accessible, the recreation seekers from this and other lands will find no where else such a place for retreat, such a haven of rest as the sun-kissed hills and valleys of West Virginia.

An address on the subject of good roads and their relation to forests, game and fish, delivered by Honorable A. D. Williams, State Road Engineer, at the Seventh Annual Meeting of the West Virginia Forest, Game and Fish Protective Association, is printed in the back of this report, which gives many reasons why these subjects are inseparably connected.

POLLUTION OF STREAMS.

The most difficult problem confronting the people of West Virginia is to prevent the streams from being polluted, and at the same time not seriously interfere with the industries of the state.

More time has been given to this problem than any other single question with which we have had to deal and, while some good has been accomplished, conditions are not yet at all satisfactory.

Having had several conferences with Your Excellency and knowing your earnest desire to bring about a more satisfactory condition with regard to the pollution of our streams, we have made extensive inspections of industries in both the states of Virginia and Pennsylvania, and have

carefully compared methods for the purpose of working out a better plan if possible, to reduce to a minimum the pollution of our streams.

In Section 2768 of the Code Acts of the Legislature of 1903 Chapter 47, will be found the law relative to the pollution of streams, which is as follows:

"It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to throw in, or allow to enter, any stream or water course, in this state, saw-dust or any other matter deleterious to the propagation of fish. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every such offense."

The above law, while drastic in terms, is limited in scope which has made its enforcement very difficult.

This law provides for criminal punishment only when the pollution becomes deleterious to fish life, while it should cover the broader and more comprehensive use of water for all purposes and should provide for a civil as well as a criminal enforcement of the law. If the enforcement of this law were placed on the broad plan of protecting the health and general welfare of the people by purifying the water supply this would do much to counteract the local sentiment in sections where large industries are located, where it is now almost impossible to secure a conviction against such industries.

Under a strict construction of our statute it is a violation for any person, firm or corporation, to throw in, or allow to enter, any stream or water course in this state, saw dust or any other matter deleterious to the propagation of fish. Every coal mine, tannery, paper mill, laundry, and in fact almost every other industry in the state is allowing deleterious matter to enter the streams and is therefore daily violating the law.

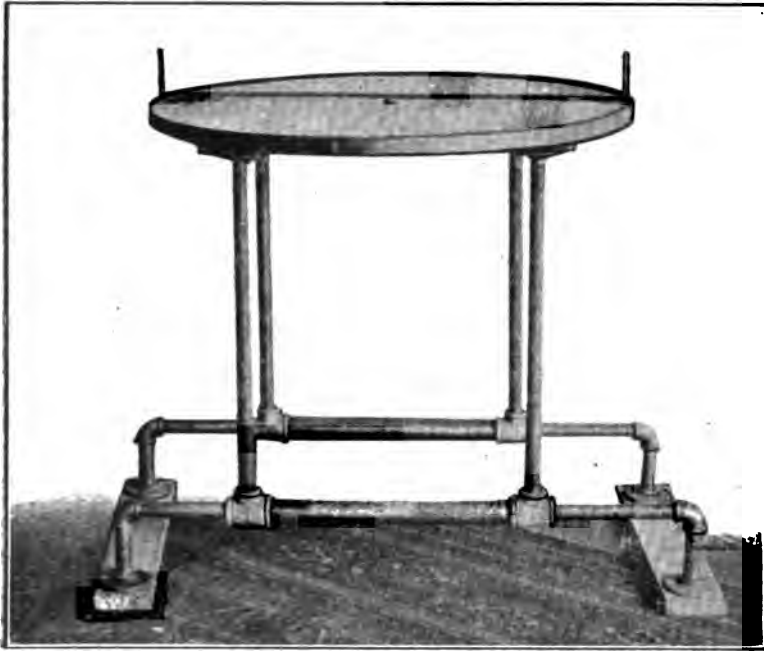
Every municipal corporation that allows its sewerage to enter the streams is violating the law. Every individual who allows sewerage to flow from his home, his factory or his place of business is technically violating the law. To enforce this law as the Supreme Court of Appeals has interpreted that it may be enforced would prohibit all municipal corporations from allowing their sewerage to enter our streams, and would make coal mining practically prohibitive, and would amount to little less than confiscation of this kind of property.

In the case of the State vs. The Southern Coal & Transportation Company, which was taken to the Supreme Court of Appeals from the Circuit Court of Barbour County, in a decision written by Judge Brannon, this statute is interpreted so clearly that no lawyer has undertaken to criticize or question the soundness of this decision.

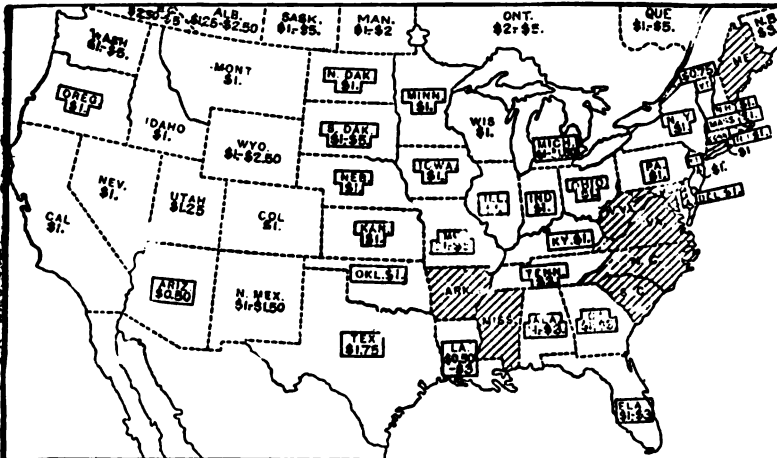
Following is the full syllabus and opinion of the Court in this case, which is found in Southeastern Reporter Volume 76, Page 970; West Virginia Reports, Volume 71, Page 470.



A West Virginia White Pine Forest.



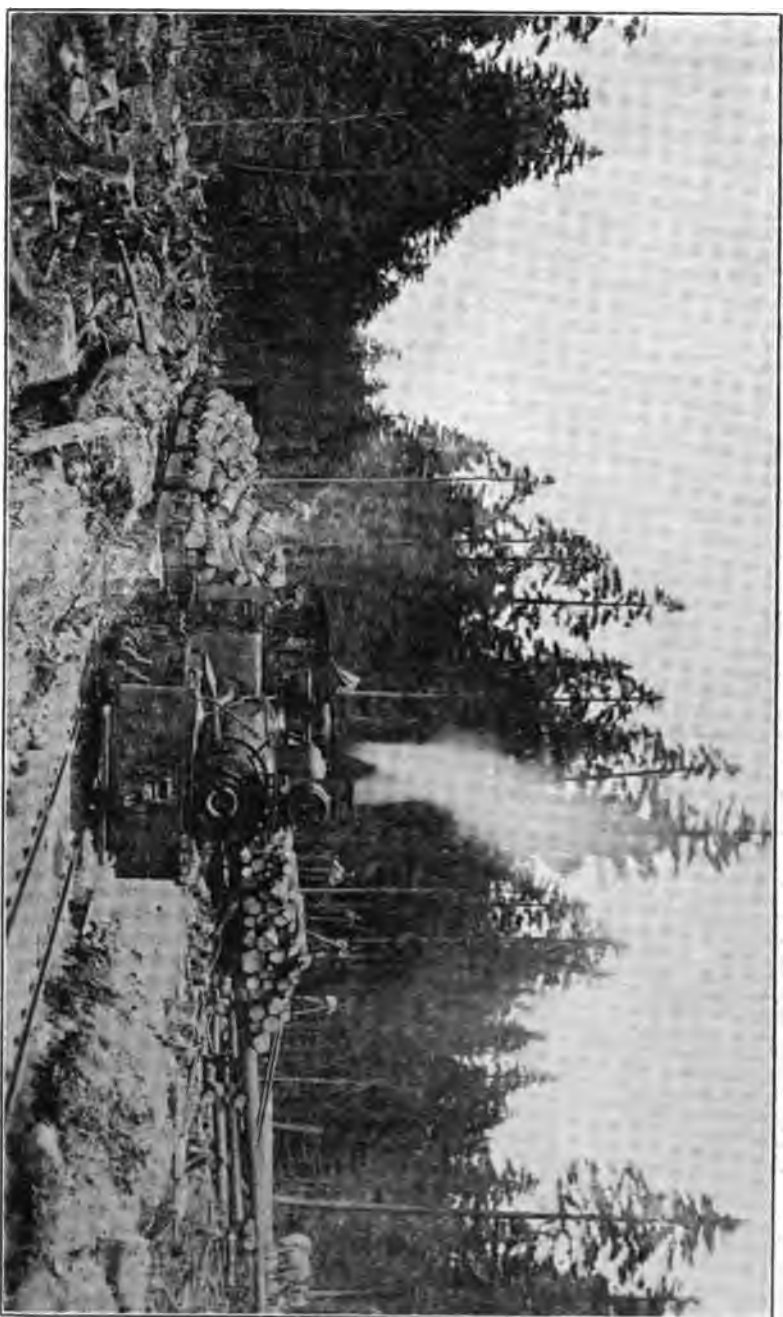
Moveable Table Used at Look-out Stations in West Virginia.
This Table was Designed by Herman V. Viquesney and the first Move-
able Table used in Forestry Work.



States and Provinces Which Required Residents to Obtain Hunting
Licenses in 1914.

All but eight States, as is shown by map, now require a resident license.





Felling the Hemlock Forests.



STATE VS. SOUTHERN COAL & TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

(Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia, December 10, 1912.)

*Syllabus by the Court.*1. *Fish (§ 15*)—Pollution—Propagation of Fish—Indictment.*

An indictment under Code 1906, c. 62 § 6a, serial section 2768, is not bad for want of allegation that the stream is one fit for propagation of fish or in which fish are propagated.

(Ed. Note.—For other cases, see Fish, Cent. Dig. §§ 27-30; Dec. Dig. § 15*.)

2. *Fish (§ 8*)—Ownership—Protection—Statutes.*

The state is owner of the fish in its streams, and as such, under its police power, may enact legislation to protect the propagation of fish from injury from placing in, or allowing the entrance into, streams of any matter of any kind deleterious to the propagation of fish.

(Ed. Note.—For other cases, see Fish, Cent. Dig. § 16; Dec. Dig. § 8*.)

3. *Fish (§ 13*)—Water and Water Courses (§ 67)—Pollution—Sawdust—Other Deleterious Matter.*

Section 6a, c. 62, Serial Section 2768, Code of 1906, making it an offense to put into a stream saw dust or any matter deleterious to the propagation of fish, is a valid exercise by the state of its police power, and an operator of a coal mine can assert no right contrary to its enactment, to drain sulphur or mine water from his mine into a stream, deleterious to the propagation of fish, though such stream be the natural receptacle of such drainage, or it be impracticable to drain the mine otherwise.

(Ed. Note.—For other cases, see Fish, Cent. Dig. §§ 22-24; Dec. Dig. § 13*; Waters and Water Courses, Cent. Dig. § 58; Dec. Dig. § 67*.)

*(Additional Syllabus by Editorial Staff.)*4. *Fish (§ 1*)—"Wild Game."*

Fish within the waters of a state constitute an important part of that species of property commonly designated as "wild game," the general right and ownership of which is in the people of the state.

(Ed. Note.—For other cases, see Fish, Cent. Dig. § 1; Dec. Dig. § 1*.)

For other definitions, see Words and Phrases, vol. 8, p. 7641.)

Error to Circuit Court, Barbour County.

The Southern Coal & Transportation Company was convicted of running sulphurous water into a stream, and it brings error. **Affirmed.**

Blue & Dayton, of Philippi, John Bassel, of Clarksburg, and Edward A. Brannon, of Weston, for plaintiff in error. William G. Conley, Atty. Gen. and Harry H. Byrer, of Philippi, for the state.

For other cases see same topic and section number in Dec. Dig. & Am. Dig. Key-No. Series & Rep'r Indexes.

† Rehearing denied January 6, 1913.

BRANNON, P. The Southern Coal & Transportation Company was convicted under an indictment charging it with having thrown into a water course, known as Stewart's run, sulphur water injurious to the propagation of fish.

(1) The defendant points out that the indictment is defective. It charges that the defendant "did unlawfully throw in a water course, known as Stewart's run, sulphur water, the said sulphur water being deleterious to the propagation of fish." Counsel specifies as a defect in the indictment that it fails to allege that Stewart's run is such stream as permitted the propagation of fish. We do not sustain this motion to quash. The statute on which this indictment is based is section 2768 of the Code of 1906, which reads as follows: "It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, to throw in, or allow to enter, any stream or water course, in this state, sawdust or any other matter deleterious to the propagation of fish. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every offense." This statute does not say that the pollution must be of a stream in which fish are propagated. It says "any stream or water course." Suppose the particular run is not one in which fish propagate, still it will carry down to a lower stream, wherein fish are found, the destructive matter thrown into the stream. It cannot be possible that the Legislature meant to except streams in which fish are not propagated when it has not specified the exception. One stream runs into another. The object is not only to protect fish in the little streams, but also to prevent the carriage by it of deleterious matter into the streams below. There is no such exception by the letter of the statute, and there is no reason that a court should insert such an exception; but there is reason that it should not, because it would thus defeat what must have been the design of the Legislature.

(3) It is again contended that, as the general word "sawdust" is used in the statute, other deleterious matter must be of the same nature as sawdust, under the rule that, where there are general words following particular or specific words, the former must be confined to things of the same kind as the specific words. This is not applicable in the present case. It would defeat the object of the statute. It would allow the pollution of water courses by the introduction into them of many things not akin in chemical nature to sawdust, yet highly hurtful to fish. The intent of the Legislature is the thing to be looked at. It is the protection of fish. We cannot think for a moment that it was the intention to limit deleterious matter to such matter as possesses the same hurtful qualities as sawdust. This would afford small protection of fish from the many kinds of deleterious matter. Notice that the section prohibits the introduction into the stream of sawdust, "or any other matter deleterious to the propagation of fish." Notice the word "other." So it be matter that is deleterious to the propagation of fish, whether of the same nature of sawdust or not, it is prohibited by the statute.

The defendant complains that the court erred in refusing the following instruction: "The court instructs the jury that if they believe from the

evidence that defendant is operating a coal mining plant at Berryburg in the County of Barbour, and that, in operating said plant in the mining and removing of coal, water is found, and it is then the duty of said defendant, by the laws of the state, to remove or drain such water from its mine, by such means as are reasonable and practical." Counsel would tell us that there is another statute commanding operators of coal mines to drain them, and this would excuse the defendant in this case; that it had a right to obey the drainage statute, and in doing so must necessarily have drained the mine water from the coal mine. That is to say, that mine owners are excusable for draining mine water into streams, by reason of the statute requiring the drainage of mines. We cannot say that these statutes may not exist, and each receive a practical construction without disharmony. The Legislature has not said that the mine may be drained though it destroys the fish streams of the state. The statute on which the prosecution rests contains no such exceptions. The mine owner, if he carries on that business, must so drain his mine or dispose of the copperas and sulphur water so as not to destroy the fish streams of the state. That is his lookout. As he is embarked in that business, he must take the responsibilities. This instruction would give complete justification to the mine operator, though the drainage would destroy the fish.

(2, 4) Complaint is made that the court refused an instruction that as the water discharged from the mine was what is commonly known as sulphur water, and that it is a process of nature, and that it is necessary to discharge such water from the mine, and that there is no known reasonable or practical way, whereby the defendant could eliminate the sulphur and other objectionable ingredients in such water before discharging the same from its mine, before letting it enter the water course, and that the water course is the natural drainage for such water to take, then the verdict must be for the defendant. We do not suppose that it is contended that the act is unconstitutional; but it does not amount to the claim that the right of the mine owner to drain mine water into a stream is paramount to the right of the state to preserve its fish. It amounts to the claim that, though the state had enacted for the preservation of fish the broad section above given, still it is subject to a paramount right in the mine owner to drain his mine, regardless of the harm it may do the fish. Here we have the broad statute meant for the great purpose of the preservation of fish. Fish have always been regarded by the government as very valuable for sport and food. It may be said that no government fails to make provision for their propagation and protection. As to its power to do so under its police power there can be no question. The Supreme Court of the United States has held thus: "It is within the power of a state to preserve from extinction fisheries in waters within its jurisdiction, by prohibiting exhaustive methods of fishing, or the use of such destructive instruments as are likely to result in the extermination of the young as well as the mature fish." *Lawton v. Steele*, 152 U. S. 133, 14 Sup. Ct. 499, 38 L. Ed. 385. In 71 Ohio St. 186, 73 N. E. 216, 104 Am. St. Rep. 770, 1 Ann. Cas. 948, will be found the case of *State of Ohio vs. French*, which holds that the Legislature may provide for the protection of the fish, and may declare nets used contrary to law a public nuisance, and that such

statute is constitutional. The case of *People vs. Truckee Lumber Co.*, 116 Cal. 397, 48 Pac. 374, 39 L. R. A. 581, 58 Am. St. Rep. 183, holds that fish within the waters of a state constitute the most important part of that species of property commonly designated as "wild game," the general right and ownership of which is in the people of the state. The right to protect such property for the common use and benefit is one of the recognized prerogatives of the sovereign. It also holds that the right of the state to protect fish is not confined to navigable or public waters, but extends to all waters within the state, public or private, where the animals are accustomed to resort for spawning or other purposes, and of which they have freedom of passage to or from the fishing grounds of the state. The state owns the fish in its streams and has ample power to preserve and protect them from destruction under its police power, and private right and convenience must yield to it. This right of the state is abundantly sustained by the highest authority. *McCready vs. Virginia*, 94 U. S. 391, 24 L. Ed. 248; 13 Am. Ency. L. 556; 19 Cyc. 987, 1006; *Geer vs. Connecticut*, 161 U. S. 519, 16 Sup. Ct. 600, 40 L. Ed. 793; *Hudson County vs. McCarter*, 209 U. S. 349, 28 Sup. Ct. 529, 52 L. Ed. 828, 14 Ann. Cas. 560.

If then by this instruction it is intended to assert any preferential right of a mine owner to drain his mine of mine water, though it destroys fish, we cannot assent to it. We have not in hand the question, the very important question, of the right of a riparian owner in an action against a coal mine operator to drain his mine to the pollution of the water and destruction of fish. It may be useful to cite authorities bearing on that question. *State vs. Michael*, 47 W. Va. 789, 35 S. E. 845, contains an expression favorable to the liability of the mine owner. *Trevett vs. Prison Association*, 98 Va. 332, 36 S. E. 373, 50 L. R. A. 564, 81 Am. St. Rep. 727, goes to sustain the action of the riparian proprietor. *Shoffner vs. Sutherland*, 111 Va. 298, 68 S. E. 996; *Levaronia vs. Miller*, 34 Cal. 231, 91 Am. Dec. 692; *Wixon vs. Bear River Co.*, 24 Cal. 367, 85 Am. Dec. 69; *Hunter vs. Taylor*, 16 Ky. Law Rep. 159, 190; *Tenn. Coal Co. vs. Hamilton*, 100 Ala. 252, 14 South. 167, 46 Am. St. Rep. 48. On the other hand the defense in this case relies on the case of *Pa. Coal Co. vs. Sanderson*, 113 Pa. 126, 6 Atl. 453, 57 Am. Rep. 445, as denying the liability of the coal operator. That case was three times decided favorably to the landowner, but when it came before the court for the fourth time the mine owner was held exempt from liability on the ground that the great coal industry called for a right superior to that of the riparian owner. This case in its last decision is strongly condemned in section 518B, vol. 2, *Farnham on Water and Water Rights*. It is also repudiated by cases cited in 10 Ann. Cas. 585. That case was decided with the dissent of three out of seven judges. I have shown above that the state owns the fish and the control of the streams in which they are; that under its police power it may adopt any legislation for the preservation of fish and game. We have before us in this case a penal statute by which the state as chief game warden has under its wide power declared that no matter deleterious to the propagation of fish shall be cast in any stream of the state. The state has settled the rights as between itself and coal mine operators. It has stamped with total prohibition such

an act. It has left us no right or power to enter into a comparison of right between itself, as the preserver of fish, and coal mine operators. As I have said above all nations preserve the game. The American States have done so. Virginia and West Virginia by their statutes do so. Authorities above accord the state ownership of fish in streams, and full power of regulation outside of statute. This common-law right vested in the state has been embedded in a statute enacting that "the ownership of, and title to, all wild game, wild birds, both resident and migratory, and all fishes in the state of West Virginia, are hereby declared to be in the state." Acts of 1909, c. 60 (Supplement Code of 1909, § 2792 al.)

The state is superior to private right. By the statute on which this indictment rests the state has totally prohibited the putting into any stream of any matter deleterious to fish. If we sustain this instruction we take from the state its paramount authority and give it to the mine operator. Reflect that it is the state right that is to be subordinated. The Pennsylvania case would not go so far. It is useless to tell us that the coal mining industry of the state is vast, and may be damaged. The Virginia court in passing on the respective rights of landowners on a stream and lumber operators (in *Shoffner vs. Sutherland*, 111 Va. 301, 68 S. E. 967, said: It is insisted by the appellant's counsel that restraining sawmill operators from casting sawdust into the streams along which they are operating will be very hurtful to the vast lumber interests of the southwestern part of the state and will hinder the development of that great source of wealth. "It would," as was said in *Townsend vs. Norfolk Ry. Co.*, 105 Va. at Page 49, 52 S. E. at Page 978, 4 L. R. A. (N. S.) 87, 115 Am. St. Rep. 842, 8 Ann. Cas. 558, "be a source of regret if, in the administration of justice by the establishment and enforcement of sound principles, the prosperity of our people should be hindered or checked; but it would not only be a source of regret, but of reproach, if material prosperity were stimulated and encouraged by a refusal to give to any citizen a remedy for wrongs he may sustain, even though inflicted by forces which constitute factors in our material development and growth. Courts have no policies, and cannot permit consequences to influence their judgment further than to serve as warnings and incentives to thorough investigation and careful consideration of the causes submitted to them."

Judgment affirmed.

Just how rigidly this law should be enforced is a question that must be decided by those whose duty it is to enforce same.

The long established practice of allowing sewage from towns and cities to flow into streams has not been interfered with for the reason that no practical method has been found of otherwise disposing of it. While it must be admitted that this manner of sewage disposal is a violation of our statute, yet no attempt to rid our streams of this contamination at the present time would result in ridicule and failure.

The most difficult proposition to be dealt with in this connection is the iron or sulphur water flowing into our streams from the coal mines, which without a doubt is the most deleterious to fish life. Only those who have made this question a special study can fully realize the enormity of this problem.

Every state in the Union, in which coal mines are located, as well as the United States Government, has been working diligently to discover some method whereby the deleterious matter from these mines can be eliminated but no method has yet been devised to accomplish this purpose. By the combined methods of filtration, neutralization, precipitation and decomposition it is contended that coal mine pollution can be reduced to a minimum and will not seriously injure the streams, but all must admit that the expense of such a system would make coal mining prohibitive in West Virginia at the present time.

An arbitrary and summary ruling that this statute be strictly complied with would mean the shutting down of every coal mine in West Virginia and our greatest industry ruined.

The paper mills and tanneries in this state, as in all other states, are adding their contribution to the pollution of our streams, which is objectionable not only because they allow poisonous and deleterious matter to enter the streams, but the dark coloring matter from these plants is also obnoxious and objectionable.

Most of the owners of paper mills and tanneries seem both willing and anxious to take better care of the streams in which they are allowing the refuse from their plants to flow, but have not put in adequate plants to do this.

Several investigations have been made during the past few months both in the state of Virginia and Pennsylvania of recently constructed pools and systems for the purification of pollution from plants of this character.

A paper mill at Covington, Virginia, owned by the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company has recently constructed an extensive settling pool system which is an improvement over any system yet constructed in this state.

This system consists of six pools each about 200 feet wide by 225 feet long and fourteen feet deep. The water flowing from the plant is first pumped into three of these pools and when full they overflow into three other pools, which are constructed about five feet lower than the first three, and when these pools are full they overflow into a sewer and the water is carried directly into the river. By this process all of the solid matter is allowed to settle and none of it goes into the stream. The same system is being used by some of the paper mills and tanneries in West Virginia except that the pools are much smaller. The inefficiency of the pool system in West Virginia must be contributed largely to the smallness of the pools. If from ten to twenty acres were constructed into a pool system better results would be obtained.

In addition to the pool system recently constructed by the plant mentioned they are pumping their sulphite of liquor to a by-product plant known as the "Robinson Process Company," from which is manufactured glutrin, which is used for tanning, road building and for foundries. From twenty-five to thirty thousand gallons of this liquor is consumed daily by this by-product plant.

The Parsons Pulp & Paper Company is at present erecting a similar

plant in order to consume the liquor flowing from their mill. The processes used in manufacturing these by-products are secret, known only to the parties manufacturing them, and are only interesting to us from the standpoint of making use of these products from the paper mills rather than allowing them to enter our streams, and if this liquor can be conserved and manufactured into a profitable product we can see no reason why all similar plants cannot follow this example. The by-product plant at Covington has been in operation for several years and has therefore passed the experimental stage.

F. M. Glenn, Special Deputy and Inspector, of Parsons, West Virginia, was sent to the state of Pennsylvania for the purpose of inspecting the paper mills, tanneries and other industries, and has just rendered the following report covering his investigations.

Parsons, West Virginia, September 7, 1914.

HONORABLE J. A. VIKESNEY,
Forest, Game and Fish Warden,
Belington, West Virginia.

Dear Sir:

The following is as complete a report as I am able to give on my investigation of pollution in the state of Pennsylvania.

First, I found that the conservation authorities in that state have the same kind of work that we are doing, but with a different system for handling it. All of the pollution from cities and towns comes under the supervision of the Department of Sanitation and Health. The pollution from industries, etc., is under the supervision of the Commission of Fisheries. I found, however, that the industries in cities were using the city sewers to carry away their pollution, and were allowed to do this because of their claim that such pollution was not deleterious to health.

At Johnstown I found pollution flowing into the Conemaugh River which I believe is the worst I have ever seen. The whole river is so polluted that nothing could live in it, and Stony Creek, which enters this river at a point within the city limits is also very much polluted. The Cambria Steel Corporation, and mines above the city let all of their pollution run into the river, and from what I could learn from the Mayor nothing is being done to improve conditions.

The West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company has a very large plant at Tyrone in which they use the "soda process." Mr. Buller, Fish Commissioner of Pennsylvania, compelled this plant to put in a settling pool that covers about two acres, but from what I could see it is far from satisfactory. Of course all of the solid matter settles, but a large per cent of the soluble substances passes into the stream. The result is a very bad color of the water, and when the river is low the pollution is unquestionably deleterious to fish life. I think that the trouble is in the pool being too small.

At Lock Haven the New York and Pennsylvania Paper & Pulp Company has a very large plant, in which they use the "soda process." Their

Superintendent, Mr. A. G. Paine, took me through the plant and explained the settling process that they use. It is the largest settling pool in Pennsylvania, covering two parts of land of twenty-five acres each. This pool was put in at the instance of Mr. Buller, and from what I could see and learn it proves very satisfactory. Of course there is quite a bit of color in the water but this does not seem to injure the fish. In my opinion the reason that this settling pool is doing so much good is on account of its size, which allows the solid matter plenty of time to settle, and allows a great deal of the volume of this pollution to filter through the soil, and also a large amount to evaporate.

Also at Lock Haven the Kistler, Lesh & Company is operating a large tannery, and on visiting there I was very much surprised to find that their settling pool was only thirty two by thirty six feet in size. They told me that one of the Inspectors of the Fish Commission had passed on it favorably, but there is much complaint in the surrounding country about their pollution, and I am of the opinion that their settling pool is practically worthless.

At New Berry, a suburban town of Williamsport, the J. K. Mosser Company, who own the tannery here in Parsons, are operating a large tannery, and have just recently put in a settling pool forty by one hundred feet in size, built of concrete, but have not yet used same. This has partitions in it and may be of some advantage in taking the poisonous substance from their pollution. However, this method will not take the coloring matter from tannery pollution.

I spent considerable time visiting the departments of Forestry, Fish and Game and was accorded every courtesy by these several departments.

While the plan of conducting these departments separately in the state of Pennsylvania has its advantages, yet in my judgment this plan would be impossible in West Virginia at the present time, for the reason that the appropriation for all such purpose in this state would not begin to pay the salaries of the heads of the several departments in the state of Pennsylvania.

The authorities in Pennsylvania who are working out the pollution problem seem to be very conservative in the enforcement of the law, and while they are diligent in urging the industries to cease polluting the streams and are endeavoring to help them devise methods to accomplish results, at the same time they are very careful to not cripple or ruin these enterprises.

Trusting that this report may aid you in working out the problem of purifying our streams, I beg to remain,

Very truly yours,

F. M. GLENN,
Special Deputy & Inspector.

Arrangements have already been made with a part of the paper mills and tanneries by which they have agreed to enlarge their plans for taking care of pollution and this work will be energetically pursued until better conditions exist at all of these plants. The streams in other states have been found just as black from pollution as the streams of West Virginia.

all contending that it is impossible to eliminate this coloring from the water. Very little poisonous matter, however, is found in this coloring substance.

One of the most difficult objects to overcome in enforcing the pollution statute is the local influences that are effected by these industries. Sometimes after spending a week or two investigating some source of pollution, and after having determined beyond any question that the water flowing from some industry will kill fish in two or three minutes time, the grand jury will refuse to make an indictment, or the petit jury will find a verdict of not guilty for the reason, as they express it, that you cannot afford to close down an industry employing hundreds of men just to save a few fish.

During my term of office I have endeavored to take a broad and unprejudiced view of these matters and have not made prosecutions just for the sake of collecting fines on behalf of the state, but have deemed it best to help work out plans whereby these troublesome problems might be corrected, and in most instances have found all industries willing to do their best. It is my ultimate conclusion that the trouble with most industries is that they are not willing to spend a sufficient amount of money to put in an adequate and satisfactory system to take care of their pollution, and often arouse local sentiment against the enforcement of this law by threatening to move their industries from the state on account of being harrassed and bothered on this subject. They sometimes express themselves as being disgusted because, after spending millions of dollars in our state, they are not allowed a free hand in dumping all the pollution they please in our once pure streams of water. To all of their objections we might say that simply because they have invested their millions here gives them no right to destroy a great asset of our state, the streams of pure water, and undoubtedly sufficient time and opportunity has been given to correct these deplorable conditions, and unless all such industries are willing to at once adopt better methods to improve conditions it will be necessary to take more drastic action than in the past.

While many good citizens of the state insist that the officers are derelict in their duties and heap criticism and abuse on them for not closing down all paper mills, tanneries, coal mines and other industries for polluting our streams, and while no one can appreciate more fully the value of our streams and the righteous contentions in their desire to keep them pure and uncontaminated than one who is charged with the enforcement of the law and has given years of careful thought to this subject, yet, taking into consideration that this is a delicate and difficult problem to solve and one with two serious sides to it, it has been deemed best to take a conservative view of it and maintain a "middle of the road policy," believing that criticism coming from two sources diametrically opposed to each other is equivalent to praise from both sides of the question.

KILLING FISH WITH DYNAMITE.

The rapid developments of the past twenty-five years have wrought destruction in many ways to our fish, but no other one thing has contribut-

ed so much to this devastation and slaughter as the dynamiting of streams for the purpose of killing them.

The building of railroads along the most important streams of the state brought in thousands of foreigners and other undesirable citizens who had no interest in our streams except as a source from which to obtain, in any way possible, all of the fish that they desired. It was not uncommon to have every pool in a stream dynamited during a single month or week.

So appalling had this matter become that the Legislature of 1909 made it a felony to use dynamite or any poisonous substance for the purpose of killing fish, which law will be found in the Acts of that year, Chapter 60, Code section 2803a28, and is as follows:

"It shall be unlawful for any person to kill or attempt to kill any fish by use of dynamite or any other explosive mixture, or by the use of poisonous drug substance, bait or food, or by the use of electricity, lime or other thing of like nature. And the placing of any such article in any stream, pond or lake, shall be deemed and taken to be *prima facie* proof of intention to violate this section.

"Any person violating this section shall be guilty of felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be confined in the penitentiary for a period not less than six months nor more than two years, and may at the discretion of the court be fined not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars."

It is also unlawful to give, sell or furnish any dynamite or explosive mixture for this purpose as will be found in the Acts of 1909, Chapter 60, Code section 2803a29, which is as follows:

"It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to sell, give or furnish, directly or indirectly any dynamite or other explosive or killing mixture or any poisonous drug, bait or food to any person, when such person, firm or corporation knows or has reason to believe that such dynamite or other explosive or killing mixture or poisonous drug, bait or food are intended to be used for the purpose of killing fish. Any person, firm or corporation violating this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof, shall for each offense, be fined not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars, and may at the discretion of the court be confined in the county jail not exceeding thirty days."

A great deal of time and attention has been given to the hunting down and prosecuting of dynamiters and this has proven to be one of the most difficult phases of our work.

The perpetrators of this crime, who are usually of the worst criminal class, including murders, burglars, thieves and those hardened to crime, choose the night time and the most inaccessible and out of the way places to operate, and these cases must usually be worked up as carefully as a

case of murder or robbery. In these gangs of criminals there is seldom found a man who has any regard for his oath, and almost every one of them will swear to a falsehood in order to protect himself as freely as he would partake of an appetizing meal when hungry.

In order to secure better assistance in enforcing this law a reward was offered on the 12th day of May, 1913, and the following notice sent to all newspapers in the state.

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

The above reward will be paid for definite information leading to the arrest and conviction of any party dynamiting the streams of West Virginia for the purpose of killing fish.

I earnestly request all deputy wardens, officers of the law, fishermen, sportsmen and law abiding citizens to assist in prosecuting, and if possible send to the penitentiary all parties guilty of this crime, for which there is no more excuse than for the crime of murder.

Write, phone or telegraph any information you may have in regard to this violation.

J. A. VIKESNEY,
Forest, Game and Fish Warden,
Beckington, West Virginia.

Since the offering of this reward two convictions have been made for this offense and the parties sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of six months each, seven indictments are yet pending in the circuit and criminal courts and several parties, during the past few months, have been held to answer to indictments.

A most determined effort has been put forth to break up dynamiting wherever it yet exists in the state, and deputies have been urged to spare no pains to make prosecutions and convictions in these cases. My chief deputies and I have made many trips to assist in collecting evidence and making prosecution in these cases.

While there may be minor and trivial violations, without the element of criminal intent to violate the law, that should be overlooked, the dynamiter never commits this crime without premeditation and criminal intent and should be dealt with as rigidly as the man who commits murder or robbery.

The dynamiter should be held in contempt by all law abiding citizens, and no leniency should be shown those guilty of this offense by courts or juries. He not only violates the law by killing the fish that he may secure food but he destroys the fish supply for years to come. All of the minnows and small fish are destroyed, even the spawning beds are disturbed, and as a rule fish are slow to return to a pool that has once been dynamited.

The ease with which dynamite can be secured by all classes of people has contributed much to this crime. A statute compelling parties purchasing dynamite to register and state for what purpose it is to be used would assist materially in furnishing evidence in these cases.

THE GERMAN CARP.

Although for many years the United States Fish Commission recommended the German Carp as a great food fish and took much pains to introduce them into American waters, it is now universally admitted that this was a great mistake.

The West Virginia Fish Commission for many years prior to 1895 devoted a great deal of time and attention to stocking the West Virginia streams with Carp, believing that they were to be the real food fish of this country.

Subsequent years of experience have proven that this was a mistake, although a great many of these fish are yet sold in some sections for food.

Several years ago the Carp was introduced into American waters by Dr. Spencer Baird, he believing that he was doing a great thing for the country. This fish has proven to be an enemy of all species of our native fishes and has, for that reason, been of great damage to fish propagation.

The Carp multiplies rapidly and grows to an enormous size, is an voracious eater of the eggs and young fry of all other species. This fish is also a vegetable eater and will stir up the bottom of a muddy pond in the same manner that a hog will root up a field in quest of roots and food.

In its native land it is appreciated as a food fish and is considered palatable on account of its peculiar flavor, but in West Virginia, as compared to the toothsome native fish, it is considered about as palatable as sawdust or shavings.

For those who desire to use this fish it may be said that by placing it in pure fresh water for some days much improves the taste and flavor of this fish.

Many applications have been made for permits to seine streams for the purpose of exterminating these Carp. While it is believed that we would be better off without these fish, yet it is not deemed possible to get rid of them by seining the streams as they multiply very rapidly and refuse to be exterminated without their consent.

RAISING FISH ON THE FARM.

West Virginia is not a fish state from a commercial standpoint and on account of the absence of lakes it will never be such.

While the many beautiful streams afford nice fishing for the sportsman yet we can never hope to rank with other states in raising fish as a source of food supply.

However, if every farmer would arrange a small piece of his waste land into a fish pond it would be an easy matter for him to raise all the fish he needs for his own use and even have fish to sell.

Several ponds for trout are already maintained in the mountain sections where trout are raised in considerable numbers. Those not located in the mountains can not propagate trout but may raise cat fish and other varieties adapted to warm water.

An acre or two of swamp waste land, at a very small expense can be

made more profitable by turning it into a fish pond than in any other manner. If this is not convenient on every farm several neighbors may band together and build a pond sufficient to supply all of them.

A pond covering an acre can be constructed for a minimum amount of money, and after being constructed will be of but little expense. If it is planted with aquatic plants and some minnows introduced sufficient food will thus be provided on which the fish will usually thrive.

The high cost of living is one of the great questions difficult of solution, and the price of meat will not likely be much cheaper for many years, but a few hundred pounds of fish taken from a pond each year will materially cut down the meat bill and reduce the cost of living. It is contended by those who have tried this raising of fish in ponds that from four to six thousand pounds of fish may be taken from one acre of water each year, if same is given careful attention. At fifteen cents per pound, which is cheap for fresh fish, four thousand pounds would be worth \$600.00. This would, no doubt, be the most valuable acre on the farm.

Fish diet is very healthy and would add much to the health and happiness of the whole family.

There is nothing that adds so much to the beauty and attractiveness of the farm as a nice pond of water filled with fish. Nothing would do so much to keep the boys satisfied on the farm as to provide for them a nice pond in which to fish.

Even the women and children can make a full hand at this kind of fishing, for a catfish or a sunfish does not object to making the acquaintance of an amateur. Neither are they particular as to the kind of tackle or bait used. An anglerworm, grass-hopper, cricket or almost any kind of worm or bug is greedily taken by these fish.

This department will gladly assist in procuring the proper fish for stocking ponds, upon application.

Fish Hatchery.

It does not seem to be generally known that West Virginia is without a fish hatchery, many people believing that the hatchery at White Sulphur Springs belongs to the state instead of the Government.

Hundreds of applications are received each year from various sections of the state for fish with which to stock depleted streams, which applications are sent to the United States Fish Commission, many of which cannot be filled on account of the great demand made upon the Government Fish Commissioner for fish from other states, each state being allowed its pro rata of fish distributed.

In the year 1877 the first Fish Commission was appointed in West Virginia. They immediately purchased a small tract of land at Romney, in Hampshire County, and erected a hatchery. During the succeeding years, and until the hatchery was abandoned in the late nineties, the official reports are replete with the success of this adventure, which was only abandoned because the state failed to appropriate sufficient funds to employ a fish culturist.

The Commissioners, judging from the excellent reports made to the

several Governors, were very enthusiastic and did much work for which they were meagerly paid. The great mistake made by the commission was the introduction of the German Carp into the streams of West Virginia.

For many years the whole work of this Commission was concentrated on stocking our streams with German Carp, but possibly the Commissioners were not to blame as the United States Commission of Fisheries recommended the Carp as a splendid food fish.

It is to be regretted that this hatchery was finally abandoned on account of insufficient appropriation to support it.

If West Virginia is to have her depleted streams restocked with fish it is absolutely necessary that a state hatchery be built and maintained for this purpose. Many of our best streams have been depleted by causes unavoidable. The great lumbering operations with thousands of men employed, who in the past have used any means they pleased to kill fish, have been the most destructive to fish life, and especially to the trout streams. Since these operations have ceased the fish are coming back and with a little restocking will soon be plentiful.

It is as unreasonable to expect these depleted streams to quickly restock themselves without artificial assistance as it would be for the farmer to expect his fields to yield bountiful crops of grain without reseeding them each year.

Other states are planting more fish each year than has ever been placed in West Virginia streams.

With one good hatchery and a few auxiliary collecting stations, where spawn may be collected, our streams can be well stocked in the next few years.

The Legislature is urged to make a sufficient appropriation from the money yet remaining in the Forest, Game and Fish Protective Fund for this purpose.

Boy Scouts.

No other agency in America today is so effective in protecting the forests, birds and game as the Boy Scouts.

While this organization is not as strong in West Virginia as in many other states, yet many messages have been received telling of the efforts of this organization in extinguishing forest fires and protecting and feeding the birds.

The nature of the energetic American boy cannot be restrained, but if directed in the ways of conservation rather than that of destruction, he can be made the greatest power of conservation in existence.

Game protection, fish protection, bird protection and forestry protection are all the result of education. Reach the boy and instill into his nature the importance of protecting these gifts of nature before he becomes a hunter and he will never depart from the training; teach him the ignominy of the game hog; the crime of the game law violators; the cowardice of the fish dynamiters; make him a preserver and not a destroyer of nature, and in a few years, when he has grown to manhood

he will be a clean sportsman. Not only is this organization helping to build up a better sentiment for the conservation of wild life, but it is taking the boys from the slums in the cities and teaching them to love nature, making them clean minded, strong bodied, keen eyed and fit for almost any task that may come to them in after life.

There is no greater work than that of the Scout Master training these boys. No more effective work can be done to protect our forests, game and fish than by placing an army of boys in the fields and woods to guard them. There can be no present task that will bear so much fruit and add so much luster to the good name of our country as the rearing of a generation of clean bodied, generous minded, nature loving boys that are to be the future guardians of our birthright.

All honor to the Boy Scouts; all honor to those who are giving their time and money toward building up this organization. The bird killing and nest robbing boy with gun in hand is fast becoming a thing of the past, and in his stead we behold the Boy Scout marching through the snow up to his knees, with grain to scatter and suet to tie in trees so that the birds may be saved from starvation.

Instead of firing the woods just to watch them burn, as he formerly did, he is now ever watchful to discover a forest fire, thus becoming a source of protection rather than an agency of destruction.

Many fire warnings have been posted, forest, game and fish laws distributed, fires extinguished and other heroic deeds accomplished by the Boy Scouts in West Virginia during the past two years.

It is our desire to become better acquainted and closer affiliated with all these organizations.

Forestry and Forest Fires.

In the universal problem of conserving our natural resources, the protection of our forests is one of vital importance.

The subject of our forests and how to protect them is no longer a study for theorists but one that needs practical and energetic enforcement.

Not until recently was it considered that forests were of any use except for the commercial value of the merchantable timber, but it is now admitted by all that the forests were intended for other purposes as well.

The disastrous floods of the past few years have made it imperative that a portion of our forests be perpetuated in order to insure a regular flow of water and prevent the erosion from the mountain sides washing into the river channels and obstructing navigable streams, and have made this question one of state and national importance.

With no restriction on cutting timber and no organized effort, until recently, to prevent and extinguish forest fires, with seventy-one steam railroads running hundreds of trains each day through the forest areas of the state, with fifty thousand sportsmen and fishermen each year tramping through the woods and building camp fires, and with many other sources from which fires may originate, it seems incredible that our fire loss has not even been greater.

The first fire data collected relative to forest fires in West Virginia was

in the year of 1908. The report of the West Virginia Conservation Commission shows that 710 fires occurred within the state during that year, with a burned over area of 1,703,850 acres; standing timber burned amounting to 943,515,850 feet, worth at that time \$2,903,5000. The lumber, tan bark and improvements burned were valued at \$490,175. The injury to soil and undergrowth was estimated at \$1,703,850, making a grand total of the property destroyed from forest fires for the single year of 1908 \$5,997,525.

The loss from forest fires having become so enormous and appalling the Legislature of 1909 enacting a law placing this subject under control of the forest, game and fish warden. In the six years since this law was enacted we have had less than one-tenth the loss that occurred in the single year 1908.

The total number of fires which occurred during the years 1909 and 1910 was 293; number of acres burned over 182,730; value of timber and forest products destroyed \$150,927.19; amount expended in extinguishing fires \$4,983.28.

The total number of fires in the years 1911 and 1912 was 113; number of acres burned over 65,156; value of timber and forest products destroyed \$64,547.49; amount expended in extinguishing same \$2,290.02.

The total number of fires in the years 1913 and 1914 was 219; number of acres burned over 71,933; value of timber and forest products destroyed \$132,641.25; amount expended in extinguishing same \$4,533.48.

The grand total for the six years since the law was enacted is as follows: Total number of fires 675; number of acres burned over 319,817; value of timber and forest products destroyed \$348,115.83; amount expended in extinguishing same \$11,826.78.

Sufficient money has been saved from this source alone, since the enactment of the forestry law, to pay all of the expenses of running the entire state government.

Prior to this time there was no organized effort to control forest fires, each property owner endeavoring to keep the fire from burning his own fences and improvements and allowing it to consume all of the forests without hinderance.

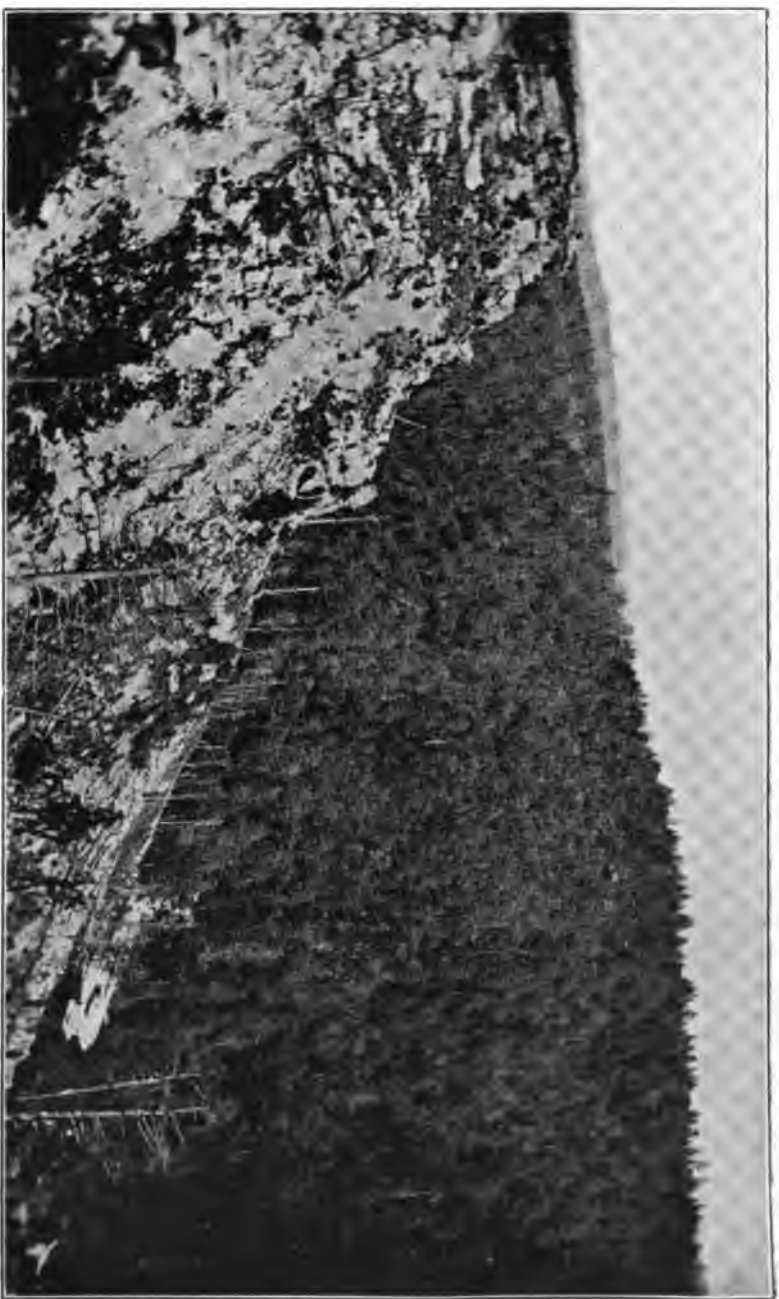
It was the general rule to set fire to the forests, it being contended that the burning improved the ground and made better range for the cattle.

While this work of extinguishing fires has been of great benefit, it has been found to be more economical to establish a system to prevent these fires, or at least control and extinguish them in their early stages.

Aid and Cooperation of Government.

The United States Government, under an act known as the Weeks Law, has, since the year 1911, been assisting several states in protecting the water sheds of the navigable streams from destruction by forest fires. In order to secure this aid the State must first provide a system of fire control and appropriate sufficient money to make the system effective.

The first states to take advantage of this government aid were some



After Cutting and Burning.

Before Cutting and Burning.



Scene on the Tygart's Valley River.





A Forest Fire Near Davis, Spring 1914.

the New England and Western States. At the present time the aid has been extended to the following states:

Maine	Kentucky
New Hampshire	Michigan
Vermont	Wisconsin.
Massachusetts	Minnesota
Connecticut	South Dakota
New York	Idaho
New Jersey	Washington
Maryland	Montana
West Virginia	

While the State of West Virginia had enacted a law and provided a system to control forest fires, no direct appropriation had been made to establish a system whereby these fires might be prevented. Before cooperation could be secured from the Forestry Service of the United States Government it was necessary to establish a system of fire protection and general supervision.

The Legislature of 1913 having appropriated the sum of \$25,000.00 from the "Forest, Game and Fish Protective Fund", which fund was raised by the sale of Hunters' licenses during the years 1910 and 1911, to be used for the purpose of protecting the forests and for the protection and propagation of fish and game, it was decided to use a part of this fund for the purpose of establishing a system of fire protection and supervision so that the government aid under the Weeks Law could be secured.

The state having agreed to use \$5,000.00 of this fund each year for the purpose of protecting the forests from fire, a contract was entered into with the Government on the 16th day of October, 1913, whereby the state will receive this cooperation, which contract is as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGREEMENT

FOR THE PROTECTION FROM FIRE OF THE FORESTED WATERSHEDS OF NAVIGABLE STREAMS

Under Section 2, Act of March 1, 1911.

(36 Stat., 691).

This Agreement, made by and between the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, under authority of Section 2 of the Act of Congress approved March 1, 1911 (36 Stat., 691,) and the State of West Virginia by and through the State Forest, Game and Fish Warden, witnesseth:

THAT WHEREAS, the said State has requested the cooperation of the

said Secretary in the protection from fire of the forested watersheds of navigable streams; and

WHEREAS, the said State has provided by law for a system of forest fire protection:

NOW, THEREFORE, the said parties do mutually promise and agree with each other as follows:

1. To establish and maintain a cooperative fire protective system covering any or all private or State forest lands within the State of West Virginia and situated upon the watersheds of navigable rivers; and to furnish for this purpose Federal and State patrolmen or to take such other protective measures as may be deemed advisable, under the conditions hereinafter provided.
2. The State Forest, Game and Fish Warden shall furnish maps showing the watersheds and areas which are proposed to be protected under this agreement. The cooperation shall be limited to such watersheds and areas in so far as they shall be approved by the Secretary. The said State Warden shall indicate the periods during which protection from forest fires is proposed under this agreement; the number of patrolmen, with their stations, which will be employed by the State; the character and extent of other protective measures which it is proposed to put into effect at the expense of the State; and the localities in which it is desired to place Federal patrolmen furnished by the Forest Service.
3. The said State Warden shall be appointed Collaborator in the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture at a salary of One Dollar (\$1) a month, and acting in such capacity shall have direct charge of the force of Federal patrolmen employed under this agreement. The said State Warden shall select the Federal patrolmen, subject to approval by the Secretary, instruct them *in writing* as to their duties, supervise their work, and certify to their services on pay rolls of the Forest Service.
4. The Federal patrolmen so selected shall be appointed as temporary laborers in the Forest Service at a per diem rate not exceeding Three Dollars (\$3.00;) provided that they shall be employed exclusively in the protection of areas on the watersheds of navigable rivers which shall have been approve by the said Secretary.
5. This agreement contemplates the employment under ordinary conditions of fire hazard of not to exceed sixteen (16) Federal patrolmen, or in case of emergency of not to exceed Twenty (20) Federal patrolmen in the discretion of the Collaborator, provided that in case of serious emergency the latter number may be increased with the approval of the Forester.
6. The said State Warden shall secure for the Federal patrolmen furnished under this agreement, by appointment as Deputy State Fire Wardens or otherwise, without additional compensation, such police powers for the prevention and control of forest fires as may be granted under the laws of the State of West Virginia, and shall equip such Federal patrolmen with such fire-fighting tools or devices and shall authorize them to employ such assistance in fighting fires as its funds and the State fire laws and regulations will permit.

7. The total sum to be expended by the Federal Government during any calendar year for the purposes of this agreement may equal but shall not exceed Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000); but in no case shall the amount expended by the Federal Government in any Federal fiscal year exceed the amount appropriated by the said State for and expended by it during the same period for the purpose of protecting from fire forested watersheds of navigable streams in said State.

8. Payment for the service of Federal patrolmen employed under this agreement shall be made at the end of each calendar or fractional month on vouchers certified by the State Forest, Game and Fish Warden as Collaborator, and forwarded to the Forester, Forest Service, Washington, D. C., provided that no patrolman will be employed except during the real danger season from forest fires on the watersheds and areas approved by the Secretary under this agreement.

9. The said Secretary and his authorized representative shall have full authority to inspect the protective areas and the force herein authorized, and at his option, by giving the said State Warden written notice, may withdraw his approval of any such area or portion thereof, or terminate the employment of any Federal patrolman or patrolmen or of the said State Warden as Collaborator in the Forest Service.

10. The said State Warden shall be responsible for seeing that each patrolman keeps a vigilant lookout for forest fires in or threatening his district, and that he makes every possible effort to extinguish such fires as occur whether they are on lands belonging to the State, the Federal Government, or a private owner, provided that during the patrol period when in the judgment of the said State Warden patrol is unnecessary the patrolmen may be used on other fire protection work. The said State Warden or his representative shall from time to time make such personal inspection of the cooperative fire protection work done under this agreement as may be necessary to promote the effectiveness of said work.

11. The said State Warden shall, with respect to all private forest land afforded protection against fire under this agreement, use every proper means to bring about the active cooperation of the owner in such protection, including aid from him in the form of hire of one or more patrolmen, construction of permanent improvements, and the like.

12. Both the said State Warden and the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture shall have equal right to publish the results of the cooperation under this agreement; *Provided*, That any results intended for publication, except press notices of momentary or local interest, be approved by the said State Warden and by the said Secretary. In all publications it shall be plainly stated that the results were secured through cooperation between the State Forest, Game and Fish Warden and the Secretary.

13. This agreement shall become effective on the 16th day of October, 1913, and shall continue in force thereafter, subject, nevertheless, to the availability of funds appropriated by Congress by the Act of March 1, 1911, and to any amendment thereto or extension thereof, for the purposes herein mentioned, and to any amendments which may be made hereof by mu-

tual agreement of the parties; and it is expressly understood that this agreement or any modifications hereof may be terminated by either party upon thirty (30) days' written notice to the other.

14. IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said State Warden has hereunto caused his name and seal to be affixed on the sixteenth day of October, 1913, and the said Secretary has hereunto set his hand and affixed his official seal on the date below written.

(Signed) J. A. Viquesney,
State Forest, Game and Fish Warden.

(Signed) B. T. Galloway,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

Signed and sealed by the Secretary of Agriculture
this 25th day of October, 1913.

In pursuance of the above agreement the State at once began the construction of lookout stations and completed eight in time for the dry season in the Spring of 1914. Eight more stations are now being located and constructed which will bring the total up to sixteen stations during the present year.

The lookout stations consist of a tower, usually twenty to thirty feet high, located on high mountain peaks where a view of the country can be had for many miles in every direction. This station is provided with a table equipped with a map of the territory surrounding the station for a distance of sixteen miles in all directions. This map gives the locations of railroads, county roads, telephone lines, deputy fire wardens, railroad section men and all other data which will be of aid in quickly locating and extinguishing forest fires. With the aid of a field glass, alidade and protractor the lookout watchman on these stations is able to ascertain almost the exact location of a forest fire and immediately get in communication with some one near to it and have it extinguished. All stations are equipped with telephones and connected with all telephone systems in the community so that information concerning fires can be quickly imparted to all sections. Roads and trails are constructed through the dense forests so that it will be possible to transport men and tools to fires when they occur.

It is the duty of the lookout watchman to remain at the station during the dry weather and continually take observations of the surrounding territory. During wet weather, when his services are not needed on the station, the lookout watchmen are employed in constructing roads, trails and telephone lines, posting fire notices and warnings, carrying on a campaign of education along the line of forest protection and working out a complete system of fire control in his district.

The second class of Federal employees are known as patrolmen, whose duties it is to patrol certain dangerous areas, to educate all persons in his district to the importance of assisting in preventing forest fires, to organize in advance the work of quickly assembling fire fighting crews, inspecting spark arresters and other devices for preventing the escape of fire from engines, seeing that inflammable material is cleaned from railroad rights of way, and at all times keeping in close touch with the several lookout watch-

men in his district and assisting in every way possible in forest protection.

Thus the lookout watchmen and patrolmen are the two types of Government employees and both together in preventing and controlling fires.

Each lookout watchman and patrolman is required to keep an accurate record of fires discovered and extinguished by them, weather conditions, cautions given, names of persons notified of fires, etc., which information is reported to the District Inspector at the end of each week, and also to the Forest, Game and Fish Warden. These reports are kept on file where they may be inspected periodically by the Forestry Service of the United States Government.

STATE, GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE COOPERATION.

It has been found most difficult to successfully combat forest fires unless the timberland owners themselves are interested, for it has been well said that "In any country the human element makes up at least three-fourths of the fire risk."

Where this work has been most successfully conducted it has been through Government, State and private cooperation. The best form of private cooperation is that of the association of timber land owners.

In many states these associations have been formed and are actively co-operating with the State and Government along the line of forest fire prevention and control. Each association has its by-laws and executive officers and the several members composing same are assessed according to the number of acres that they own.

CENTRAL WEST VIRGINIA FIRE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

In March, 1914, a meeting of the timberland owners of West Virginia was called for the purpose of organization. The proposition being a new one it took some time and several meetings before an organization was finally perfected.

The organization is composed of many of the timberland owners in the Central and Southeastern counties of West Virginia and is known as the Central West Virginia Fire Protective Association. The following named directors were elected to handle the affairs of the Association:

Merritt Wilson,	H. B. Curtin,	J. H. Dennison,
W. T. Raine,	Lloyd Hansford,	George B. Thompson,
H. W. Armstrong,	J. W. McCullough,	John T. Davis.
E. V. Babcock,	F. H. Anschultz,	S. E. Slaymaker.
R. Chaffey,	A. J. Armstrong,	J. H. Babb.

Merritt Wilson was elected President of the Board of Directors, George B. Thompson, Vice-President, and George W. Wilson, Secretary and Treasurer. The active management of the affairs of the Association was placed in the hands of an Executive Committee consisting of George B. Thompson, R. Chaffey and Lloyd Hansford, with the President of the Association as an ex-officio member.

The by-laws of the Association fixes the maximum assessment at one cent

per acre each year. The maximum assessment has been levied for the first year on account of the initial expenses of establishing an adequate system of forest fire protection.

Already 865,000 acres have been subscribed to this association and it is expected that the acreage will pass the million mark before the close of the year, which will raise a fund of at least \$10,000.00 to assist in forest protection.

The Association has employed W. H. Weber, of the Munson H. Whittaker Company, Forest Engineers of New York City, as Forester and Field Manager, who is already engaged in organizing forces for the fall work.

Mr. Weber is a graduate of Yale School of Forestry and has had eight years in practical forestry work, having been employed by the Cherry River Boom and Lumber Company for the past four years in this capacity.

It is proposed under this triple cooperation to have the State build and equip the lookout stations, the Government to employ the lookout watchmen for the stations, and the organization to employ patrolmen to cooperate with the lookout watchmen.

The Association will also carry on a publicity campaign endeavoring to educate the people in general to the great importance of protecting our forests from fire.

CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT OF SYSTEM.

The eight lookout stations completed and used during the dry season from May first to July first are given below, showing map number, name of Station, County elevation, name of lookout watchman with his post office address:

No.	Station	County	Elevation	Watchman	Address.
1	Job Knob	Greenbrier	4,338 ft.	Jas. H. McMillion	Trout
2	Mountain View	Pocahontas	3,198 ft.	Warwick Ratliff	Marlinton.
3	Signal Knob	Pocahontas	4,000 ft.	William I. Tidd	Wildell.
4	Briery Knob	Pocahontas	4,534 ft.	Q. W. Dodrill	Lobelia.
5	Laurel Hill	Randolph	3,075 ft.	L. L. Bennett	Belington.
6	Weiss Knob	Tucker	4,490 ft.	S. M. Bonner	Ruena.
7	McGowan	Tucker	3,554 ft.	G. W. Shoemaker	Hambleton.
8	Potato Hill	Webster	3,550 ft.	Roy Rutherford	Webs. Springs.

It was necessary to haul lumber for the purpose of constructing some of these stations at distances varying from ten to seventeen miles, and in some instances necessary to carry the lumber and other materials up steep mountains for more than a mile, but all stations were located on these high and inaccessible mountain peaks so that a good view could be obtained of the most hazardous and dangerous territory, where the greatest number of fires usually start. About fifteen miles of telephone line was constructed by the State in order to connect the several stations with telephone systems.

ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY INDIVIDUALS AND COMPANIES.

Individuals and companies were very generous in assisting in this work, some of which deserve special mention as follows:

L. L. Bennett contracted to supply a watchman at his own expense for a term of three years for Laurel Hill Station.

Honorable H. E. Williams donated all of the lumber and delivered same on the ground for the Job Knob Station.

Wildell Lumber Company furnished lumber and assisted in construction of Signal Knob Station.

George B. Thompson provided a patrolman at the expense of his company during all of the dry period and otherwise assisted in the active work of fighting fires.

The Pardee and Curtin Lumber Company, of Curtin, contributed \$200.00 for the purpose of building and equipping lookout station on Turkey Mountain, in Webster County.

The Cherry River Boom and Lumber Company constructed at their own expense more than twenty-five miles of telephone lines in order to make connection with Briery Knob and Job Knob Stations.

J. G. Peters, Chief of Bureau of State Cooperation, Forestry Service, of Washington, D. C., made two trips to West Virginia and gave valuable instructions to the State officials pertaining to their work, and also rendered valuable assistance in organizing the Central West Virginia Fire Protective Association.

W. P. Hopson, the official in charge of the lands purchased by the Federal Government in West Virginia, who has his headquarters at Elkins, having had many years of experience in forestry work was ever ready to give his valued views and advice on the administration of our work.

W. H. Weber, who is now the Field Manager for the Central West Virginia Fire Protective Association, made several trips from New York and aided us in many ways.

Many other companies and individuals did splendid service in assisting in the prevention and control of fires.

Seven Federal employees were used on the several stations constructed and four as patrolmen for a part of the dry season. While the work was new to each of them, yet it was demonstrated beyond question that this is the proper system for preventing and quickly extinguishing forest fires.

INSTRUCTIONS AND SUPERVISION OF FEDERAL PATROLMEN AND LOOKOUT WATCHMEN.

While the Federal Government pays for the services of the Federal Patrolmen and Lookout Watchmen, the State Forest, Game and Fish Warden is required to select these employees, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture.

All such employees are selected with regard to their fitness and ability for this position, irrespective of politics or favoritism, and are required to carefully carry out all instructions relative to their line of duty.

When a man is selected for this position he is first commissioned a Deputy Forest, Game and Fish Warden so that he may be vested with proper authority to enforce the forestry laws of the State. He is usually required to spend a short time in the office of the Forest, Game and Fish Warden where he may thoroughly familiarize himself with the details of his duties. A letter of general and one of special instructions are issued, copies of which

are forwarded to the Bureau of State Cooperation, Forestry Service, Washington, D. C.

Following are copies of such instructions as were issued to the Federal employees at the beginning of the fire season, May 1, 1914:

J. A. VIKESNEY
Warden

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
office of
Forest, Game and Fish Warden
Belington

W. B. RECTOR
H. M. LOCKRIDGE
Chief Deputies

General Instructions to Federal Patrolmen:

Each Federal Patrolman will receive special and detailed instructions as to his duties within his own district, but in addition to such detailed instructions all patrolmen should carefully note the following general instructions:

(1.) You should carefully read the code of laws herewith sent you, and especially become familiar with every line of sections 50 to 56 inclusive, which deals exclusively with the matter of forest fires.

Note carefully the following provisions:

(a) That all deputy forest, game and fish wardens, whether appointed or ex-officio, become deputy fire wardens for their respective Counties, Districts and Towns, and that it is their imperative duty, upon receiving notice of a fire in or threatening to a forest of woodland, to forthwith attend and use all necessary means to confine and extinguish same. Section 50 sets out in detail your authority to hire volunteers or summons help to assist in extinguishing fires, and the way and manner of making reports of same.

(b) Deputy wardens, whom you notify, and who assist in this work, shall receive the sum of \$2.00 per day for their labor, while all other persons employed or summoned to assist in extinguishing forest fires shall be paid an amount not to exceed \$2.00 per day, to be fixed by the County Court of each County. All of the above mentioned amounts shall be a charge against the County where the work was done.

(c) Sections 52, 55 and 56 provide penalties and punishments for those who unlawfully, negligently or maliciously set out fires, while section 53 provides rules and regulations for the conduct of railroads with regard to removing all inflammable materials from their rights-of-way, providing their locomotives with screens, and the duty of trackmen and other employees relative to giving notice of fires and extinguishing same.

(2.) "A Stitch in Time Saves Nine" is true in dealing with forest fires. It is difficult and expensive to extinguish a big forest fire, and "An Ounce of Prevention is Worth a Pound of Cure."

In order to prevent these fires you must have hearty cooperation with every person in your district. You should at once become acquainted with every deputy warden, section foreman, timberland owner, and all other citizens whom you can interest in the prevention and control of forest fires, and make arrangements with them to assist and cooperate with you.

(3.) Forest fire notices should be posted at post offices, railroad stations,

school houses, important cross-roads, camping grounds, and all other places where they will likely be read. These notices will be furnished by your district inspector, or you can get them by making application direct to this office.

(4.) The telephone is of great benefit in quickly transmitting news when a fire is discovered, and it is very important that you use your best efforts in having telephones and telephone lines kept in the best possible condition.

(5.) Much damage has been done to the forests of West Virginia by fires frequently burning over the forest areas of the State, without any effort to prevent or control these fires. Many persons seem to think it of little consequence for a fire to burn over the forests provided it does not endanger their own properties, it even being contended that stockmen sometimes set out these fires in order to make better range for their cattle and sheep. It will be your duty to educate the people in your district along all of these lines and show them the great damage done to young timber, as well as to the soil, by these frequent fires.

Lookout stations, equipped with maps, field glasses, telephones and other things necessary are being established on high mountain peaks, and a lookout watchman will be kept on duty during the dangerously dry periods for the purpose of discovering these fires while they are yet small, and communicating with someone who will extinguish them in their early stages.

Tools, water pails and fire fighting paraphernalia will be provided at suitable places to be used in emergencies. It will also be necessary for you to inform yourself on all of the modern methods of fighting fires, and instruct the people in your district as to these methods.

(6.) All Federal Patrolmen must make out weekly reports of their work, on blanks furnished, in which they will summarize all important facts connected therewith. All Patrolmen will be under the direct supervision of the District Inspector, and all inquiries as to their work should be directed to him.

Yours very truly,

J. A. VIKESNEY,

Forest, Game and Fish Warden.

JAV H.

Gen. Inst. No. 2.

J. A. VIKESNEY
Warden

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
office of
Forest, Game and Fish Warden
Belington

W. B. RECTOR
H. M. LOCKRIDGE
Chief Deputies

Special Instructions to Federal Patrolmen:

Please note carefully the following special instructions as to your work;

(1)is herewith appointed a Federal Patrolman.

(2) Your rate of pay will be \$2.50 per day, Sundays not included, but when necessary for you to fight fire or patrol on Sunday you will be paid for these days at the same rate.

(3) Your appointment is from the.....day of.....,191....., and you will be employed as long as the danger from forest fires continues.

(4) You are assigned to lookout duty at.....Lookout Station, in.....County, and continuous observation between 7:00 A. M. and 6:00 P. M. is absolutely necessary each day during such weather as requires lookout tower duty.

(5) Your district includes sixteen miles from your station in every direction, and it will be your special duty to become familiar with this territory in detail, and especially should you become acquainted with the deputy fire wardens, both appointed and ex-officio, and all section foremen and trackmen, and in fact with all people residing within a boundary of sixteen miles from your station.

(6) You should make arrangements with all persons possible in your territory to immediately call you on 'phone and notify you of any fire in their section, and you should exert every effort possible to secure the cooperation of all persons possible in your district.

(7) Maps will be furnished you on which will be shown the location of all deputy wardens, railroad foremen and trackmen, whose duty it is, when properly notified, to immediately attend and use all means possible to extinguish and control forest fires.

It is also the duty of all rural mail carriers to notify some officer of any fire they may discover when traveling their routes, so you should become acquainted with these carriers and have them report any fire they discover to you.

(8) You will be under the direct supervision of....., Special Deputy and Inspector of your district, and if possible you should daily confer with him by 'phone or otherwise, keeping him in close touch with your work.

(9) You should fill out, in triplicate, a weekly report on blanks furnished you, showing the exact kind and character of work performed each day, and mail a copy of same to your district inspector, a copy to J. A. Viquesney, Forest, Game and Fish Warden, Belington, W. Va., and retain the third copy for your own files.

(10) You will be further instructed from time to time by your district inspector, or by this office on request.

Yours very truly,

J. A. VIKESNEY,

Forest, Game and Fish Warden.

In addition to the above instructions this office keeps in close touch with all of these employees each day, usually calling all lookout watchmen, where it is possible, or 'phone for the purpose of ascertaining if he is on duty. Where it is not possible to call such employees from the main office, the Inspector in charge is requested to do so.

These Inspectors, who are State employees, are assigned certain districts and have direct charge and supervision of all men and matters relating to forest fires in their respective districts, and are required to make daily reports to the Forest, Game and Fish Warden showing the kind and character of work performed each day, the points between which they traveled, and

where they will be located the succeeding day. In this way it is possible to know where to reach each Deputy and Inspector by wire at all times.

NATIONAL FORESTS IN WEST VIRGINIA.

In my last biennial report attention was called to the proposition of the Federal Government acquiring areas of forest land in West Virginia for the purpose of protecting the watersheds of navigable streams which take their rise in this state.

Since that time the following purchase areas have been established by the Government in this state:

PURCHASE AREAS.

COUNTIES	AREA	WATERSHED	ACRES
Hampshire	Potomac	Potomac	1,992
Hardy	Potomac	Potomac	78,686
Pendleton	Shenandoah	Potomac	76,991
Pocahontas	Monongahela	Monongahela	21,754
Preston	Monongahela	Monongahela	57,969
Randolph	Monongahela	Monongahela	352,399
Tucker	Monongahela	Monongahela	250,194
			<hr/> 839,985

APPROVED FOR PURCHASE.

Counties	Acres	Price	Value
Hampshire	995	\$5.50	\$ 5,472.50
Hardy	35,410	2.88	102,154.70
Pendleton	18,000	3.49	62,750.00
Pocahontas .....	.....	....	.....
Preston .....	.....	....	.....
Randolph	28,087	3.13	87,912.31
Tucker	14,800	2.74	40,500.00
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		97,292	\$3.07
			\$298,789.51

The lands are placed under administration as soon as they are approved for purchase and Forest Guards are appointed to patrol for fires and trespass. During dry seasons where the hazard from fire is greatly increased an extra patrolman is appointed for a short period. The Forest Guards are not employed during the winter months. Two Forest Guards cover the land already under Government administration.

Fire tool-boxes containing equipment for fighting forest fires are distributed at convenient points over the lands.

The total expenditures during the last fiscal year, July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914, on the Monongahela Area were as follows:

General expenses (includes building trails, purchase of fire tools, etc.)	\$1,000.00
Forest Guard hire	802.00
Fighting Forest Fires	263.43
Total	\$2,065.43

The total cost of fire protection is approximately two cents per acre. Forest Guards are employed in building trails, telephone lines, etc., when there is no danger from fire.

ASSISTANCE OF RAILROADS.

Railroads are considered to be the greatest single cause of forest fires. Crossing the mountains in West Virginia with heavy trains means that a line of fire is scattered through all the inflammable material from one end of the line to the other several times each day.

Most of these railroad companies being absorbed with operating difficulties and troubles of their own, the suggestion that the statute passed by the Legislature of 1909 be complied with did not at first meet a responsive chord. This statute compelled all railroad companies to keep their rights-of-way cleared of inflammable material, provide spark arresters for their locomotives and take many other precautionary methods relative to preventing forest fires.

The past year, however, has shown a decided improvement in the attitude of the railroad officials on this question as will be shown by the hearty response of most of the railroad companies to a circular letter written to them on September 6, 1913, which letter and replies are appended.

J. A. VIKESNEY
Warden

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
office of
Forest, Game and Fish Warden
Belington

W. B. RECTOR
H. M. LOCKRIDGE
Chief Deputies

September 6, 1913.

To All Railroad Companies In West Virginia:

I am herewith enclosing you cloth poster relative to forest fires in West Virginia, which I am having posted throughout the forest areas of the State, and a copy of the Forest, Game and Fish Laws and refer you to sections 51 to 55 inclusive for the law relative to forest fires and the duties of railroad companies and their employees, which in effect is as follows:

"The law requires all railroad companies to remove all inflammable material from their rights-of-way, to provide all locomotives with netting of steel or iron wire to prevent the escape of sparks and fire from the smoke stacks, and adequate devices to prevent the escape of fire from ash pans and furnaces, and to employ in seasons of drought and before vegetation has revived in the spring, sufficient trackmen to put out fires on their

rights-of-way. Engineers, conductors or trainmen discovering or knowing of fires in fences, or other material along the rights-of-way of the railroad shall report same at the first station, to the station agent, and such station agent shall forthwith notify the nearest fire warden, and use all necessary means to extinguish same. Any employee or officer of a railroad company violating any such provisions shall be fined not less than \$20.00 nor more than \$200.00."

I am fully convinced that none are more interested in the protection of our forests from fire than the railroad companies, and am confident that you will cheerfully assist in an effort to reduce these fires to a minimum. In many States the railroad companies have issued instructions to their section foremen and other employees instructing them as to their duties in these matters, and requiring them to strictly observe the provisions of the statute regarding same.

I do not desire to make prosecutions for offenses under this statute, but prefer to have your cooperation in preventing and controlling these fires. *Can you not issue a letter of instructions to your employees concerning this subject?*

Will you kindly advise by return mail if your engines are properly equipped with fire screens, your rights-of-way cleaned of inflammable material and other provisions of the law complied with?

Yours very truly,

J. A. VIKESNEY,

Forest, Game and Fish Warden.

JAV H

MORGANTOWN & KINGWOOD RAILROAD COMPANY.

Morgantown, W. Va.,

Sept. 16, 1913.

Mr. J. A. Viquesney,
Forest, Game & Fish Warden,
Belington, W. Va.

Dear Sir:—

Your circular letter of the 6th instant, in regard to protection against fire, received. I note that the law requires station agents to notify the nearest Fire Warden of any fire which may have been set out. Will you kindly give me the names and addresses of such fire wardens within reach of our road.

We are certainly very much interested in the prevention of fires, as they are quite as apt to damage our property as that of others located along our road. We will help all we possibly can to prevent fires from being set out, and from spreading.

Yours truly,

F. K. BRETZ,

General Manager.

KANAWHA AND WEST VIRGINIA RAILROAD COMPANY

Charleston, W. Va.

September 16, 1913

Mr. J. A. Viquesney,
Forest, Game & Fish Warden of W. Va.,
Belington, W. Va.

Dear Sir:—

In reply to your circular of the 6th inst. calling our attention to the requirements of Railroad Companies in regard to inflammable material along their rights-of-way:

Our locomotives are of standard make and comply with the specifications of the Interstate Commerce Commission Safety Appliance Act.

All of our train, section and bridge men have instructions to report any fires along our right-of-way and putting same out, eliminating all possible damage to ourselves as well as adjacent property and so far as I have been able to learn they are obeying these instructions.

I will be very glad to co-operate with you at any time and in any way to prevent forest fires or assist in carrying out the provisions of the law.

Yours truly,

C. E. FULTZ,

General Manager.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY

Richmond, Va., Sept 14, 1913.

Mr. J. A. Viquesney,
Forest, Game & Fish Warden,
Belington, W. Va.

Dear Sir:—

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your circular of the 6th inst., enclosing poster relative to forest fires in West Virginia, and beg to advise that we will take great pleasure in cooperating with you in accordance therewith, and do everything possible to reduce the chance of fire from sparks from our engines to the minimum.

Yours very truly,

Dict.

G. B. WALL,

Assistant to President.

WEST VIRGINIA NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Tunnelton, W. Va., Sept. 17, 1913.

Mr. J. A. Viquesney,
Forest, Game and Fish Warden,
State of West Virginia,
Belington, W. Va.

Dear Sir:—

In reply to your circular letter of September 6th, 1913, please be advised

that our engines are properly equipped with spark arrestors and that we are just finishing the clearing of our right-of-way and every precaution is being taken to prevent fires along our road.

Employees have been instructed in accordance with the provisions of the law relative thereto.

Yours very truly,
HENRY HANST.

WINIFREDE COAL COMPANY.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 16, 1913.

MR. J. A. VIKESNEY, Warden
State of West Virginia,
Belington, W. Va.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 6th received, together with enclosures, and while we are confident that our locomotive is equipped with fire screens, etc., we are today forwarding your communication and enclosures to our Superintendent with instructions to see that the provisions of the act are at once complied with.

Yours very truly,
WINIFREDE RAILROAD COMPANY,
FRANK B. STEWART,
Gen. Mgr. & Treas.

MARLINTON & CAMDEN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Marlinton, W. Va., 9-16-13.

MR. J. A. VIKESNEY, Warden
Belington, W. Va.

DEAR SIR:—We have your letter of the 6th in regard to fires. Since we have been here, nine or ten years, we have always had screens in our locomotives to avoid throwing sparks and have been very careful of the ash pans. The result has been that we have not set a fire along our right of way that damaged anyone but ourselves. During dry weather we have trackmen follow all trains on foot or with light cars putting out any fires that happen to get through the ash pan. As yet we have been unable to get our right of way entirely free of inflammable material but we are working with that end in view but this is a very expensive operation as under the strict reading of the law this prohibits trestles built of wood and we have several of these.

Yours very respectfully,
G. W. CAMPBELL,
Vice President.

COAL & COKE RAILWAY COMPANY.

Elkins, W. Va., On Line, Sept. 11, 1913.

MR. J. A. VQUESNEY,
Forest, Game and Fish Warden,
Belington, W. Va.

DEAR SIR:—Your circular letter of the 6th instant enclosing copy of the forest, game and fish laws of 1911, and also a copy of the notice you are posting was duly received, and I beg to assure you we are very much interested in this subject. We already have instructions out and have renewed them twice yearly for several years past about making every effort to prevent fires. I am having new instructions prepared.

All our engines are equipped with fire screens. I believe our method of equipping engines in this respect is better than on most roads, and certainly the results appear to me better than on any road I have ever been connected with, but even with the greatest care it is impossible to avoid sometimes throwing sparks.

As to inflammable material on the right of way, we make a special clean up every fall, and that is in progress now.

I think it is a pity that the law does not require the owner of timber to keep his timber reasonably clean from inflammable material. It looks as though oftentimes they just figured on scattering timber so as to burn up the forest. I think you have probably noticed along all roads wherever any timber cutting has been done they left all the brush and refuse in piles so that a spark would immediately start a big fire. Isn't there some way of getting at this?

Yours very truly,

A. M. SMITH,
General Manager.

THE INTERSTATE COOPERAGE COMPANY.

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 8, 1913.

MR. J. A. VQUESNEY, *Forest Warden,*
Belington, W. Va.

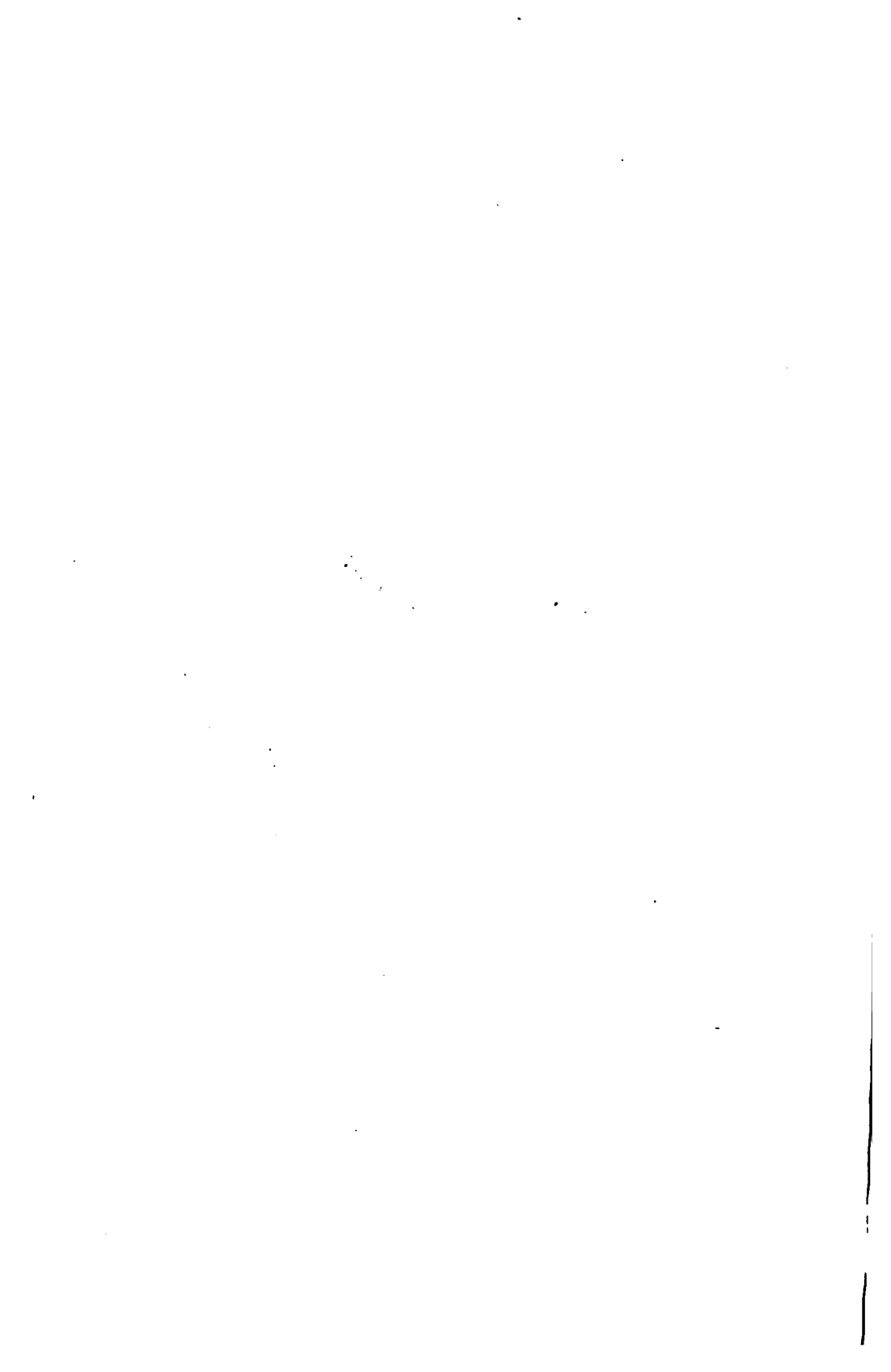
DEAR SIR:—Will you please favor us by forwarding to Mr. George Martin, Manager the Interstate Cooperage Co., Rosedale, West Va., a copy of your pamphlet covering the forest laws, and also a copy of your circular letter under date of Sept. 6th to the various railroads, as well as one of your cloth posters relative to forest fires in West Virginia. We desire that this information be placed in his hands so that he will be thoroughly informed as to what the legal conditions are at this time.

We will be glad to render you any assistance possible in protecting the forests, and thank you kindly for the favor of forwarding above papers to our manager at Rosedale.

Yours truly,
THE INTERSTATE COOPERAGE CO.
By MARTIN SNIDER,
President.



Purple Martin.
Courtesy American Audubon Society.





Meadowlark.
Courtesy American Audubon Society.



Sparrow Hawk.
Courtesy American Audubon Society.





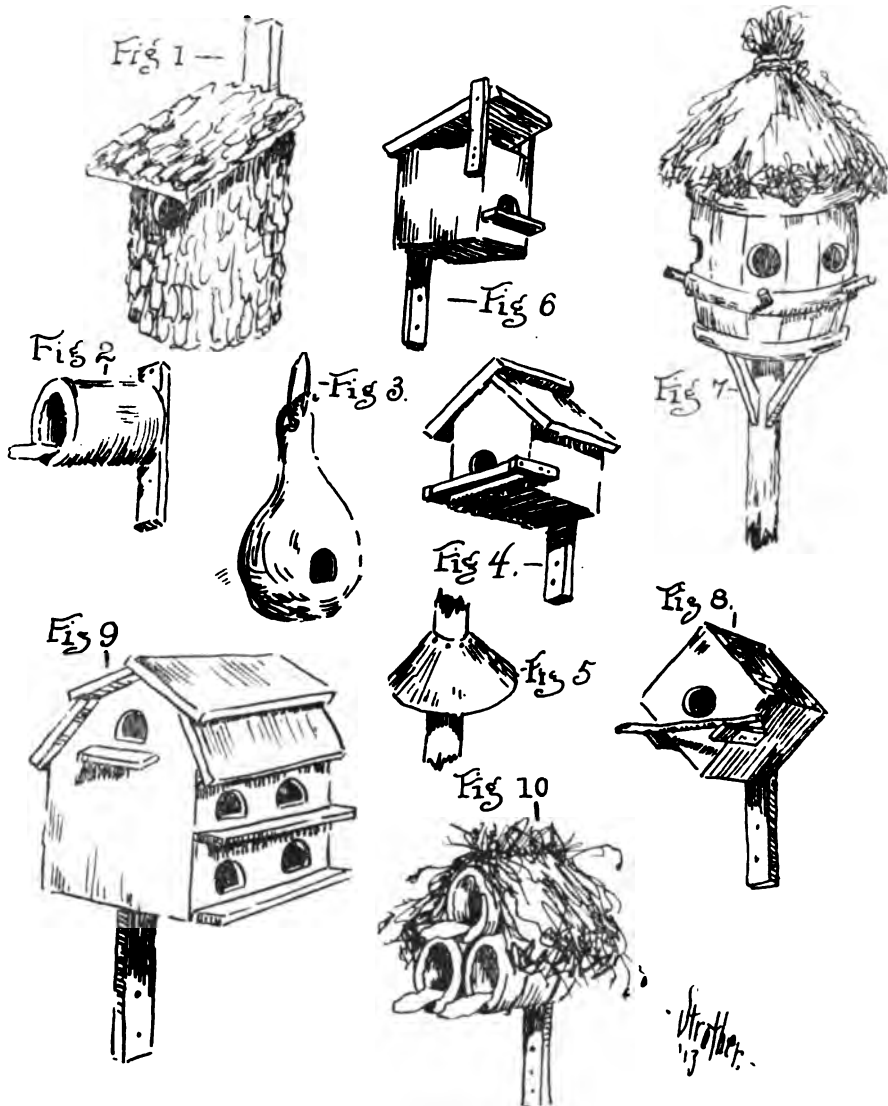
Yellow-billed Cuckoo.

Courtesy American Audubon Society.



Ruffed Grouse.

Courtesy American Audubon Society.



Bird House Designs.
By Grover Strother, Belington, W. Va.



ELK & LITTLE KANAWHA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 8, 1913.

MR. J. A. VIKESNEY, *Forest Warden,*
Belington, W. Va.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your circular letter of Sept. 6th, we beg to advise that our locomotives are all equipped with fire screens, and it is our intention to keep all inflammable materials clear of the right of way. However, we are today calling our people's attention to it, cautioning them particularly that this must be strictly adhered to.

We would very much appreciate it if you can find it convenient to forward to our General Manager at Gassaway, West Va., a copy of your circular letter, one of the cloth posters, and a copy of the forest laws, same as you forwarded to this office.

Yours truly,
ELK & LITTLE KANAWHA RAILROAD CO.
By MARTIN SNIDER,
President

ELK RIVER COAL & LUMBER COMPANY.

Clay, W. Va., September 9th, 1913.

HON. J. A. VIKESNEY,
Forest, Game & Fish Warden,
Belington, W. Va.

DEAR SIR:—We would like to get about one hundred of the cloth "Forest Fires!" warning signs of which we have at hand a sample as we have under our care about 80,000 acres of land, and have great trouble keeping fire out of it as it is unenclosed and at the mercy of hunters and campers. Would you send them to us, if by mail to the above address, and if by express to Dundon, Clay County, W. Va.

Yours truly,
ELK RIVER COAL & LUMBER CO.,
J. G. BRADLEY,
Gen. Mgr.

BUFFALO CREEK & GAULEY RAILROAD CO.

Clay, W. Va., September 9th, 1913.

HON. J. A. VIKESNEY,
Forest, Game & Fish Warden,
Belington, W. Va.

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your circular letter in regard to the protection of the forest through which our railroad runs. We are almost as much interested as the owner of the woods in question because the fires are rapidly depleting the wealth of the State, and as our prosperity de-

pends upon that, we are anxious to do all that we can to diminish the annual loss. Will you send us some more of the cloth signs headed "Forest Fires!" to put up at our stations?

Yours truly,

J. G. BRADLEY,

Superintendent.

THE WABASH PITTSBURG TERMINAL RAILWAY CO.,
WEST SIDE BELT RAILROAD COMPANY.

Pittsburg, Pa., September 9th, 1913.

MR. J. A. VIKESNEY,
*Forest, Game and Fish Warden,
Belington, W. Va.*

DEAR SIR:—This will acknowledge receipt of your circular letter of September 6th, and poster enclosed relating to forest fires in West Virginia. Poster will be put up at a conspicuous point on our line within the limits of the State and instructions issued to all of our employes calling attention to the importance of compliance with the regulations, and exercise of every possible endeavor to prevent the starting of fires which may cause damages.

Our engines are properly equipped with fire screens and right-of-way cleaned of inflammable material.

It is our intention to comply with all the provisions of the statute, agreeing heartily with you that prevention and control are the ends to be gained.

Yours truly,

J. G. CODE.

HAMPSHIRE SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Romney, W. Va., September 9th, 1913.

MR. J. A. VIKESNEY,
*Forest, Game and Fish Warden,
Belington, West Virginia.*

DEAR SIR:—This will acknowledge your circular letter of September 6th, copy of which has come to this company, and I beg to advise that all our engines are properly equipped with fire screens, while instructions have been issued to all employees to be particularly vigilant as to the matter of fire, both on the right-of-way and adjoining same. You can rest assured that we will make every effort to eliminate forest fires that might get out from this cause.

Yours truly,

W. TRAPNELL,

General Manager.

TWIN MOUNTAIN AND POTOMAC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Keyser, W. Va., September 9th, 1913.

MR. J. A. VIKESNEY,
*Forest, Game & Fish Warden,
State of West Virginia,
Belington, W. Va.*

DEAR SIR:—This will acknowledge the receipt of a copy of your letter of the 6th instant addressed to railroad companies within this state. Please be advised in reply that we have issued all necessary instructions to our employees with reference to fires, and that our right of way is being cleaned up, and that our engines are all equipped with proper fire screens, etc. We consider it very important that the provisions of this law be carried out, and can assure you that we will use our utmost endeavors to that end.

Yours very truly,

E. A. RUSSELL,
General Manager.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Roanoke, Va., September 9th, 1913.

MR. J. A. VIKESNEY,
*Warden, State of West Virginia,
Belington, W. Va.*

DEAR SIR:—I have your circular letter of the 6th instant relative to forest fires in West Virginia.

In reply will state that our engines are properly equipped with fire screens and our right of way is kept cleared of inflammable material as far as practicable. We are renewing instructions relative to taking precaution against fires and beg to assure you that the Norfolk and Western Railway Company will co-operate with the State authorities in every proper manner in the matter of fire protection.

Yours truly,

A. C. NEEDLES,
General Manager.

THE WESTERN MARYLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.

Baltimore, September 8, 1913.

J. A. VIKESNEY, Esq.
*Forest, Game & Fish Warden,
Belington, W. Va.*

DEAR SIR:—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your circular letter of September 6th, 1913, with cloth poster relative to forest fires in West Virginia, also copy of the Forest, Game and Fish Laws, and say, that I have refer-

red all these to our General Superintendent, Mr. A. R. Merrick, for his attention and action in connection therewith.

Yours respectfully,
ROBERT CASSON,
General Auditor.

WEST VIRGINIA MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Palmer, W. Va., Sept. 11th., 1913.

MR. J. A. VIKESNEY, Warden,
Belington, W. Va.

DEAR SIR:—Referring to your circular letter of the 6th inst., beg to advise that all of our locomotives have fire screens, and that our right of way is clear of all inflammable material.

Very truly,
WEST VIRGINIA MIDLAND R. R. Co.

J. A. DUFFY,
Secy. & Treas.

LORANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Pennsboro, W. Va., Sept. 11th, 1913.

HON. J. A. VIKESNEY,
Belington, W. Va.

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of yours of 6th inst., enclosing copy of Game and Fire Laws and your canvas notice.

Replying will say that we endeavor to keep our right of way clean of combustible and inflammable material, and our locomotives properly screened. I shall cause your notice to be posted at our general office and will in all ways I can aid you in your work.

Truly yours,
M. K. DUTY, *Pres.*

LORANIA R. R. Co.

THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Chambersburg, Pa., September 9th, 1913.

MR. J. A. VIKESNEY,
*Forest, Game and Fish Warden,
State of West Virginia,
Belington, West Virginia.*

DEAR SIR:—Replying to your letter of September 6th, to all Railroad Companies in West Virginia, I beg to advise you that we are interested in the prevention of forest fires. However, our railroad in West Virginia does not go through any forests but runs through an agricultural district.

Our engines are properly equipped with fire screens and we endeavor to keep our rights of way cleaned of inflammable material.

Very truly yours,

M. C. KENNEDY,
President.

SEWELL VALLEY RAILROAD CO.

Rainelle, W. Va., 9-9-13.

MR. J. A. VIKESNEY,
Forest, Game & Fish Warden,
Belington, W. Va.

DEAR SIR:—Your circular letter 6th.

All of our engines are equipped with fire screens and right of way being cleared of all inflammable material, and we are taking every precaution necessary to avoid forest fires.

Yours truly,

W. H. BAKER, JR.
Superintendent.

WEST VIRGINIA & SOUTHERN RAILROAD CO.

Cincinnati, Ohio, October 3rd, 1913.

MR. J. A. VIKESNEY, *Warden,*
Belington, W. Va.

DEAR SIR:—We have your circular of September 6th, with enclosures, and beg to advise that we have properly equipped our locomotive with a fire screen.

Very truly yours,

THE WEST VIRGINIA & SOUTHERN R. R. CO.
WILLIAM MARMET,
President.

KANAWHA & MICHIGAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Charleston, W. Va., Sept. 30th, 1913.

MR. J. A. VIKESNEY,
Forest, Game & Fish Warden,
Belington, W. Va.

DEAR SIR:—I have your circular letter of the 6th inst., pertaining to forest fires and assure you our co-operation in this regard.

A circular has been issued to all employees quoting the law to them and will see it is carried out. All of our engines are properly equipped with fire screens as nearly as possible to prevent such fires and we have inspectors who inspect front ends of engines on each trip to see that no

defects exist in the netting and we feel our engines are looked after as well as it is possible to do so.

Yours truly,

A. N. LYON,

General Superintendent.

CENTRAL WEST VIRGINIA & SOUTHERN RAILROAD CO.

Hendricks, W. Va., Sept. 20th, 1913.

MR. J. A. VIGUESNEY,

Forest, Game and Fish Warden,

Belington, W. Va.

DEAR SIR:—Referring to your circular letter of the 6th inst.

Beg to advise that our engines are all properly equipped with fire screens and that our right of way has been cleaned and the law complied with to the best of our judgment.

Very truly yours,

F. E. MOWER,

General Manager.

PENNSYLVANIA LINES.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 1st., 1913.

MR. J. A. VIGUESNEY,

Forest, Game & Fish Warden,

Belington, West Virginia.

DEAR SIR:—I have received copy of your circular letter of Sept. 6th to all railroad companies in West Virginia, and beg to advise that we are in sympathy with all practicable steps to prevent and control forest and other fires and our section foremen are instructed with reference to putting out fires.

In answer to your direct inquiry, I beg to advise that our right of way has been cleaned of all inflammable material and is kept in good condition, all our locomotives are equipped with modern spark arresters of the best practicable design of which we have knowledge and these spark arresters are inspected at frequent intervals and kept in first-class condition.

Yours truly,

B. McKEEN,

General Manager.

GUYAN, BIG UGLY & COAL RIVER RAILWAY COMPANY.

Richmond, Indiana, Sept. 26, 1913.

MR. J. A. VIGUESNEY,

Forest, Game and Fish Warden,

Belington, West Va.

DEAR SIR:—Your circular letter of the 6th was received, and proper in-

structions have been issued to our people at Leet, West Va. They also advise the cloth poster enclosed with your letter, has been posted as requested and proper notice issued to our employees.

Trusting this will be satisfactory, I am,

Yours truly,

J. H. JOHNSON,

Vice President.

RALEIGH & POCAHONTAS R. R. CO.

Blue Jay, W. Va., 9-22-13.

J. A. VIKESNEY,

Belington, West Va.

DEAR SIR:—We have your circular letter of the 6th enclosing the cloth poster which we have posted in the front of our office. In this line of your work you will certainly have our co-operation as we have used every possible effort to keep these forest fires down as our losses in this line have been heavy. On our locomotives we have the Radley-Hunter spark arresters which we believe are considered the best made.

We have instructed our men on all runs to be careful to report instantly any fires and use every effort to keep same down.

Yours very truly,

RALEIGH & POCAHONTAS R. R. Co.,

By W. E. KING.

Orders were issued by most of the railroad companies instructing their employes to comply with the forestry laws. A copy of the notice issued by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is hereto appended.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT
GRAFTON W. VA.

Sept. 23, 1913.

ALL AGENTS:

I attach hereto copy of General Notice No. 50 which I have posted in regard to the law relative to forest fires, duties of railroad companies and their employees, etc. This General Notice should be scrutinized carefully and the law followed closely.

J. M. SCOTT,

Superintendent.

GENERAL NOTICE NO. 50.

ALL CONCERNED:

The Forest, Game and Fish Warden of West Virginia is having posted throughout the forest area of the State a cloth poster relative to forest fires. These posters call attention to sections 51 to 55 inclusive of the

law relative to forest fires and the duties of railroad companies and their employees. These sections are as follows:

"The law requires all Railroad Companies to remove all inflammable material from their rights of way; to provide all locomotives with netting of steel or iron wire to prevent escape of sparks of fire from smoke stacks, and adequate devices to prevent escape of sparks of fire from ash pans or furnaces, and to employ in seasons of drought and before vegetation has revived in the spring, sufficient trackmen to put out fires on their rights of way. Engineers, conductors or trackmen discovering or knowing of fires in fences or other material along the right of way of the railroad shall report same at the first station to the Station Agent; such agent shall forthwith notify the nearest fire warden and use all necessary means to extinguish same. Any employee or officer of a railroad company violating such provisions shall be fined not less than \$20.00 nor more than \$200.00."

J. M. SCOTT,
Superintendent.

THE WEEK'S LAW.

No State in the Union has made greater advancement in improving their system of forest fire protection during the past year than has West Virginia, and the Weeks Law, under which the Forest Service of the Federal Government has cooperated with the State is entitled to most of the credit for this improvement.

In order to secure this cooperation an appropriation was made by the Legislature of West Virginia and an up-to-date system inaugurated.

The timberland owners, seeing the efforts of the State and Government, became interested and organized the Central West Virginia Fire Protective Association, and are now actively assisting in this work, thus placing West Virginia among the states that are making great progress in forest protection by the combined efforts of State, Government and private cooperation. Had it not been for the Weeks Law and the demonstrations made in other states of the effectiveness of same West Virginia would still be fighting forest fires under the old systems, and the destruction of our forests by fire would still go on unabated.

AMENDMENTS NEEDED.

The greatest impediment to the enforcement of the law relative to the extinguishing and controlling of forest fires is the provision in Chapter 60 of the Acts of 1909 wherein it is provided that deputy fire wardens of the county wherein such fire occurs, shall, upon receiving notice thereof forthwith attend and use all necessary means to confine and extinguish same. He may hire volunteers or summons any resident of the county to assist in putting out fires. Any person summoned, who is physically able and refuses to assist, shall forfeit the sum of \$10.00 as a penalty therefor.

The law further provides that, "The deputy wardens shall receive the sum of two dollars per day for the time actually employed at forest fires,

and each county court may fix the price to be paid per day, not exceeding two dollars, for services of laborers at forest fires in their respective counties."

While many county courts have displayed good judgment in fixing the remuneration or per diem wage to those drafted to fight fire, yet in a few instances the courts have fixed the per diem wage at from fifty to seventy-five cents, and have in a few instances failed and refused to allow the claims at all.

Any one who has ever fought fire must lose their patience with a county court who through some pretext insist that the insignificant sum of two dollars per day is more than should be allowed for this very strenuous and difficult work.

It is urgently asked that a minimum wage of two dollars per day be fixed for this service. It is contended by some courts that the per diem wages of those summoned to fight fire should be paid from the State funds rather than from county funds. Taking into consideration the fact that only a part of our counties contain forests, it seems no more than equitable, if the State bears the expense of financing the department of forestry and constructing proper equipment to protect the forests from fire, that at least this much of the expense should be borne by the counties wherein the fire occurs, and whose property is protected by this service.

Many minor amendments should be made to our forestry laws in order to secure a permanent cooperation from the United States Government, and to make these laws easier to enforce. A bill will be drafted embodying some of the salient features of the forestry laws in other states and presented to the Legislature at the next session.

AUDUBON SOCIETIES.

The Audubon Societies, both National and State, are doing a great work in creating a better sentiment in bird protection.

The National organization with headquarters in New York City is one of the most gigantic organizations in the whole world. Although William Dutcher, its President, who has devoted his fortune and his life to this work, is now incapacitated on account of paralysis, the good work is actively carried on by its other officers. T. Gilbert Pearson, the Secretary of this association, is full of enthusiasm, and together with the many splendid men interested with him are accomplishing much for the bird life of our continent.

The State Audubon Society, with headquarters in the city of Parkersburg, is composed of a membership of enthusiastic bird protectionists, and are doing a great deal of work in the way of educating the people to a better understanding of the value of our insectivorous birds. Every bird lover in the State should become a member of this organization.

AMERICAN GAME PROTECTIVE AND PROPAGATION ASSOCIATION.

The most efficient organization ever effected in the country is the American Game Protective and Propagation Association with headquar-

ters in the City of New York. This Association takes an active interest in helping shape legislation in the different states and aiding them in re-stocking with game.

The Association is now operating a game farm of 6,000 acres in Massachusetts, and is expecting to assist the States by distributing game for stocking purposes in very much the same way that the United States Fisheries Commission assists in stocking streams by the distribution of fish.

Each year Mr. Phillip S. Farnham, Chief of Staff, has attended the annual meeting of the West Virginia Forest, Game and Fish Protective Association and taken an active part in assisting this organization in every way possible.

In the back of this report will be found an address delivered by Mr. Farnham at the last annual meeting of the State Association on the subject of "Game Protective Associations and What They Have Accomplished."

This Association has also furnished one allotment of birds to assist in re-stocking West Virginia.

WEST VIRGINIA FOREST, GAME AND FISH PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

Much can often be done through an organized effort that cannot be accomplished single handed.

The above association was organized some eight years ago, and has increased its membership until it now numbers more than six hundred enthusiastic sportsmen scattered throughout the State.

The object for which this association was organized was as follows: "To procure and enforce suitable laws for the protection of forest, fish, game, song and insectivorous birds; the promotion of fish culture; the introduction of new species and varieties of fish, game and useful birds, and to disseminate information relating thereto; to procure the revision of the forest, fish and game laws of the State, when necessary; to assist the fish and game wardens of the State in the faithful performance of their duties; to see that suitable and fit persons are appointed forest, fish and game wardens, and that they do their whole duty; to inculcate a true spirit of sportsmanship among our members and citizens; to see that the laws of the State respecting forest, fish, game and birds are not violated; and to educate our members in the true art and skill of hunting and fishing."

An annual meeting of this association is held each year, at which a full discussion is had of all the subjects for which same was formed. The proceedings of such meetings are printed in book form and widely circulated throughout the State.

By bringing these members together from all parts of the State a better understanding can be had relative to conditions existing throughout different sections, and make such recommendations to the Legislature for amendments to our forest, game and fish laws as they deem proper.

Following is the resolutions and recommendations passed at the 7th annual meeting of this association held at Minnehaha Springs, November 5th and 6th, 1913:

Resolved:

The West Virginia Fish and Game Protection Association assembled in its seventh annual meeting at the Club House of the Allegheny Sportsmen's Association at Minnehaha Springs, Pocahontas County, congratulates itself upon being entertained amid such surroundings, which harmonize, as they do, both in spirit and purpose, with the objects that our association was organized to attain; and we desire here to express our thanks to the Allegheny Sportsmen's Association for the use of its magnificent new Club House and the privileges of its splendid game preserve, and to Mr. H. M. Lockridge, its manager, for the cordial welcome and abundant hospitality extended to us upon this occasion.

We here call attention to the fact that all the States of the Union except eight have laws requiring a resident hunter's license, and we regret that our own State is one of the eight which has no such law. No State that ever had this requirement ever repealed it except West Virginia. We regard the repeal of this law by our legislature as a great mistake, and urge the passage of a law by our next Legislature requiring a license fee of at least one dollar of all resident hunters. We also favor the enactment of a law increasing the non-resident hunter's license fee to \$25.00.

We are in favor of a closed season on quail for a period of two years.

We desire here to bear enthusiastic testimony to the efficiency of Hon. J. A. Viquesney in the discharge of his duties as State Forest, Game and Fish Warden. Through his efforts the re-stocking of our State with elk and the propagation of numerous new species of pheasant have been inaugurated, and are now being successfully carried on. Likewise, by his wise foresight our State has been placed in a position to share the benefits of the Weeks Law, and is now the beneficiary thereof to the extent of \$5,000.00 per annum—thereby materially aiding in the protection of our forests from fire.

This Association is heartily in favor of the enactment by our next Legislature of a law creating a system of auxiliary forest reserves.

We commend the action of the White Sulphur Springs Company and patriotic citizens in promoting the Trans-Allegheny Good Roads Association, the object of which is to improve the mountain drive ways of the Virginias, thereby making more accessible the beauties of nature, which will bring tourists into our State and contribute to the pleasures of sportsmen.

In order that the name of our association may more completely designate the objects for which it exists, we propose that such name hereafter be "The West Virginia Forest, Game and Fish Protective Association."

THE ALLEGHENY SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The above association is not as its name might indicate, an organization composed of sportsmen who assemble for the purpose of devising ways and means to exterminate the fast vanishing wild life of West Virginia, but on the contrary is primarily for the purpose of demonstrating the possibilities of propagating and increasing all species of animals, birds and fish, and assisting in better protecting our forests, as will be seen by the ob-

jects and purposes set out in the Charter of this Association, which are as follows:

"To establish a hunting and fishing preserve in Pocahontas and adjoining counties, by buying, leasing, owning and controlling sufficient lands and property for said purpose, with the right to build thereon—hotels, club houses, cottages and other buildings, and the right to operate same for the use and occupancy of members of clubs, their friends and families; and for the purpose of constructing, owning and operating game farms, game parks, fish hatcheries, and ponds and lakes for boating and fishing; and for the purpose of constructing, owning and operating golf links and courses, and other places of amusement; for the purpose of selling hunting and fishing rights and privileges, over the lands leased, owned or under the control of said company, with the privilege of using said club houses, golf links and courses, lakes for boating and fishing, and all other places of amusement; and for the purpose of promoting a kindly intercourse and generous emulation among the sportsmen and fishermen of this and other states; for the preservation of our forests, and protecting same from forest fires, and to unite the sportsmen, fishermen and all nature loving citizens in a more united effort—for the protection of our forests, fish, game and birds."

A great majority of the members of this association are not sportsmen from the standpoint of killing game but are sportsmen from the broad and generous view of helping to perpetuate some of the wild life of West Virginia for future generations and posterity.

Many members of this association do not hunt or fish, but enjoy a vacation in the mountains where they can live among the beauties of nature, within view of herds of elk, deer and other game.

A start has already been made to stock these mountains with deer, elk, turkey, imported pheasant and quail; and also one shipment of the wild Mallard Duck has been received as a gift from the American Game Protective and Propagation Association.

This association owns, 5,000 acres of fine mountain land, and has leases on some 20,000 acres more, which will all be used for the purpose of raising game and fish and demonstrating that West Virginia is the greatest place for deer, elk and all other game east of the Rocky Mountains.

Already more than \$60,000 has been expended in this enterprise, which has been used in purchasing land, constructing buildings and purchasing game and fish. The membership is composed of about 200 of the substantial citizens of West Virginia.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

There are many local and county organizations such as game and fishing clubs, gun clubs, bird clubs and societies of various kinds that have reported violations of the law and assisted in many other ways in creating a better sentiment along the lines of forest, game and fish protection.

GOOD ROADS AND THEIR RELATION TO FORESTS, GAME AND FISH.

(Address delivered by Hon. A. D. Williams at the seventh Annual Meet-

ing of the West Virginia Forest, Game and Fish Protective Association, November 6th, 1914.)

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—

When, on last Thursday, I read your program that I found on my desk, I thought at first that you had handed me a burlesque. Game and fish, as they had appealed to my mind, had only appeared to me as being a product of the desolate and unexplored forests, but, Mr. Chairman, after dropping back in my seat and pausing for a few moments and thinking of the subject "Good Roads and Their Relation to Forests, Game and Fish," a vision appeared before me and in that vision, as it was, I saw the passing of the forsaken and desolate forest and on the hills of West Virginia a new forest came forth; not the forest of forsaken and desolate times, not the forest of the pioneer, but the forest of the patriot and the scientist. I beheld also in my imagination in that self same propagation and protection of the scientist the new pheasant and the new quail brought about by scientific culture. In West Virginia we have 1,212,119 people, based on the census of 1910. By the same census, we have 15,378,080 acres of land, and by the same census the Government shows us 5,000,000 acres of land is unavailable for agricultural purposes. By reference to statistics gathered by the ablest conservationist in the country, we are able to ascertain this land is capable of reproducing annually about 300 feet of lumber per acre, or 1,500,000,000 feet, which on a stumpage basis of \$4 per thousand, is worth to the State about \$6,000,000.00 per annum, and in wages about \$15,000,000.00. Likewise, by reference to statistics, the reproductive capacity of our land, after being burned, is reduced about 90%, or, in other words, instead of being able to produce in that 5,000,000 acres of unburnt land 1,500,000,000, we can only be able to produce 150,000,000 feet of lumber and instead of having a revenue of \$21,000,000 a year from our forests, we will be able only to have a revenue of \$2,100,000. By reference to statistics of the United States, there are other things—in the first place, Germany, the nation today that is producing lumber, not only for itself, but to other nations, is the nation of good roads. Germany can today transport over her roads a ton of freight at a cost of eight cents per mile. France pays ten and the United States pays 22.7. Take that as a basis. Take a corn crop that is produced this year—23 hundred million bushels we have, a tonnage of 14,400,000 tons. We pay, over France, on that production about \$14,000,000 and over Germany about \$18,000,000. Germany and France are a net work of good roads and their burnt area is less than one acre per thousand acres. In the United States we have suffered an annual loss by fire of something like \$50,000,000 according to the best statistics I have at hand. Now, Mr. President and members of the West Virginia Forest, Game and Fish Association, the relative position that these roads occupy is this; that the greatest enemy we have of the forest today is the fire. It is not the axe and it is not the saw mill men, but it is the blaze that follows in the wake of civilization. The greatest proposition in controlling the fires of our forests is getting to them at the proper time. An hour's time in fighting a fire in the forest, as I know by experience myself, means hours and hours of work and the loss of thousands and thousands

of dollars. That being true, the better road system that you have the quicker transportation you can have to get your people from one section of the country to the other when fires break out, and thereby eliminate the fires.

Now, as to the relation of fish and game that the good roads have, I wish to state that by conserving our forests we can best conserve our game; and with good roads we can best get the proper protection for our forests. Think for one moment—we have 5,000,000 acres of land available for no other purpose, according to Government statistics, in this State except for forestry purposes and for the propagation of game and fish. By the best statistics I could obtain in the limited time that has been at my command, I have ascertained that by reports from those who have parks and have given attention to the propagation of deer, each acre of land is able to produce one deer. Right here, stick a pin in this suggestion. On last Monday morning I sent a telegram to the Governor of Maine, asking him to give me data that would show the number of licenses, non-resident, the amount of deer killed, and the revenue left in that State by reason of the hunters and tourists. Yesterday morning I received reply from him, stating that in 1912 they had issued 31,379 game licenses to non-residents at \$25 each, or equivalent to \$784,475.00 or about eight cents on the hundred dollars of the valuation of the State of West Virginia, and we are paying this year a State tax of 6 cents; and that the tourists had left in that State \$20,000,000; that over the railroads there had been transported 8,307 deer, which represented one-third of the number killed. That would make, in round numbers, about 25,000 deer slaughtered in the State of Maine last year or equivalent, taking the license and the amount left by tourists, to be \$830,000. Now, Mr. President, if we can in West Virginia protect our deer so as to produce one deer for each of the 5,000,000 acres, or one to each man, woman and child in this State and thereby bring into the State the amount of money equal to that which Maine gets for her deer, it will be worth more to the State annually than the total valuation of the property of the State at the present time. Then, Mr. Chairman, each acre of land in this State of the 5,000,000 acres is capable of producing one dozen quail. That would be equivalent to 600,000,000 quail per year. The annual loss to the people of the United States by reason of the insect pests is something over \$800,000,000 according to the best estimates obtainable. The quail is one of the best insectivorous birds that we have and if we can annually turn loose into this State 600,000,000 quail to destroy the bugs that invest our crops, we will contribute an inestimable amount of good. These quail are worth, in market value, 25 cents each, or \$150,000,000 per year, if you could carry out that valuation. Besides that, the same acre of ground is capable of producing six pheasants and they, likewise have a value that is almost beyond estimate; I am proud to say I am a conservationist, not of the kind that believes in looking up and forever keeping concealed from mankind the benefit of the forests by using them in a way that will make them of the most value to us. Not only that but the beauties of West Virginia stand out without parallel. Each day that I have lived in West Virginia I have felt proud that I am a West Virginian; because we

have in our borders more natural resources than any other State, apportioned to square miles, in the Union, but the worst of it is we are letting our opportunities go by. Tonight, while I am talking to you West Virginia's natural gas is lighting the parlors of Lexington, Louisville and Frankford, Kentucky, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Youngstown, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Baltimore and Cumberland. We, tonight, are lighting the capitals of three adjoining States. We, tonight, are turning the wheels of industry in the adjoining States. We, last year, produced two hundred and twenty billion feet of gas and of that amount only forty billion feet were used in the borders of this state. We send this to enrich the other States by producing the manufactured products and while we did that our mines produced \$60,000,000, our oil \$20,000,000, or, in all \$100,000,000, and of that amount we sent to the neighboring States, for agricultural products that could be produced in the borders of West Virginia, \$40,000,000. The value of the forests as I have suggested to you and the value of our game, instead of being a consuming asset, as the coal and oil and gas, is a reproductive asset and has the power of perpetuating itself indefinitely; therefore, I feel that the conservation of our forests stands out pre-eminent before all other things in this State. I want to say your presence here tonight is very gratifying to me, because the more I have to do with the affairs of this State the more I see the importance of true patriots and I know there are none more capable of giving proper consideration to the needs of West Virginia than this association and this membership. Your object is patriotism; your object is to benefit, not only yourselves, but the people and the State as a whole. I could talk to you for an hour more on the beauties of this State and on our advantages, but I want to say good roads associations of West Virginia and the State Road bureau and all in connection with it, is at your command. We want your co-operation; we feel that you are in position to help us and we trust we are, and will be, in position to help you. I want to thank you, you of my native County, you of my native State, and I want, in conclusion, to congratulate the Allegheny Sportsmen's Association for the noble step that it has taken in inaugurating this splendid preserve here.

GAME PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATIONS AND WHAT THEY HAVE ACCOMPLISHED.

By PHILIP S. FARNHAM,

Chief of Staff, American Game Protective and Propagation Association.

In the development of this country and the rush for position, power and wealth, very little thought was given by the majority of our people to the protection of wild life, and for several hundred years it was slaughtered without check.

Up to within fifty or one hundred years ago there were very few laws for its protection although many thinking men could see the finish if things continued as they were.

All through J. Fennimore Cooper's "Leatherstocking Tales" the author pictured the wasteful methods by which the forests, fish and game were

being destroyed. The same is found in the works of Audubon and from his efforts to interest the people of this country in the protection of wild life the great Audubon Societies have been organized. Many other authors have been equally active along these lines and to all these men our country owes a great deal. With the vast increase in our population and the constant rush for the almighty dollar has come the need of rest and recreation. What more natural way to take this rest and recreation than with rod or gun? This has turned hundreds of thousands of people out into the fields and forests and these people have seen the value of our wild life and the urgent need of its protection.

It is because of these people that the majority of the game protective associations have been organized. Nearly every state now has its state association and in some states there are several hundred local organizations. There are also some ten or fifteen National organizations.

It is to be regretted that all of these Associations are not actively working for the principles which they advocated. Some are in reality merely shooting and fishing clubs and never use any time, money or energy for the protection of fish and game.

One of the first Associations to be organized "The New York Sporting Association" in 1844 which was later called the "New York Association for the Protection of Game." Among its early members were Henry W. Herbert (Frank Forester) who is known to every lover of sporting literature, his friend, Thomas Ward (Tom Draw), James Harper, Orrison Blunt, Genio C. Scott, Philo T. Ruggles, Recorder Hackett, Chas. E. Whitehead and Royal Phelps.

According to a writer in "Forest and Stream" for December 26, 1889, there were no state laws which were enforced when this association was formed, "only a few ordinances, to which no one paid any attention. There were no game protective societies in existence, and a sportsman was looked upon with suspicion. From that date the association has, in the face of opposition from influential poachers and unscrupulous dealers, carried on a steady warfare against violators of the game laws. Its constitution served as a model for hundreds of clubs."

Other Associations that were notable for their good work in the early days of game protection are the Cuvier Club of Cincinnati, Ohio, formed in 1872; the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association, which was chartered in 1874 as the Massachusetts Anglers Association, changing its name to include game in 1879, and the Michigan State Sportsmen's Association, which was formed in 1875. These three were constantly active over a long period and each exerted a wide influence.

No less than a hundred clubs professing to have the interest of sportsmanship at heart were launched in the years 1874 and 1875, including state associations in Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Tennessee. We have listed the names of three hundred and seventy-five self-styled game protective societies that came into being between 1844 and 1900, and these probably represent only a small fraction of the total number. Besides the state associations already mentioned, such bodies were formed between the above dates in Alabama, Arkansas,



Rippling Waters Below the Falls, Davis, West Virginia.

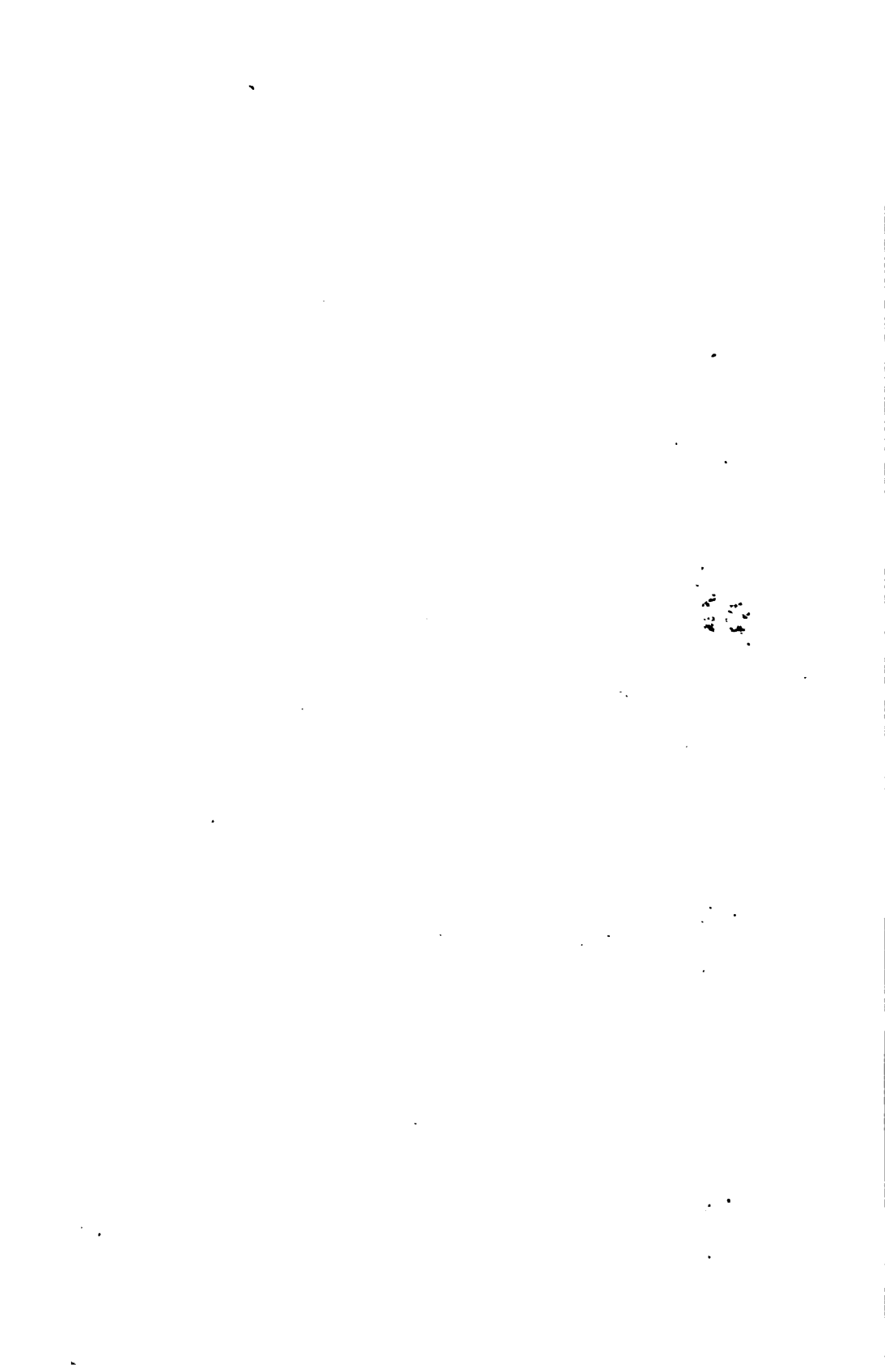


Caught by Franz A. Degler at Cheat Club, May 30, 1914.



A Day's Catch of Trout in a West Virginia Stream.

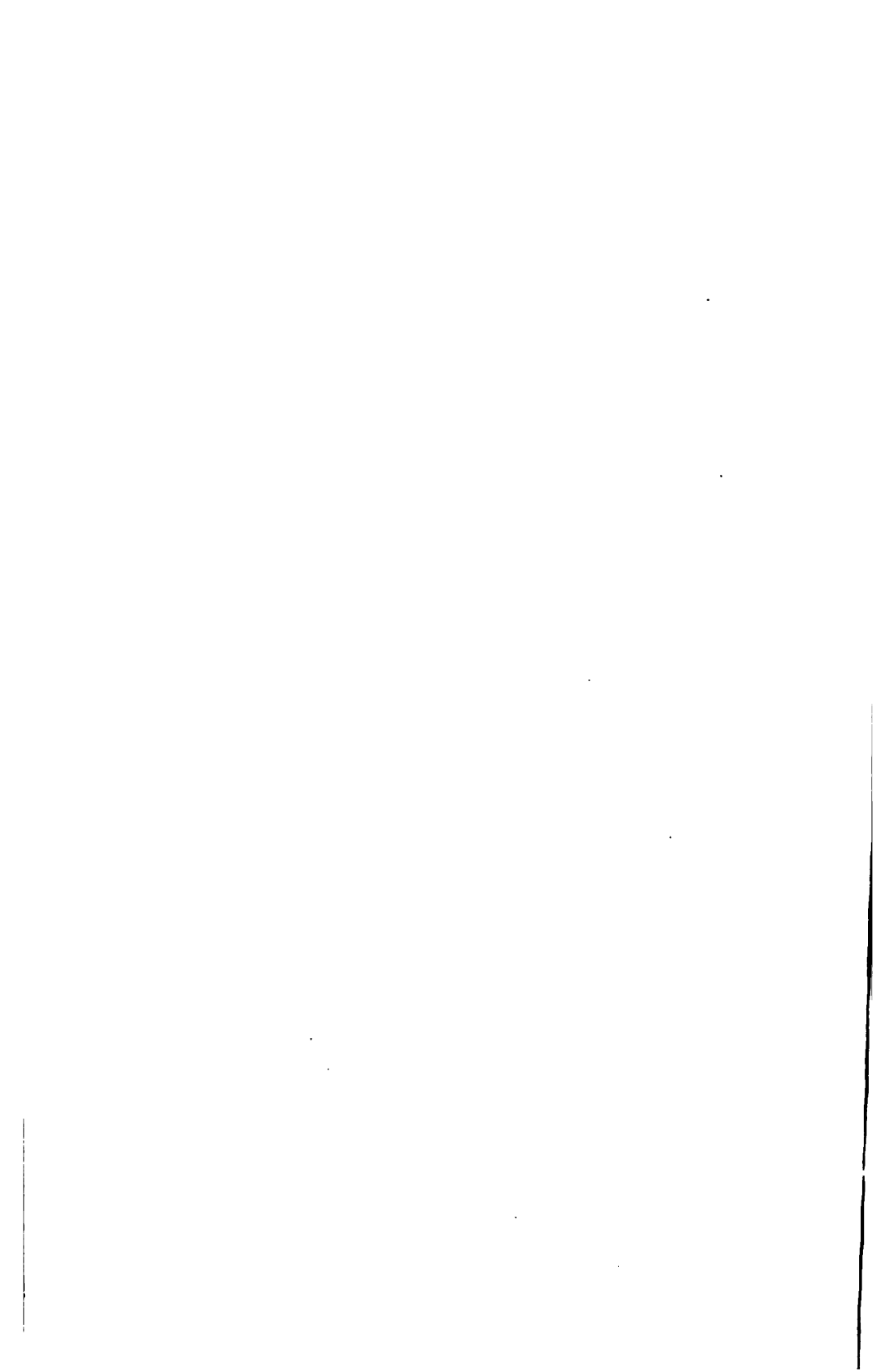






Dr. J. C. Warner, of Thomas, W. Va., and his Morning's Catch





California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas and Vermont.

The first National Association was called the National Sportsmen's Association and was the outcome of a meeting of delegates from State Associations convened at Niagara Falls, New York, September 9, 1874, under the auspices of the New York State Sportsmen's Association. It accomplished very little and did not last long. The same can be said of another sportsmen alliance with the same name which was effected at Chicago in 1893 by the Illinois Sportsmen's Association, and of the National Association for the Protection of Game, Birds, and Fish, formed at St. Louis in 1885.

On the other hand, the International Association for Protecting Fish and Game, which was started in New York City, May 19, 1875, did some valuable constructive work during its short life. Among its members were the foremost Naturalists of the United States and Canada.

Later entrants in the National and International field are the Boone and Crockett Club, New York City, 1887, chiefly known for its activities in behalf of big game, the League of American Sportsmen, New York City, 1898, and the North American Fish and Game Protective Association, Montreal, Canada, 1900.

The work of the National Association of Audubon Societies and the New York Zoological Society is so widely known and appreciated that special comment is unnecessary.

The last National organization to enter the field in the game protective work is the American Game Protective and Propagation Association which was incorporated under the laws of New York State, September 25, 1911. This organization deserves some special mention as it differs from the others in some respects.

The Association is in no sense a competitor of any of the others and has nothing but good will for all its co-workers. Although there is no other association with national affiliations and substantial backing which covers exactly the same field, the broader interests of all conservationists are identical and the Association acts in useful accord with all agencies whose interests are in any way similar to its own.

It was seen by the founders of the Association that the country needed a central medium through which the real sportsmen could work in solving the larger problems of the day. For a long time it has been recognized by thinking men that through a lack of harmony and co-operation a vast amount of energy has been wasted. Organization has been carried out effectively in some states, but it has not been nation-wide, and it has, therefore, been impossible to secure recognition of the principles put forward by game protectionists, proportionate to their importance and to the number of people advocating them.

It was felt by the organizers, as well as by hundreds of the members of the Association that what was most needed in order to insure effective reforms in our policy towards wild game was a national league that would bring together all who had the same interests at heart, but who were work-

ing independently and on diverging lines. It was realized that in every state of the Union there are many men who understand the folly of destroying valuable natural resources like our game, but who are either unable to accomplish anything at all towards checking this, or are unable to make their influence felt except through local clubs that are at most influential only within the state. It was thought that if these men were given an opportunity to join hands in the work they would present such a formidable band that their wishes would command respect. It was to give them this opportunity that the National Association was formed.

The result has exceeded expectations. It was through this organization that it was possible to bring sufficient pressure to bear to secure the passage of the Weeks-McLean Bill for the protection of migratory birds.

This Association has now undertaken the task of securing an international treaty for the protection of birds.

As the United States Government has undertaken the work of propagating fish for free distribution so has this Association undertaken the propagation of game for free distribution. A farm of 6,000 acres near South Carver, Mass., is devoted to this work. Here pheasants, grouse, quail, wild turkey and several species of wild geese and ducks are being raised.

This Association has been active in assisting different states in the formulation of game laws and in the enforcement of them.

If in this special mention of the American Game Protective and Propagation Association I have seemed to be partial it is certainly unintentional and may be attributed to the fact that I am more familiar with the work of that Association than of the others.

I firmly believe that there has never been a game protective organization in this country which has not been beneficial and, while some have failed, their failure has made possible the formation of a stronger body.

To the game protective associations of this country is due the credit of securing the majority of the good game protective laws now on the statute books of the various states and in securing a favorable public sentiment. But here in the majority of cases their usefulness had ended.

While the tide of destruction is ebbing, and the tide of conservation is coming in, we cannot rest upon our oars.

At every legislative session there is a raft of bills coming in to overthrow all the good work. Our organizations must be ready to fight these bills with such force that it will be impossible for the opposition to get in the entering wedge.

There is another field for activity which has been neglected by the majority of organizations and the one which is most important of all. That is the enforcement of the fish and game laws. To this field we must now devote our best efforts. Both state and national officials are in need of assistance and our added strength will be greatly appreciated.

I have been a game warden myself and know only too well how the support of such an organization as this would have been appreciated. Very often I found in the locality where I was working that the clubs which were organized for the protection of fish and game were not giving me proper support and in fact were withholding information from me.

In many cases the information handed in would be through an unsigned letter or from some person who had a grudge against a neighbor and took that way to get even. These cases are very disagreeable and the worst a warden has to handle. The majority of the information coming from the organized clubs would be so vague and incomplete that it would be impossible to do anything with it.

In what way can a game protective association be of the most service in the enforcement of the game laws? This is a question which should be debated by all such organizations and plans formed to work out the best solution. It is not possible to formulate any general plan for this work as conditions are not the same in all localities.

I have in mind at this time an organization which formulated some very good plans which worked out well for several years. Notices were printed containing an abstract of the fish and game laws and offering a reward of \$25.00 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any violator of the law. Members of the club and regular paid wardens not to receive such reward. These signs were posted and had a good moral effect but no one ever claimed the reward.

Committees were appointed such as River, Brook and Forest. It was the duty of each member to report to the chairman of his committee any violations he came in contact with, these committees in turn to report same to the Secretary of the club. The Secretary then would get the information in shape and report it to the Game Warden. This was very effective as long as the men would report, and resulted in fourteen convictions in one week. Of these fourteen two were members of the club.

Representatives also called upon the different magistrates who would have jurisdiction in game law cases and explained to them the laws and the benefits of game protection. This was very valuable service as it was found in many cases that these men were very ignorant of these things and were very glad to have them explained. One of the most beneficial things done by this club was conducting exhibits at the county fairs. These exhibits were in fact loan exhibits by members of the club. Mounted specimens of birds, game and fish, pictures, guns, rods, etc., made up the exhibit. Here representatives talked with the farmers and gave out interesting literature containing a copy of the game law which insured of its being taken home. Suitable prizes were also offered to the warden making the best record during the year.

It is not possible nor is it expected that each member of an organization should become a warden but it certainly is his duty to report all violations which come to his attention to an officer whose duty it is to prosecute. In making the report of a violation it is very necessary for the person who makes such report to have some knowledge of criminal procedure and what constitutes evidence in order that he may bring the case to the warden in the proper shape.

A good plan would be to invite an attorney or magistrate who had had a deal of experience in criminal matters to address a meeting of the Association at some time on that subject.

There are some associations that employ their own warden for the en-

forcement of the law but in most cases this would be objectionable as it is liable to lead to antagonism with the regular wardens. A better plan is to devote the energy of the organization to securing the appointment of a good man for the state work and then give him all the support possible. These plans are mentioned simply as suggestions which I trust may be the means of starting discussion that will bring about better plans for game protection.

Great things have been accomplished in the game protective work but greater things must be accomplished within the next few years. These great things can only be accomplished through organization.

We must unite our strength in order to accomplish the best results.

FEDERAL MIGRATORY BIRD LAW.

(Address delivered by Dr. T. S. Palmer, Assistant Chief, United States Biological Survey, at the Seventh Annual Meeting of the West Virginia Forest, Game and Fish Protective Association, November sixth, Nineteen Hundred Thirteen.)

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—

October 1, 1913, marks a new chapter in game preservation. The date is of interest, not only to sportsmen and the bird lover, but to the people in general, as a starting point of what we hope will be a new policy in the conservation of wild life. On that day the President signed the regulations provided for in an Act of Congress, which was approved in the closing days of the last administration. I find that a great many people, despite the number of times the Federal Migratory Bird Law was referred to in the press, do not understand what this law is. If you will bear with me on a somewhat dry subject on an occasion like this, I will try to explain in a few words the way it is that this law is important, and what it undertakes to do. For many years, the States have endeavored to preserve their native game and while reasonably successful in protecting the deer, quail, rabbits and squirrels, they have found difficulty in protecting the migratory birds, and it is clear when you consider how these birds breed and where they go. You have all seen wild geese migrating north in the spring and returning in the autumn. Some of you have seen the wild ducks on the rivers. Think, for a moment, where the wild duck goes. Many of these ducks are in Northwest Canada and, as the nights grow cold in the autumn, they begin their way southward, traveling through Manitoba, Minnesota, Iowa, Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia, North Carolina to winter on the broad waters of North and South Carolina. Other ducks migrate straight down to winter in Louisiana, but the best example is shown probably in the range of the black bellied plover, which nests far north in Canada and at first blush of spring goes to Labrador and to Nova Scotia and Bermuda and to the West Indies and then through Brazil and then through Argentine and northern Patagonia and spends a few weeks during winter, and then returns northward, not by the same route, but through the interior of South America, up the east slope of the Andes to Mexico and comes northward through Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and to the

Artic to spend a brief six weeks in rearing their young before undertaking their flight again. If you had a picture of the Western Hemisphere before your eyes, you would appreciate that this little bird, not much larger than a robin, in the course of a year has traveled 11,000 miles, north and south, and come back up another route, traveling 3,000 miles. Is there any human traveler, however energetic, who covers such a mileage in a year? These birds lay but three or four eggs and have one setting a year, and after leaving Canada and coming Southward they are likely to be shot at all through the United States, and as they come northward are shot at all the way. Is it any wonder these birds of flight have become dismayed. Northern States begin shooting the birds as soon as they arrive. When Minnesota is fairly begun, Iowa takes it up, then Kentucky and so on all the way down and so they are running a continual bombardment throughout their entire course. Take a quail or pheasant; a month or six weeks or two months, of open season is about all that these birds can stand, but if you take the plover, as they come they are shot in October, November, December, January and then they begin their journey northward in February and March and the middle of April and are shot at—eight and a half months. How can you expect a bird that lays only four eggs and is shot at eight months in a year and a quail which is shot two months in a year not to become scarce? In order to make uniformity in protection of these migratory birds, Congress passed this law which declares that all wild geese and migratory birds shall hereafter be under the protection of the United States and left to the Department of Agriculture the difficult task of making regulations which would be uniform in certain zones and reasonably satisfactory. So it was, immediately after the passage of this Bill last spring the Secretary of Agriculture appointed three members to draft these regulations and attempt to do something which nobody had succeeded in doing; namely, to formulate a game law which would apply to some five million hunters and which would apply to 48 States, and which would apply to an area greater than half of Europe and which should be reasonably satisfactory to men of a thousand—or I might better say, one million different ideas. It is needless to say we could not please everyone, but we succeeded better than we expected, because the problem worked out very simply. I have in my hand a few cards which I will pass around and ask you to look at it, as a sample in simplifying some of the game laws. On the back of this card is the Federal law, showing the open seasons for game in 25 States. The law required that these regulations apply according to zones. The first problem was how many zones did we need. Last year we had something like fifty zones and as 50 zones had failed because there were too many, the Committee went to the other extreme and reduced it to two, dividing the country at the Fortieth Parallel, into a breeding or northern zone, and into a southern, or wintering zone. The next step was to group all of these migratory birds, ducks, geese and what not, and make some simple formula that ordinary people could grasp and remember. That was done, not by naming the birds individually, but by taking four natural combinations; the water fowl which everybody knows; ducks, geese and including the snipe,

plover, rails, etc., and fourth woodcock. Then we determined if resident birds could only be shot for one or two months that the maximum which could be safely allowed for these birds would be three months or three and one-half months, not that we would give three months shooting to each of these birds, but within the three months we might select such dates as the hunter might expect thirty days good shooting; that there could be no shooting on their way to the breeding grounds; that there could be no summer shooting; that there should be no undue shooting in northern States and slaughtered around air holes in the ice. These were the guiding principles under which these regulations were made. It was necessary to construct a map showing the distribution, and having done that, to determine the dates that seemed to be the best for shooting these birds to fit them to the great mass of game laws already in existence and the 500 bills then pending in the legislatures of the Union. Having gathered together this data as to flight, etc., of birds, the lack of abundance of birds due to the activity of men and the data relative to the local status of the birds under the existing game laws, and make a simple statement which would be effective. The first of October these rules and regulations were boiled down to what are on these cards. Whatever be the fate of this law, there are one or two things I wish to impress upon you. The law does just one thing; it authorizes the Department of Agriculture to make closed seasons. It does not authorize us to make any limitation as to how many of these birds should be killed, as to whether they should be shipped out of the State; whether a man should pay a license to hunt them; nothing but to make a closed season. We have made several kinds of closed seasons, and I think you will agree they are reasonable. In the first place, there should be a closed season at night, and a reasonable time to feed after sunset and before sunrise; second, that there should be a closed season for five years on these fish which have been destroyed to such an extent, and another closed season for the handsomest bird, the wood duck. Then we have a closed season for all shooting in the spring, and we have a closed season for all time on insectivorous birds, birds which are useful to the farmer in destroying insects. Some people suppose that this law covers all migratory birds. It effects only the migratory game birds and migratory insectivorous birds. For example, it does not effect that bird on the mantle shelf; that is not a game bird. It does not effect the sparrow. The President has suggested that this law would supersede State laws. I am not going into any deep legal discussions; I should prefer to say that the Federal law supplements the State law you have of West Virginia, by giving itself of all the protection which your local law gives to the birds and then adding what it gives in the closed season. I think there are very few occasions when it shows any conflict between the State and Federal laws. There is one more point I wish to emphasize in regard to this law; that is where most game laws are of interest chiefly to the sportsmen, this law is interesting to the 5,000,000 of people who hunt and also to the 85,000,000 who do not hunt, because it protects largely the birds which are of interest to the farmer, and it is a part of the great movement in conservation, which effects indirectly, if not directly, al-

most every man, woman and child in these United States. You say, how are you going to enforce this law. The law is only four weeks old and it is perhaps a little early to tell you how it is going to be done. I can merely suggest a little of the outline under which we are now working. In the first place, Congress has made a very small appropriation to carry this law into effect; about one-eighteenth as much has been provided to do this as the State of New York has furnished in the Commonwealth. We are beginning this year on rather modest plans, organizing what we call a skeleton force and operating with the States. We hope before long to have about 200 men in the field, distributed throughout the States, where these men can do the best work. The men selected for this work are recommended by the State Game Wardens and the men are all experienced men. Your State Warden has already recommended to the Department, and the Department has already appointed six of the men to do this work. We have divided the country into a number of districts, about thirteen, I think; not because thirteen is especially lucky or unlucky, but because it is about as far as the money will go, and also it happens to be the same number as the original thirteen States, on which this Government was founded. We have organized the work in four or five of these districts already. The district which is best advanced is New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, where we have twenty-five or twenty-six men who are inspectors. In the district including Minnesota, Iowa and Michigan, we have also begun work, and on the Pacific Coast to Vancouver, and in Utah and Wyoming. This law not only differs from State laws in this way, but we expect to enforce it in a different manner. Just at present we are more concerned in letting the people know there is a law instead of arresting them, because their attention has not been called to the new regulation. There are violations going on probably every day, but as I have said we are less concerned with this at present than we are of letting the great body of the people know there is such a law. Where we have been able to begin work, the results have been exceedingly gratifying. For example, over at the head of Chesapeake Bay, which is the noted center for red head and canvas back duck, it has been difficult to enforce the game law. By using some two or three of our inspectors and an activity on the part of the local warden on the opening day of the season this last month, we were able to report the law was better observed than ever before for many years and with only one arrest, and a substantial observance not only of the Federal but the State laws. In California the results have been most gratifying. These regulations were signed by the President on the 1st day of October, but it happened before they were actually signed the season had opened in California and sportsmen were in the field to the extent of some thousands. As soon as the news got there that the season had been closed for two weeks, they suspended hunting, and whereas, formerly it had been the custom to hunt an hour before sunrise, the Federal law fixed the hour at sunrise, and a number of clubs announced that hereafter they would conform strictly to the Federal law and one of them, where so many had gathered together, announced that the bell would ring at sunrise instead of one hour before.

I say these things are gratifying because they show that the great body of people are behind this law. There will be many, possibly many hundred, who will try to violate this law, but of this we will take notice later. How does this law effect West Virginia? Probably as little as any State in the Union, for the reason that it makes no change in the opening day for your season for migratory birds. The wood duck, which is protected for five years, is already protected under the State law, indefinitely. There are some few migratory birds which are taken off the list entirely. The plover is one and the smaller sand pike is another. What we are chiefly concerned about at present is to secure the support of the people who do not hunt in the knowledge of the existence of this law, the reason for the regulations, and in securing support, so far as we can, and in creating public sentiment, which will make it not only unprofitable but unwise to violate it. We hope before many seasons, it will be just as unpopular to shoot against the Federal requirements as it is now to slaughter many deer or to kill birds illegally under your State law. We hope the teachers in the schools will take up this matter with the pupils; that the ladies clubs, which are ever a power throughout the land, will take up this matter and realize that it is to the benefit of their families and to the farmer in the country, if they are not particularly interested in the game. It has been said by some that the law was passed on sentiment. Senator McLane has well said in a speech before the United States Senate, "One of the attractions in the spring is the robin when it turns to build its nest about my door step. If the time ever comes when the robin fails to return in the spring, you may have the spring and the door-step too, because I have no further interest in either." If the time ever comes when some of these birds are exterminated, you will then realize too late what the laws have been standing out for. We hope that time will not come, at least in this generation. Instead of the birds decreasing year by year, we may at least be able to stop this decrease and possibly secure an increase, but if we are to secure these results, it will be only by a healthy public sentiment and a united effort on the part of all sportsmen, bird lovers and the great general public, for the great power behind any law is public sentiment; and if public sentiment demands, this law will be observed and no greater power can be called to this support than the creation of sentiment in all these people and the knowledge that this Act as passed by the Congress for the people and by the people of the entire United States.

IMPORTATION OF ELK.

(Address delivered by Dr. T. S. Palmer, Biological Survey U. S. Government, at the Seventh Annual Meeting of the West Virginia Forest, Game and Fish Protective Association, November Fifth, Nineteen Hundred Thirteen.)

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE WEST VIRGINIA FISH AND GAME PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—

It gives me great pleasure to meet with you here this evening, not only

to attend the meeting of the West Virginia Game and Fish Protective Association, but to be with you at the dedication of this magnificent Club House, and I congratulate the Allegheny Sportsmen's Association in the work that they have so successfully inaugurated and on the experiment they have undertaken on these grounds which means so much, not only to the Association and to the streams of the State, but to the entire Commonwealth of West Virginia. I refer to the experiment in re-stocking this State with one of the grandest game animals on the continent, namely, the elk. Many of those present have doubtless seen the 60 elk or some of them which are in the enclosure nearby, but I wonder whether you really appreciated what those animals really mean to this association and to this State.

The elk, you doubtless know, is the largest of the round horn deer. In the early days it extended from southern Canada to the Gulf States, and also from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Civilization and development of the country, as we are pleased to term it, have driven the animals out of probably 75% of their former range. Hardly any species of big game on the continent occupies today so contracted a habitat as does the elk. You may say it is practically exterminated everywhere east of the Mississippi; practically everywhere east of the Rocky Mountains; practically everywhere in the southern Rocky Mountains, and everywhere on the Pacific Coast, except a few localities. While we apply the term "Elk" to the large round horn deer indiscriminately, we now know, instead of one species, there were several. The point I wish to make in this connection is that within the memory of many of those living, within the last decade, there has been absolutely exterminated in the southwest one of the largest species of the kind—the elk that was in New Mexico has disappeared since the year 1900, and so far as we know, there is not a live specimen left. So you can see the importance of any experiment which makes for the preservation and perpetuation of this great species of big game. Several years ago the State of Wyoming inaugurated a plan of moving a few elk from Jackson Hole to a game ranch. Twenty-five elk were caught in the winter and transported from Teton Pass over the snow and shipped by rail around the northeast part of the State, at a cost of something like \$1300 or \$1400. The following year the Government made two small shipments of elk, one to Montana and one to the game preserve in Oklahoma. Last year there were moved through State and Federal auspices 1038 head including the 50 which came from the Yellowstone Park, and which are now upon the grounds of the Allegheny Sportsmen's Association. These elk, while brought to West Virginia by the Association, were loaned by the Government, not to the Association, but to the State of West Virginia, and were brought here through the foresight and energy of your State Warden. They represent an allotment of the Government to the entire commonwealth and the reason they are here is because your State Warden and the Allegheny Sportsmen's Association, co-operating together, have established a place where they can be properly taken care of and because your Legislature, through this Association, has enacted a law for their proper protection. It occurred to me as you might be interested

to know something about the place where these elk came from; that you might like to know something of the steps that are being taken by the Government to protect and increase, if possible, this noble species of big game. Three or four years ago, during a very hard winter, many of the elk in Jackson Hole, Wyoming, starved, and the Legislature petitioned Congress to feed the animals. Acting on this request Congress appropriated \$20,000, and placed the work in charge of the Department of Agriculture. From that day to this I have been somewhat closely associated with the work of feeding and taking care of part of the herds in the west. I might say that the elk in the Rocky Mountains are now confined to the regions immediately north and south of this Park. Formerly ranging over most of the mountains from Canada to Mexico, they have now been crowded to the roof of the continent and during the summer time, you will have to climb nine or even ten thousand feet to find them, for they range close to the timber line but when cold weather comes on in September or when the first snow begins to fall, they are driven from high altitudes to the lower valley and then, as they wend their way down the ranges and mountain sides, these herds separate, one following the Atlantic, the other coming south to the Snake River down to Jackson Hole, Wyoming. We have in reality, then, two great herds of elk in the Rocky Mountain region, somewhat widely separated in winter but close together in summer on the high elevations in the Park. The elk in Jackson Hole formerly went much farther south, but development of the country and the grazing industry cut off their winter range. The farms have taken up much of their land and as the animals come to the park they not only find their winter grounds occupied but the hills on which the grass grows have already been browsed over by cattle; consequently being forced from a restricted to a still more restricted area; but I would not have you believe this occurs every year; on the contrary, it is only occasionally. The first winter which we took hold there were probably 4,000 elk starved in Jackson Hole. Last winter there were approximately none. At Jackson Hole the Department is feeding the elk, so far as it can, during the severe weather. Year before last we fed 7,500 head. Last year we fed about 4,500 head, but we fed more hay last year, for the reason that the season was cold and more animals came down and we were also better provided. We fed something like 700 tons of hay last winter. Not only have we been feeding these elk, but we have been making a census of them. They are accounted for in Jackson Hole and Yellowstone Park and we know something about the size of the herds. In round numbers the two herds now include about 50,000 head and an apparent increase of about 2,000 head over last year; partly because we had a very favorable winter and partly because the hunting season last year was not favorable and the little quota was not killed in the States of Montana or Wyoming.

Now, a word as to transportation of these elk. The elk you have here number 60 and are perhaps 3% of all of the elk in captivity for there are now 2,000 head scattered at 90 points in the country, which are either in captivity or in preserves. Under the regulation of the Department

of the Interior, which administers the Yellowstone National Park, the transportation was limited to 538. Not more than fifty head are allotted to any one State in one year. No State receives any elk unless they have a law on their Statute books which will protect the animals at least for a few years until they can become established. No elk is distributed to private individuals or private organizations. They were distributed last year, counting the States of Montana and Wyoming, to thirteen different States. Those shipped the greatest distance was the herd to West Virginia, 50 head to Pennsylvania and 25 to Virginia, in the adjoining County of Bath. So that, all told, there were shipped 125 head east of the Mississippi. In the west the elk was distributed to Washington, North California, Arizona, Utah, and Colorado, and I think one or two other States. During the coming winter the elk will be still more widely distributed. Regulations for this year have not been announced but I presume they will be substantially the same as those last winter. This work has only just begun and its success depends, not merely on the ability or the willingness of the Government to donate a certain number of elk each winter, but it depends upon the public interest the people in general take in this work and the personal interest they feel in seeing that these elk, when transported, are not only protected but kept in places where they have a chance to increase. The reason for the seemingly small allotment to the different States is so that the total number of elk taken from these herds will not be too great. Given a total of 50 head, the plan was to increase, say ten head each year; 10,000 to be divided about as follows: 4,000 for the States of Montana and Wyoming, into which the elk overflows, as a reservoir overflows when it is full. This 4,000 to include not only the animals killed during the hunting season but those which naturally die there of old age, accident or severe winters. 2,000 or less being used for propagation, divided between the States of Wyoming and Montana. Montana and Wyoming shipments, do not leave the State except those transported by the Department of Agriculture for Jackson Hole. The shipments from the Park are distributed broadcast to other States which are qualified to receive them. Now, a word as to shipments. The elk at Gardner are trapped in a large corral into which they are enticed by alfalfa hay. Sometimes 50 or 100 are captured at a time and it is a comparatively easy matter to haul them to the station a mile distant. The cost of trapping them is \$5 a head. In Jackson Hole the animals are trapped in the same way,—in a corral, but after being put into an enclosure. They are transported on a sled and are hauled over the mountains 80 miles to the railroad. Remember, this work is done in the dead of winter, between the first of January and the first of March, when the temperature is 30 deg. below zero. The pass is 8000 ft. It takes 8 days of good traveling to haul them to the nearest point. About four or five elk are carried in each lot on a sled. It frequently takes four horses or even six horses to haul these head. Arrived at the railroad station, the elk are placed in cars and transported sometimes a thousand or three thousand miles distant to their destination. We have had some curious experiences in moving elk by sled and by

rail. One difficulty is to provide them with proper feed. It is easy enough to feed alfalfa hay, but elk are not used to traveling by rail and are sometimes rather disinclined to feed on freight trains. Some of the animals we transfer in the palace stock cars, but elk are not used to drinking out of cast iron troughs, and in fact it was found very difficult for them to take water en route; some of the attendants conceived the idea of feeding them snow and snow was shoveled into the car; this met with great success as doubtless many of the elk in the Park eat the snow instead of drinking water. It is often difficult sometimes in preventing the elk from being injured in transportation. When cattle get down, they are often punched up with sticks; such treatment would hardly do in the case of elk, and unless they are put on their feet shortly after being down, they suffer internally and do not always recover. This year those who receive elk will probably be required not only to ship the elk in a certain way, but to have a guard with them en route. One successful way was to take a box car or cattle car and build two walls or enclosures, sorting the elk according to sizes, carrying the feed in the middle space and leaving the doors open for ventilation. I mention these various details merely to show you that the work is in an experimental stage. It is a rather difficult undertaking to capture these wild animals and transport them across the country, but as the result of the efforts thus far made, we have only been at the work three years, the total loss is less than 10%, and we hope this loss can be still further reduced. These elk which you see here in the enclosure in this Park represent not merely an isolated experiment in putting some wild game on this preserve, but they represent West Virginia's contribution to this great animal movement in re-stocking some of the area with game which formerly ranged over this continent, and a nation wide movement to prevent destruction of one of the grandest species of our big game.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY, GAME AND FISH.
Belington.

July 25, 1914.

DR. T. S. PALMER, *Assistant*,
Biological Survey,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR:—I have had many inquiries as to the success of propagating elk in West Virginia and desire to refer to this in my next biennial report.

If not asking too much will you write me a short letter giving me your observations as to the condition of our elk when you made a personal visit to our state last fall.

I desire to incorporate your letter in my report.

Yours very truly,

J. A. VIKESNEY,
Forest, Game and Fish Warden.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

Washington, D. C.

October 12, 1914.

MR. J. A. VIKESNEY,
Forest, Game and Fish Warden,
Belington, West Virginia.

DEAR SIR:

In response to your request I take pleasure in submitting the following brief statement regarding the elk which I had the pleasure of inspecting last autumn.

Among the experiments in reintroducing elk in the eastern States one of the most promising is that undertaken in West Virginia by the Alleghany Sportsmen's Association. This Association has an extensive preserve near Minnehaha Springs in Pocahontas County, comprising about 25,000 acres and including both woodland and grazing lands, and an enclosure of about 100 acres surrounded with an 8-foot woven wire fence. Both deer and elk have been placed in the enclosure. In March, 1912, 15 elk were purchased in Iowa and early in 1913, through the cooperation of the State Forestry, Game and Fish Warden, 50 elk were obtained from the Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming. The animals from the Park were shipped east with a similar consignment for Pennsylvania, in charge of Mr. Howard Eaton, and were delivered at Minnehaha Springs without loss en route. Subsequently, some of them escaped from the enclosure and were not recaptured.

In November, 1913, when I had the pleasure of examining the elk in the enclosure, the herd comprised 32 head—5 bulls and 27 cows. Of the 65 elk originally obtained, 4 had been lost by various accidents, and one, an unruly bull, had been killed; about half were under fence, and 28 were running at large. The elk in the enclosure were in excellent condition, quite tame, and seemed very much at home.

The preserve on which the elk have been established includes some of the higher mountain ridges and extends to the eastern boundary of the State adjoining some of the lands which will ultimately be included in the Appalachian National Park. The location is ideal and there is every reason to expect that the elk within and without the enclosure will increase rapidly in numbers. Great credit is due the State Warden and the Association for their foresight and public spirit in thus inaugurating the movement to restock this part of the Alleghanies with one of the noblest big game animals formerly native to the State.

Very truly yours,

T. S. PALMER,
In Charge of Game Preservation.

